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Vol. XVII. 8°

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

FIFTEEN VOLUMES.

—(2.)—

IRELAND.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS (IRELAND);
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION (IRELAND);
EDUCATION (IRELAND); QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND);
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND);
LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND);
MEDICAL CHARITIES (IRELAND); PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND);
REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF MARRIAGES (IRELAND).

Session

12 *December* 1854——14 *August* 1855.

16

VOL. XVI.

part

1854-55.

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1854–55.

FIFTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SECOND VOLUME.

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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

FOR

IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

[1944]

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[1944]

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REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

1. WE, the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, appointed under an Act passed in the 7th and 8th years of your Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the more effectual Application of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland," humbly beg leave to submit to your Majesty this our Tenth Annual Report.

2. In the first Schedule hereto annexed will be found the dates of the several meetings of our body, held since the 4th May, 1854, together with the names of the members present thereat, respectively.

3. Since the date of our last Report, our Charity Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1853, have been declared by Acheson Lyle, Esq., Master in Chancery, who has been charged with that duty by the Lord Chancellor, under an Act of Parliament abolishing the Equity jurisdiction of the Exchequer.

4. We annex to this our Report, in Schedule No. 2, a Copy of the Abstract of our Accounts, in the several Charities under our administration, from 1st January, 1854, to 31st December last; the details of which have been lodged with Master Lyle for examination, and audit.

5. That portion of our accounts, called our "Private Account," as distinguished from our "Charity Account," consisting of grants from the Treasury for the ordinary expenses of the Board, and for payment of such costs as cannot be charged against any particular Charity Fund; and the interest on a sum of £1,397 13*s.*, new 3 per cent., formerly in 3¼ per cent. stock, called the "Embezzled Charity Recovery Fund," referred to more particularly in former Reports, is subject to the inspection of the Audit Office. We have since our last Report rendered to that Office Monthly Accounts, as required by the Commissioners of Audit; and the year's account to the 31st March, 1854, has been finally audited and declared, as appears by a Certificate from the Commissioners, dated 24th October, 1854, a copy of which is annexed in Schedule No. 3. A balance of £20 19*s.* 11*d.*, on an account to the 1st April last, and the above-mentioned sum of £1,397 13*s.*, new 3 per cent. stock, are the only sums under our control not appropriated or belonging to any particular Charity Trust.

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6. We have since our last Report been enabled, by receipt of funds in the Charity causes mentioned in Schedule P, annexed to our Costs Report, dated 2nd July, 1847, to pay a further sum of £192 17*s.* 6*d.*, towards the discharge of costs due by the late Board, and we expect to be able to make further payments from the sources mentioned in said Costs Report.

7. The total amount of the trust funds now under our care and control in cash, and vested in Government and other securities, is set forth in the 4th, 5th, and 6th Schedules annexed to this Report; the particulars of which, together with the objects of each trust fund, will be found in Schedule No. 6, also annexed.

8. The annual amount of rents and annuities under our guardianship, specifying the particular amount of each, with the name of the testator or donor by whom created, the source from whence each is derived, and the object of each trust, is given in Schedule No. 8, to this Report annexed; and in Schedule No. 9 will be found a Return of Charity Funds standing to the credit of causes or matters in the Court of Chancery, in which the title of the Charity has been established by decree or order.

9. All which we submit as our Report to Your Most Excellent Majesty, and in testimony thereof have caused our corporate seal to be hereunto affixed the 15th day of May, 1855.

R. KEATINGE,
(*Chairman*),
✠ C. DENVIR,
HENRY PAKENHAM,
Dean of St. Patrick's, } *Commissioners.*

SEAL.

DANIEL M'DERMOT,
HERCULES MACDONNELL, } *Secretaries.*

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APPENDIX

TO THE

TENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR IRELAND.

SCHEDULES.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1

Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 4th May, 1854.

RETURN of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 4th May, 1854, the dates thereof, and the Commissioners present at each Meeting up to the *present* time.

22nd June, 1854.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
Henry Roe, Esq.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted this day.*

29th June, 1854.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
Henry Roe, Esq.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

13th July, 1854.

The Right Honorable the Lord Chief Baron in the Chair.
The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.

24th August, 1854.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

21st September, 1854.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Right Reverend Bishop Cornelius Denvir.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
Henry Roe, Esq.

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APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 4th May, 1854.

19th October, 1854.

The Honorable and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's in the Chair.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Reverend Bishop Cornelius Denvir.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

2nd November, 1854.

The Right Reverend Bishop Cornelius Denvir in the Chair,
which was subsequently taken by
The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

16th November, 1854.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

30th November, 1854.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

7th December, 1854.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

14th December, 1854.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

11th January, 1855.

John Ennis, Esq., D.L., in the Chair,
which was subsequently taken by
The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

1st February, 1855.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Right Reverend Bishop Cornelius Denvir.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.
Henry Roe, Esq.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

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APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 4th May, 1854.

8th February, 1855.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.
Henry Roe, Esq.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

1st March, 1855.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.

22nd March, 1855.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.

12th April, 1855.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.

26th April, 1855.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

3rd May, 1855.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

10th May, 1855.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

15th May, 1855.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Right Reverend Bishop Cornelius Denvir.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

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APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the several Charities under their Administration for the year ended 31st December, 1854.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND

1st January to 31st

THE CHARGE.

GOVERNMENT STOCK

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Government Stock and Debentures to credit of the Commissioners on 1st day of January, 1854, as per last Account rendered, . . .	107,402	17	5
To amount of Government Stock received from 1st day of January to 31st December, 1854, ...	1,861	2	11
	£199,264	0	4

CASH

		£	s.	d.
January 1, 1854.	To amount due to Charities, per last account audited and declared (including £368 4s. 5d. embezzled by the late Accountant),	1,408	8	0
31st December.	To amount received from Rents and Annuities, . .	1,582	6	5
"	To do. do. from Interest on Stock and Debentures, .	6,158	12	6
"	To do. do. from other sources, . . .	2,252	0	4
"	To do. do. advanced to Charities, . . .	19	2	6
		£11,420	9	9

STATE OF BALANCE.

		£	s.	d.
Advanced to Charities, as above, ...		19	2	6
In Bank of Ireland, per certificate, ...	£2,074 17 9½			
Less outstanding Drafts, ...	7 14 11			
		2,067	2	10½
Post Bills on hands, not issued in Paul's Charity, ...		97	7	0
Stamps in last account 2s. 11d., and now 5d., ...		0	3	4
Embezzlements, and due by late Treasurer, as in former accounts, . .		387	9	8½
		£2,573	5	5

R. KEATINGE (*Chairman*),
WALTER MEYLER,
HENRY ROE,
} *Commissioners.*

SEAL.

DANIEL M'DERMOT,
HERCULES MACDONNELL,
} *Secretaries.*

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APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the several Charities under their Administration for the year ended 31st December, 1854.

BEQUESTS FOR IRELAND, in the several Charities under their administration, from December, 1854.

THE DISCHARGE.

AND DEBENTURE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By balance standing to the credit of the Commissioners in the Bank of Ireland on the 31st December, 1854,				199,264	0	4
In Government Stock,	198,887	1	10			
In Debentures,	376	18	6			
	£199,264	0	4	£199,264	0	4

ACCOUNT.

		£	s.	d.
31st December, 1854.	By amount paid under orders of Commissioners, the vouchers for which are numbered consecutively from No. 1 to No. 555,	7,362	9	0
"	By amount invested in 3¼ per cent. Stock,	851	2	6
"	By do. do. 3 per cent. do.,	629	17	2
"	By do. advanced to Charities in last year's account,	3	15	8
"	By balance due to Charities,	2,573	5	5
		£11,420	9	9

I, ROBERT MOLLOY, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that this, the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, from 1st January to 31st December, 1854, rendered by me as their Accountant, is just and true, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

ROBERT MOLLOY,
Accountant to said Commissioners.

Declared before me, at Dublin Castle,
this 27th day of March, 1855,
JOHN L. O'FERRALL.

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APPENDIX.

Irish.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

We, being Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, hereby certify that the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, of the contingencies of their office, rendered by Robert Molloy, Esq., Accountant to the Commissioners, from 1st April, 1853, to the 31st March, 1854, was signed and passed under the 4th Section of Act 2 and 3 Will., chap. 99, on the 24th October, 1854, and the following sums form the Charge and Discharge on the said Account:—

Charge, ... £138 9*s.* 4*d.*
Discharge, ... £80 7*s.* 7*d.*

and that on the said Account the Accountants are indebted in the sum of £58 1*s.* 9*d.*

Given under our hands, at our Office, Somerset House, this 24th day of October, 1854.

HENRY ARBUTHNOT.
W. MABERLY.

SCHEDULE No. 4.

Return of the Amount of Government Stock standing to the credit of the Commissioners.

RETURN of Amount of Government Stock standing to the credit of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the Books of the Bank of Ireland, on 31st December, 1854.

Bank of Ireland, 9th March, 1855.

I certify that it appears by the Books of the Bank of Ireland, there remained a Balance of £109,739 13*s.* 6*d.*, 3½ per cent. Government Stock, and £89,147 8*s.* 4*d.*, 3 per cent. Government Consols, to the credit of the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, on the 31st day of December, 1854.

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

ROBERT ROBERTS, *Stock Leger Keeper.* W. DUBEDAT, *Transfer Officer.*

SCHEDULE No. 5.

Return of Debentures, the Property of the Commissioners.

RETURN of Debentures deposited in the Bank of Ireland, the property of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.

Bank of Ireland, 9th March, 1855.

I certify that the following Debentures, the property of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, have been deposited in the Bank of Ireland since the 26th March, 1848:—

	£	s.	d.
One Ballast Office Debenture for	92	6	2
„ Kinnegad Turnpike, do.	46	3	1
„ ditto, ...	46	3	1
„ ditto, ...	46	3	1
„ Dunleer Turnpike, do.	46	3	1
„ Ballingarry Loan Fund do.	100	0	0
	£376	18	6

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

JOHN M'ILWAINE, *Deputy Secretary.*

SCHEDULE No. 6.

Return of Cash Balance in Bank to the credit of Commissioners.

RETURN of the Amount of Cash standing to the credit of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the books of the Bank of Ireland, on the 31st December, 1854.

I certify that there remained a Balance of £2,074 17*s.* 9½*d.* to the Credit of the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests' "Charity Account," in the Books of the Bank, on the 31st day of December, 1854.

Dublin, 10th March, 1855.

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

W. HODGES, *Accountant-General.*

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

SCHEDULE showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, are held, 31st day of December, 1854.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols.			Half-yearly Interest.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aghalee Union Fund, .	Poor of Aghalee, ...	172	9	11	2	11	10
Aldworth, St. Leger, .	„ Newmarket, . . .	276	18	8	4	3	1
Aldworth, R. R. . .	„ do. . . .	102	19	10	1	10	11
Archbold, Mrs. . .	Derryaghy, purchase of spinning wheels, .	68	13	2	1	0	7
Belfast Fund, . .	Incorporated Charitable Society, . .	782	13	6	11	14	9
Boyle, Margaret, .	Coombe Lying-in Hospital, . .	387	3	11	5	16	3
Briddock, Robert, .	Poor of Trim, ...	367	13	0	5	10	3
Browne, Colonel R. .	Freshford Dispensary and School, . .	99	13	0	1	9	11
Burgh Fund, . .	Poor of Naas, ...	361	2	7	5	8	4
Cavan Fund, . .	Cavan Sick Poor, . . .	903	4	2	13	10	11
Chapelliere, Louis, .	Kilkenny Marriage Portions, . .	110	6	5	1	14	2
Crawford, William, .	Kilwaugher Poor, . . .	48	15	0	0	14	8
Craven, Alice . .	Limerick Poor Widows, . . .	714	16	6	10	14	6
Crone, John, . .	Poor of Doneraile and Cahirduggan, .	714	16	0	9	16	7
Ditto. . . .	„ Ballingarry, . . .	1,128	2	5	16	18	4

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APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Cunningham Samuel,	Poor of Killead,	114	8	2	1	14	4
Davis, Rev. Samuel,	Mendicity Association,	55	16	4	0	16	9
Disrael, Benjamin,	School at Rathvilly,	3,046	3	5	45	13	10
Ditto,	Poor of " in purchase of provisions, Christmas Eve,	503	16	4	7	11	1
Edwards, Hugh,	Castlederg School,	297	0	4	4	9	1
Erskine, William,	Cavan Fever Hospital,	108	4	6	1	12	5
Fairbrother, William,	Poor of Wicklow,	124	11	9	1	17	5
Fanning, James,	Waterford Fanning Institution,	34,836	15	7	522	11	0
Ditto,	Kilkenny, Poor of Five Townlands in,	3,791	2	7	56	17	4
Fox, Mrs.	Poor of St. John's Parish, Dublin,	54	17	4	0	16	6
Frost, Edward,	" Dunganstown,	116	6	10	1	14	11
Goold, Michael,	" Gurrane,	301	0	1	4	10	3
Graves, Dr. H. M.,	" Templemore,	54	13	11	0	16	5
Hall, Dr. J.,	Alms-house and School, Limerick,	391	5	6	5	17	4
Hall, Rowley,	Poor of Lisburn,	113	14	1	1	14	3
Ditto,	Lancasterian School in Lisburn,	61	10	10	0	18	5
Hamilton, General,	The Minister of Holy Cross,	333	19	7	5	0	1
Hanrahan, Thomas,	Poor of Tuam,	201	15	11	3	0	6
Hore, Rev. Thomas,	" Rosscarberry,	274	6	7	4	2	0
Ditto,	Rossnacreina School,	32	11	4	0	9	9
Jackson, Margaret,	Hibernian Bible Society,	57	6	6	0	17	2
Ditto,	Poor of Monaghan,	607	2	8	9	2	1
Jacobs, Rev. R. S.	Protestant Poor of Killenaule,	69	12	6	1	0	11
Johnston, Mary,	Poor of Drumcree,	100	2	6	1	10	0
Julianstown Fund,	" Julianstown,	126	18	11	1	18	1
Keatinge, R. S.	" Drumcolloher,	153	10	11	2	6	2
Kennedy, John,	" Hollywood,	216	14	11	3	5	0
Lawlor, James,	" Kilmore,	133	5	0	2	0	0
Lombard, Rev. G.,	Six Poor People of Kilshannig,	228	5	10	3	8	6
Lowe, Robert,	Poor of Clonmel and Cashel,	24	0	9	0	7	2
Massey, Miss F.,	" St. Multose, Kinsale,	200	2	2	3	0	0
Masterson, J. J.,	Manorhamilton School,	900	0	0	13	10	0
Medcalfs, Henry,	Alms-house in Dublin,	210	1	3	3	3	0
Mills, John,	Dinner on Christmas Day to Inmates of Wicklow Gaol,	117	8	1	1	15	3
M'Kenny, Elizabeth,	Poor of Clough,	56	14	10	0	17	0
Ditto,	" Lisburn,	200	8	8	3	0	1
Molyneux, Sir Capel,	After death of Schoolmaster and Wife, to Poor of Loughgall,	666	13	4	10	0	0
M'Cluney, Robert,	Incorporated Charitable Society, Belfast,	109	18	9	1	12	11
Ditto,	Fever Hospital,	109	18	9	1	12	11
Ditto,	Surgical "	123	3	7	1	17	0
M'Cluney, Mrs. C.,	Incorporated Charitable Society, Belfast,	51	14	10	0	15	0
Ditto,	Fever Hospital,	51	14	0	0	15	0
Ditto,	Surgical "	72	4	9	1	1	8
Ditto,	Ulster Deaf and Dumb Institution,	51	14	9	0	15	6
Newman, Mrs. E.,	Poor of Kilshannig,	186	7	6	2	15	10
Northumberland Fund,	Mendicity Association,	5,180	18	10	77	14	4
Power, Rev. John,	Poor of Cahir,	656	0	10	9	16	10
Power, Mary,	Old Ladies' Asylum, Waterford,	2,487	1	11	37	6	2
Ditto,	Convent Children,	1,658	1	4	24	17	6
Ditto,	Poor Boys,	829	0	7	12	8	9
Quinn, Alice,	School and Poor of Waterford and Tramore,	666	1	6	9	19	10
Ditto,	Poor Debtors, Waterford,	387	14	1	5	16	5
Sandes, George,	Poor of Rosinallis,	207	14	1	3	2	3
Sinclair, Thomas,	" Hollywood,	49	10	6	0	14	11
Ditto,	Belfast Fever Hospital,	49	10	6	0	14	11
Ditto,	" Poorhouse,	49	10	7	0	14	11
Shanks, John,	Poor of Lisburn,	1,389	11	0	20	16	11
Smith, Bishop,	" Limerick,	862	5	10	12	18	8
Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas,	Parishes of Annahilt and Magheralin,	50	0	0	0	15	0
Southwell, Rev. Dr.	Poor Protestants of Castlemartyr,	63	13	7	0	19	1
Stewart, Dr. William,	Poor of Lisburn,	56	11	7	0	16	11
Stopford, Bishop,	" Kiltennel,	199	12	9	2	19	11
Simpson, John,	" St. Anne's, Shandon,	1,119	13	2	16	15	11
Swanzy, John,	Poor Protestants of Clontibret,	214	0	5	3	4	2
Tate, William,	School at Wexford,	6,716	4	3	100	14	10
Ditto,	Bread for Wexford Poor,	1,567	13	8	23	10	3
Thompson, Thomas,	Muckamere Abbey School,	274	6	11	4	2	5
Thomas, General Lewis,	Poor of Naas,	636	15	8	9	11	1

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APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols.			Half-yearly Interest.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Trail, Archdeacon,	Poor of Lisburn School,	58	18	4	0	17	8
Ditto,	„ Billy „	91	2	6	1	7	4
Tuthill, Barbara,	Poor Debtors, Limerick,	606	0	3	9	1	10
Ditto,	Convalescent Society, Limerick,	292	1	4	4	7	7
Ditto,	Protestant Widows, St. John's, ditto,	88	1	5	1	6	5
Verner, Thomas,	Sunday-school at Donaghmore,	143	3	10	2	3	0
Ward, Hon. Sophia,	Poor of Ballyculter,	2,627	17	6	39	8	5
Ditto,	Mendicity Association, Dublin,	283	8	3	4	5	0
Ward, Right Hon. Robt.	School at Bangor, County Down,	2,176	19	6	32	13	1
Warren, William,	Poor of Rathconnel,	329	4	0	4	18	9
Wyse, James,	Waterford,	1,256	3	0	18	16	10
	Total,	£89,147	8	4	1,337	4	2

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government 3¾ per Cent. Stock.			Half-yearly Interest.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aair, Rev. Dr.	Fermoy School,	1,237	9	0	20	2	2
Allen, Joseph,	Poor of Gorey,	200	0	0	3	5	0
Aldworth, St. Leger,	Poor Annuitants of New Market,	327	8	2	5	6	5
Audoen's, St., Parish,	St. Audoen's Alms-house,	184	16	3	3	0	1
Banks, Anne,	Protestant Orphan Society, Limerick,	1,000	0	0	16	5	0
Ditto,	Lying-in Hospital,	1,000	0	0	16	5	0
Ditto,	Dispensary,	1,000	0	0	16	5	0
Ditto,	Barrington's Hospital,	1,000	0	0	16	5	0
Ditto,	County Infirmary,	1,000	0	0	16	5	0
Ditto,	Fever Hospital,	1,000	0	0	16	5	0
Ditto,	Female Blind Asylum,	500	0	0	8	2	6
Ditto,	Magdalen Asylum,	500	0	0	8	2	6
Ditto,	Female Blind and Magdalen Asylum,	421	0	2	6	16	10
Barrett, Rev. Dr.	Sick & Indigent, St. Michan's Parish, Dublin,	105	13	0	1	14	5
Batchelor, John,	„ St. Audoen's „ „	205	17	8	3	6	11
Ditto,	„ St. George's „ „	212	14	7	3	9	1
Ditto,	„ St. John's „ „	212	6	9	3	9	0
Ditto,	„ St. Luke's „ „	212	6	9	3	9	0
Ditto,	„ St. Mary's „ „	212	14	2	3	9	2
Ditto,	„ St. Michael's „ „	200	0	0	3	5	0
Ditto,	„ St. Michan's „ „	209	2	0	3	8	0
Ditto,	„ St. Nicholas in „ „	212	14	7	3	9	2
Ditto,	„ St. Nicholas out „ „	210	3	0	3	8	4
Ditto,	„ St. Paul's „ „	212	13	9	3	9	1
Ditto,	„ St. Thomas's „ „	212	10	6	3	9	1
Ditto,	„ St. Werburgh's „ „	212	14	2	3	9	2
Belvidere, Lady,	The Bethesda School, „	300	10	4	4	17	8
Ditto,	St. George's Parish School, „	298	19	4	4	17	2
Bennett, George,	Poor of Templemore,	234	7	0	3	16	2
Benton, Dr. John,	Poor of Drumard,	254	0	6	4	2	6
Bryan, Jane and Mary,	Poor Widows, St. Mary's, Shandon,	108	2	5	1	15	2
Board's private fund,	Embezzled Charity Recovery Fund,	1,397	13	0	22	14	3
Brereton, Rev. G.	Sick Poor of Rahan,	200	11	10	3	5	2
Brett, John,	Bread and mutton on Christmas Eve to Poor Roomkeepers in Downpatrick,	296	7	10	4	16	4
Burrows, Eleanor,	Cavan Fever Hospital,	197	17	0	3	4	4
Carey, Cordelia,	Schools, and Poor, Dublin and Portarlington,	80	6	2	1	6	0
Cliffe, Anthony	Poor of New Ross,	457	8	0	7	8	7
Clarence School Fund,	Mendicity Association School,	1,000	0	0	16	5	0
Cunningham, George,	Sick Poor Institution, New Ross; or, that failing, the Friends of Education,	1,382	0	2	22	9	2
Darcy, Nicholas,	Poor of Loughrea,	1,858	11	10	30	4	1
Deane, Moses,	Parish of St. Nicholas, Cork,	5,559	17	8	90	6	10
Ditto,	„ St. Mary's, Shandon, Cork,	2,001	2	8	32	10	4
Deane, Thomas,	Cork Alms-house and Schools,	1,015	11	3	16	11	0
Delacherois, Nicholas,	Poor of Lisburn,	464	11	5	7	11	0
Denvir, Rt. Rev. Bishop,	„ Glenavey,	817	19	6	13	5	10
Destournel, Eleanor,	„ Castlemacadam,	104	1	4	1	13	10
Ditto,	„ Dunganstown,	95	16	3	1	11	1
Donovan, Rev. Edward,	„ Ballymere,	95	13	7	1	11	1
Eaton, Catherine,	„ Wicklow,	739	6	8	12	0	4
Farrell, James,	Clonmel Surgical Hospital,	589	17	2	9	11	9

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APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government 3¼ per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Faviere, Rev. Jos.	Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital,	4,350	0	0	70	13	9
Felster, George,	Poor of German Church, Poolbeg-street, Dublin,	273	18	6	4	9	5
Freke, P. Evans,	„ Wexford,	37	1	1	0	12	0
Goff, Joseph,	School of St. Werburgh's, Dublin,	52	16	2	0	17	2
Green, Hannah,	Poor of Donnybrook,	115	7	0	1	17	7
Hamilton, Rev. J.,	„ Killough,	552	15	3	8	19	3
Hall, Dr. Jeremiah,	Limerick Alms-house and School,	215	2	10	3	19	8
Hamilton, Quinton,	Poor of Glanmire,	551	11	0	8	19	3
Herron, Samuel,	„ Lisburn,	188	9	8	3	1	4
Higgins, Francis,	Debtors in Marshalsea, Dublin,	923	15	1	15	0	3
Hutchinson, Lady,	Curates' Widows, Ardagh,	1,008	19	5	14	7	11
Ditto,	„ Killala,	1,125	2	10	18	5	7
Ditto,	House of Refuge, Dublin,	504	11	10	8	4	0
Ditto,	Richmond Blind, „	504	11	10	8	4	0
Ditto,	Shelter for Females, „	504	11	9	8	4	0
Ditto,	Mercer's Hospital, „	504	11	10	8	4	0
Ditto,	Meath Loan, „	504	11	11	8	4	0
Ditto,	Magdalen Asylum, „	504	11	10	8	4	0
Ditto,	House of Recovery, „	504	11	10	8	4	0
Ditto,	Reception for Servants, ditto,	504	11	10	8	4	0
Ditto,	Molyneux Asylum, ditto,	504	11	10	8	4	0
Ditto,	Hibernian Bible Society, ditto,	504	11	10	8	4	0
Ditto,	Sunday School Society, ditto,	504	11	10	8	4	0
Ditto,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeeper's Society, ditto,	504	11	10	8	4	0
Jackson, Myles,	Poor of Ballingarry,	1,212	3	4	19	14	0
Jackson, Margaret,	„ Clontibret and Cornibrook,	208	16	4	3	7	11
Ditto,	Church Missionary Society,	51	4	7	0	16	8
Keary, Michael,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society, Dublin,	250	1	2	4	1	3
Ditto,	Widows' House, Cork-street, Dublin,	250	1	2	4	1	3
Ditto,	Asylum, Rainsford-street, Dublin,	500	2	4	8	2	6
Ditto,	Roman Catholic Children, St. James's Parish, Dublin,	500	2	4	8	2	6
Ditto,	Ditto, of Clontarf, county Dublin,	500	2	4	8	2	6
Ditto,	Ditto, of Baldoyle, do.	500	2	4	8	2	6
Ditto,	Ditto, of Howth, do.	500	2	4	8	2	6
Killala Fund,	Killala Clergy Widows,	1,319	1	4	21	8	8
Kendall, Anne,	Poor of Athy,	1,237	16	10	20	2	2
Kerevan, Dr.,	Charitable Society, Kilkenny,	486	6	2	7	18	1
Ditto,	Benevolent, „ „	486	6	2	7	18	1
Ditto,	Walkin-st. Poorhouse, „	486	6	2	7	18	1
Ditto,	Female Orphan School, „	291	15	8	4	14	10
Ditto,	Chapel-lane, „ „	194	10	6	3	3	3
Leake, Surgeon,	Mendicity Association,	3,876	18	0	63	0	0
Lee, Jane,	Poor of Carrickfergus,	211	8	4	3	8	9
Leighs,	„ Lisburn,	268	4	0	4	7	2
Lett, Stephen,	„ Mulrankin, Kiltrastran, & Moyglass,	46	3	0	0	15	0
Lill, Dr.,	Armagh Infirmary,	813	6	10	13	4	4
Lovett, J. H.,	Poor of Lismore,	558	17	0	9	1	7
Lowe, Robert,	„ Clonmel and Cashel,	1,295	5	10	21	1	0
Ditto,	„ Fethard,	187	12	1	3	0	11
Macklin, Ralph,	School Building Fund of St. Anne's, St. Andrew's, and St. Werburgh's,	362	1	2	5	17	8
Madden, James,	Poor of Kilcoleman,	213	5	9	3	9	5
Magan, Elizabeth,	St. George's Protestant Parochial School,	512	10	2	8	6	6
Mahon, Bartholomew,	Poor of Bumlin, Kiltruton, and Liscanuffy,	969	18	7	15	15	3
M'Call, Samuel,	Presbyterian Congregation, Cork,	415	2	10	6	14	11
Ditto,	Poor of Glanmire,	393	0	1	6	7	10
M'Kiernan, John,	Protestant Poor, St. Michan's, Dublin,	51	7	6	0	16	8
Ditto,	Roman Catholic Poor, do. do.	102	15	1	1	13	5
Moira Parish Fund,	Poor of Moira,	479	1	7	7	15	8
Morris, Thomas,	„ Lisburn,	97	4	10	1	11	7
Moxley, William,	Poor Tradesmen, Bandon,	455	0	11	7	7	11
Ditto,	Bible Society, do.	113	15	2	1	17	0
Ditto,	Missionary, do.	113	15	2	1	17	0
Ditto,	Benevolent, do.	113	15	2	1	17	0
Needham, Thomas,	Poor of St. Luke's, Dublin,	485	0	10	7	17	8
O'Donnell, Mrs.,	„ Burrishoole,	420	0	0	6	16	6
O'Neill, Hugh,	Apprenticing Fund,	3,041	17	7	49	8	7

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APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government 3¼ per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
O'Neill, Mark Kerr,	Poor of Agherton,	287	9	5	4	10	5
Paul, Mrs. Writh,	Stokestown (county Wexford) School,	6,114	5	9	99	7	1
Persse, Parsons,	School at Illerton, county Galway,	146	18	10	2	7	0
Power, Mary,	Old Ladies' Asylum, Waterford,	1,175	17	6	19	2	2
Ditto,	Convent Children, do.	1,019	7	3	16	11	3
Ditto,	Poor Boys' do.	507	17	0	8	5	1
Power, William,	Gurteen Asylum, county Waterford,	7,416	15	8	120	10	4
Rush, Judith,	Poor of Mullingar,	756	0	9	12	5	9
Ryan, Kennedy,	Charleville Roman Catholic Free School,	246	14	5	4	0	3
Smith, Henry,	Poor of Colpe,	193	16	0	3	3	0
Sproule, Andrew,	„ Urney,	717	19	0	11	13	4
St. Mark's Fund,	St. Mark's Hospital,	845	17	3	13	14	11
St. Paul's Parish,	Coal Fund,	55	4	0	0	18	0
Stephenson, Dr. R.,	Incorporated Charitable Society,	946	14	11	15	7	8
Switzer, James,	Fever Hospital, Kilkenny,						
Ditto,	Benevolent Society, „						
Ditto,	Charitable „ „	3,876	18	0	63	0	0
Ditto,	County Infirmary, „						
Tate, William,	Wexford School,	1,380	3	11	22	8	7
Tew, Rev. William,	Ballysax School,	184	10	10	3	0	0
Ditto,	Poor of Ballysax,	46	2	9	0	15	0
Ditto,	Raddanstown School,	410	0	3	6	13	3
Ditto,	Poor of Raddanstown,	46	2	9	0	15	0
Ditto,	St. Werburgh's School,	46	2	9	0	15	0
Ditto,	Kilcullen Hospital and Dispensary,	50	16	7	0	16	5
Thomas, Robert,	Poor of Tuam,	318	13	8	5	1	11
Tisdall, Allen,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin,	92	16	4	1	10	2
Ditto,	St. Audoen's Parish,	46	8	2	0	15	1
Ditto,	St. Catherine's „	46	8	2	0	15	1
Ditto,	St. Luke's „	46	2	2	0	15	1
Ditto,	St. Michael's „	46	8	2	0	15	1
Tisdall, Alice,	Castleknock School,	80	3	5	1	6	1
Truil, Robert,	Poor of Lisburn,	97	4	11	1	11	7
Tuthill, Barbara,	Poor Debtors, Limerick,	1,056	18	2	17	3	6
Ditto,	Convalescent Society,	385	17	9	6	5	5
Ditto,	Protestant Widows, St. John's, Limerick,	70	11	8	1	2	10
Valentine, Rev. Thomas,	Killala Clergy Widows,	2,495	0	10	40	10	11
Verschoyle, Richard,	St. Catherine's Parish, Dublin,	526	2	4	8	11	0
Ditto,	St. Luke's „ „	526	2	4	8	11	0
Waldron, Jeffrey,	Roman Catholic Schools, Denmark-street,	461	10	9	7	10	0
Ditto,	„ „ Liffey-street,	461	10	9	7	10	0
Ditto,	Teresian Orphan School in Wicklow,	611	10	9	9	18	9
Ditto,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin,	530	0	7	8	12	3
Ditto,	Female Penitents,	461	10	9	7	10	0
Ditto,	Widows' House, Clarendon-street,	276	18	6	4	10	1
Walker, Hamilton,	Poor of Inniskeel and Killybegs,	117	1	4	1	18	0
Ward, Judge,	Killough Schools and Poor,	473	8	6	7	13	10
Ward, Hon. Sophia,	Mendicity Association,	1,723	12	9	28	0	2
Waring, Samuel,	Poor Housekeepers of Moira Parish,	104	5	8	1	13	10
Waterhouse, William,	Fever Hospital, Waterford,	51	6	8	0	16	8
Ditto,	Dispensary, „	15	19	7	0	5	2
	Total,	109,739	13	6			

DEBENTURES.

	Amount. £	s.	d.	Donor.	Object of Trust.
Ballast Office Debenture,	92	6	2	M. Boyle,	Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
Two Kinnegad, „	92	6	2	Rev. Dr. Smyth,	Poor of Annahilt and Maralin.
One „ „	46	3	1	—	St. Mark's Hospital.
Dunleer Turnpike, „	46	3	1	M. Boyle,	Coombe Lying-in Hospital.*
Ballingarry Loan Fund,	100	0	0	John Crone,	Poor of Ballingarry.

* This debenture is of no value.

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Schedule No. 8.

Return of Rents or Annuities under the Guardianship of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, and in which the Title of the Charity has been established by decree or order, showing by whom created, whence derived, and the object of the Trust, and showing the Head Rents affecting same, to 31st Dec., 1854.

By whom created.	Gross Amount.	Head Rent.	Whence derived.	The Trusts.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Cordelia Carey,	358 17 4	62 6 2	Rents of lands and premises in Dublin and King's County,	For Poor, for Schools, and several Charitable Institutions.	
Captain Grenville,	44 17 0	—	Titherent-charge of lands of Ballyvaloo, co. Wexford,	Poor of Enniscorthy.	
Wm. Waterhouse,	54 10 0	21 16 6	Rent of premises in Waterford,	Charitable Institutions in Waterford.	
M. Shanahan,	8 10 0	3 15 4	Rent of premises in Charleville, county Cork,	Poor of Charleville,	These premises are not worth more than head rent, and the landlord is about to proceed to recover by ejectment.
S. Cunningham,	23 12 2	8 0 7	Rent of lands in Killead, county Antrim,	Poor of Killead.	
Dr. J. Hall,	261 13 11	—	Rent of premises in town of Limerick,	Alms-house and School in Limerick,	These rents are received and administered locally.
Thomas Deane,	92 6 2	—	Rent-charge of lands in county Cork,	Alms-house and School in Cork.	
William Power,	26 15 0	—	Rent of lands in Gurteen, county Waterford,	Asylum at Gurteen.	
Sir Robert Southwell,	46 3 4	—	Rent-charge of lands in counties Cork and Limerick	Alms-house at Kinsale.	
Judge Ward,	70 19 0	—	Rent of lands in Bangor, county Down,	For Schools and Poor at Killough.	
Dr. Lill,	62 1 1	20 8 4	Rent of lands in county of Tyrone,	Infirmary at Armagh.	
Peter Bertrand,*	667 3 10	86 7 8	Rent of land and premises in Dublin,	Female Orphan School in Dublin.	* A further mortgage, to secure the renewal fines since 1845, has been executed to the Archbishop of Dublin, and the balance due upon both mortgages amounts to £3,031 5s. 1d., bearing an interest of 4 per cent. per annum. There is an annual fine of £103 18s. 9d. payable besides the rent. No part of the rent is applied for the purposes of the charity, nor can it be so applied until the Archbishop is paid off.
Hugh Edwards,	27 13 10	—	Annuity payable out of lands in county Tyrone,	School at Castlederg.	
Griffin Curtis,	9 4 7	—	Annuity payable under will of testator,	Coleraine Charitable Society.	
M. Goold,	9 4 7	—	Annuity payable under will of testator,	Poor of Gurrane.	
J. Crone,	64 12 3	—	Rent-charge of lands in county Limerick,	Poor of Ballingarry.	
R. S. Keatinge,	9 4 7	—	Annuity under testator's will,	Poor of Drumcolliher.	
B. Tuthill,	69 4 8	—	Rent-charge of lands in county Limerick,	Poor Debtors, Convalescent Society, and Poor of St. John's, Limerick.	
James Lawder,	18 9 2	—	Rent-charge of lands in Kilmore, county Cavan,	Poor of Kilmore.	
Joseph Wright,†	69 4 8†	—	Rent-charge of lands in King's County,	For Poor, and several Charitable Institutions.	† There is, in addition, an annual payment of £200 for the discharge of arrears.
H. J. Cotter,	90 0 0	—	Rent of lands in the county of Cork,	Scriptural Education in Parish of Rahan.	
Joseph Wright,	9 4 7	—	Rent-charge of lands in the county Monaghan,	Poor of Aghabog.	
F. Bennett,	20 0 0	—	Annuity under testator's will,	School at Castleroe.	
John Crone,	64 12 4	—	Rent-charge of lands, county Cork,	Poor of Doneraile and Cahirduggan.	
Parsons Persse,	23 1 6	—	Rent-charge of lands, county Galway,	School at Ilerton, county Galway.	
Robert Lanigan,	10 0 0	—	Rent of lands in county of Kilkenny,	Alms-house in county Kilkenny.	
Total amount of rents,	2,211 5 7	202 14 7			
Deduct head rents,	202 14 7				
Net rents, £	2,008 11 0	—	Subject to poor's rate and receiver's fees.		

A compromise has been made in a charity created by Louis Chappelliere, for marriage portions in Kilkenny, by which Mr. M'Creery, being subject to a debt to Testator of £420, secured by bond and warrant, has agreed to pay £50 annually, till said debt of £420 and interest be extinguished; but no part has been received for some years.

An annual payment of £200 is made by the Hon. Sydney Herbert for the Parish Priests of Irishtown, Booterstown, and Bray.

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APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 9.

Return of Charity Funds standing to the Credit of Causes and Matters in the Court of Chancery, and in which the Title of the Charity has been established by Decree or Order.

RETURN of Charity Funds standing to the credit of Causes and Matters in the Court of Chancery, and in which the title of the Charity has been established by Decree or Order.

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests against Francis Lill, John Stewart, and others.

Government 3¼ per Cent. Stock, . . .	£4,471 9 10
Turnpike Debentures, ...	2,500 0 0
Cash, ...	70 10 10

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests against the Rev. Edward St. Lawrence and others.

Government 3¼ per Cent. Stock, . . .	£3,013 10 4
Cash, ...	46 2 3

The Attorney-General, at the relation of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, against Burton Persse the Elder, and Burton Persse the Younger.

Government 3¼ per Cent. Stock, . . .	£162 10 0
Cash, ...	10 10 3

Day against Ponsonby and others; Same against same; and the separate Credit of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Dominick Meighan, . . £924 6 5

For DIGBY P. STARKEY, *Accountant-General.*

JOHN ROLLESTON, *Deputy.*

10*th March*, 1855.

WE CERTIFY that We have examined the several foregoing Schedules and compared the items of same with the several entries in the Books and Documents of the Commissioners, and We certify that said Schedules are correct in all particulars.

ROBERT MOLLOY,
Accountant to the Commissioners.

D. M'DERMOT,
HERCULES MACDONNELL, } *Secretaries.*

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM and SONS, 87, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION (IRELAND).

THE REPORT

Of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for *Ireland*, for the Year ending the 1st day of August 1854.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD GRANVILLE ELIOT,
EARL OF ST. GERMANS,
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND,
&c. &c. &c.

WE, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, whose hands and corporate seal are hereunto annexed, beg leave, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, to submit to your Excellency the Report of the proceedings of the Commissioners for the year ending the 1st of August instant, and to subjoin an account of their receipts and disbursements, distinguishing the specific sources from which all moneys have been derived, and the specific purposes to which they have been applied; also an account of receipts and disbursements in relation to Primate Boulter's and Primate Robinson's Funds.

The proceedings of the Commissioners, in respect to the erection and repairs of Churches, have been on a more extensive scale this year than for some years past, the number of new Buildings for which grants have been made being 25, the greatest number undertaken in any of the previous years referred to having been but 10, and the sum granted for repairs being 5,014 *l.* above the grant of last year. For the new Buildings a sum of 9,659 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.* has been set apart, which is exclusive of a sum of 5,421 *l.* 17 *s.* 7 *d.*, granted for Buildings partially provided for in previous years. The number of Churches in which repairs have been ordered has been 930, for which a sum of 31,261 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* has been allocated, including the repairs of Churchyard fences, and the external painting of about one-fourth of the Churches in Ireland.

The money granted for new Buildings was in the expectation, in some cases, of liberal assistance being afforded by private contributions, and in other cases, grants were made for the completion of Buildings which had been commenced from private sources, at a time when it was not in the power of the Commissioners, owing to the state of their funds, to undertake the works. The aid thus afforded in these cases has hitherto amounted to 6,916 *l.*, and it is expected that a further sum of 3,650 *l.* will be contributed on this account. It is, however, to be observed, that the amount granted by the Commissioners this year will not be sufficient to complete the Buildings in all cases, and that a further sum of 7,592 *l.* will be hereafter required from them for that purpose.

After a due consideration of the merits of the several cases before the Commissioners, the following are the Parishes to which the grants for new Buildings have been made, either for the rebuilding of the ancient Parish Church, or the erection of a Church within a newly constituted Parish: Magherafelt, in the Diocese of Armagh; Ballynure, Carnemoney, and Rasharkin, in the Diocese of Connor; Castlerahan and Billiss, in the Diocese of Kilmore; Kilcronaghan, in the Diocese of Derry; Aghavea, in the Diocese of Clogher; Cloonco, in the Diocese of Ardagh; Knappagh, Astleagh, and Sellerna, in the Diocese of Tuam; Kilbryan and Killyon, in the Diocese of Elphin; Clonoulty, in the Diocese of Cashel; Bilboa, in the Diocese of Leighlin; Kilmore, Nenagh, and Kilcoleman, in the Diocese of Killaloe; Rathbourney, in the Diocese of Kilfenora; Brosna and Aglish, in the Diocese of Ardfert; Kanturk, Magourney, and Ballynoe, in the Diocese of Cloyne.

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With reference to the Churches named in last year's Report, as being then in progress, the following have been since completed: Derryvollen and Lisnaskea, in the Diocese of Clogher; Donamon, in the Diocese of Elphin; Kilnemanagh, in the Diocese of Ferns; Lismalin, in the Diocese of Cashel; Skull, in the Diocese of Cork; Kilfinane, in the Diocese of Limerick; and Castletown-Arra, in the Diocese of Killaloe.

The following Churches, built exclusively by means of private funds, have been taken under the charge of the Board this year: Edenderry, in the parish of Cappagh, Diocese of Derry; the Barr, in the parish of Fintona, Diocese of Clogher; Groomsport, in the Parish of Bangor, Diocese of Down; and Newtown Gore, in the Parish of Carrigallen, in the Diocese of Kilmore.

The Commissioners have been enabled, with the assistance of private subscriptions, to provide, to a limited extent, for the enlargement and internal painting and colouring of Churches, for the inclosing of Churchyards, and for the erection of stoves and bells, where they have been provided by the Parishioners: the sum appropriated to these several objects has been 6,963 *l.* 5 *s.* 11 *d.*, and the subscriptions received in aid thereof, have hitherto amounted to 2,258 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.*

We have much satisfaction in bringing these particulars, as to the assistance afforded by private contributions, under the notice of your Excellency, as by this means much has been accomplished in the extension of Church accommodation, and in providing for other pressing wants, which otherwise must have been, to a great degree, postponed, had the Commissioners been altogether dependent on their own resources. And we beg to observe, that the Commissioners fail not, on every opportunity, to represent the urgent necessity of their being liberally aided from private sources in their endeavours to meet the numerous demands upon them, the funds at present at their disposal being wholly insufficient for the several purposes to which they are applicable.

By the half-yearly returns of Promotions, it appears that 13 Dignities and Prebends, and 48 Parochial Benefices, have become vacant; of these, four only have been added to the account of Benefices, subject to tax, seven having been previously taxable, the remainder being under the net value of 300 *l.* per annum.

In the case of the Precentorship of Kilfenora, in the Diocese of Kilfenora, and the Prebend of Laccagh, in the Diocese of Tuam, the Commissioners transmitted the usual instruments, under their seal, to your Excellency and the Privy Council, recommending that the appointments of clerks thereto should be suspended, there not being cure of souls attached to either of them within the provisions of the Church Temporalities Acts. In respect to the vacancy which occurred in the Prebend of Templebryan, Diocese of Ross, although the Commissioners had not the power of recommending a suspension of the appointment, by reason of a temporary union of the Prebend during a preceding incumbency with the Parish of Kilnagross, in which there is a Church, yet they deemed it right to call the attention of your Excellency and the Privy Council to the circumstances of the case, with reference to the powers vested in your Excellency and the Council of disappropriating the Revenues of the Prebend. The Commissioners have not yet been apprised of the decision of your Excellency and the Council in respect to the Precentorship of Kilfenora, or the Prebend of Laccagh, but have been informed by the Clerk of the Council, that, in the case of the Prebend of Templebryan, it did not seem fit to your Excellency and the Council to make any order for disappropriating the Revenues from the Prebend.

The appointments of Clerks to the Benefices of Kilcorney, in the Diocese of Cloyne; of Kilbarrymeaden, in the Diocese of Lismore; of Red City, *alias* Kilmillick, and of Tullamaine, both in the diocese of Cashel, have been suspended by the Commissioners, and provision made for the discharge of the occasional duties, it appearing, by the certificates of the respective Ordinaries, that Divine Service had not been celebrated therein within the three years next preceding February 1833.

The approval of your Excellency having been obtained to the letting of the See House, Offices, and Demesne Lands of Clogher to the Rev. John Grey Porter,

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Porter, the Commissioners have executed a lease of these premises for a term of 999 years, at a rent of 200 *l.*, on payment of a fine of 4,000 *l.*, which sum has been invested in Government Securities, to the credit of the Clogher See Estate.

In respect to the treaty for a sale of the Advowson of St. Mary's, Clonmel, belonging to the Corporation of that town, referred to in last Report, the Deed of Sale has been since executed to the Rev. John Prior, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108.

The sum realised within the year from the sale of Perpetuities has amounted to 5,213 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.*, of which 5,187 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* has been invested in Government Securities, for account of the Perpetuity Purchase Fund.

There has also been invested in Government Securities, for account of the General Fund, a sum of 18,199 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.*, which, with the amount of such portion of previous investments as is still to the credit of this Fund, will remain at interest, until required for the discharge of the several sums for which the Commissioners are responsible, on account of grants for Church Works remaining unpaid.

The annual Account of the Trust Fund, arising under Bishop Gore's Will, from the Impropriate Tithes of Cahir Parish, in the Diocese of Lismore, has been furnished by the Commissioners to the Bishop of Cashel and Waterford, pursuant to the directions of the Court of Chancery.

All which is submitted to your Excellency's consideration.

(signed) JOHN G. ARMAGH.
RICH^D DUBLIN.
JO^S H. MEATH.
PLUNKETT TUAM, &c.
J. T. OSSORY and FERNS.
HEN. MEREDYTH.
W^M C. QUIN.

Seal.

(signed) *Thos. Bushe*, Secretary.

Board-room, 24, Upper Merrion-street,
August 1854.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *Thos. Bushe*, Secretary.

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BY THE ECCLESIASTICAL

AN ACCOUNT of all their RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS for One Year, ending the 1st been derived, and showing the Total Amount derived from each Source,

RECEIPTS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance in General Fund on 31 July 1853	- - -	4,461 19 3
See Estates:		
Received from—		
Waterford and Lismore	3,376 18 7	
Killalla and Achonry	4,211 8 8¼	
Clonfert and Kilmacduagh	3,017 – 11¼	
Raphoe	4,448 6 9½	
Ossory	2,874 11 3	
Cork and Ross	6,467 3 6	
Ardagh	2,471 2 9	
Elphin	8,092 2 10	
Dromore	4,378 3 4	
Kildare and Deanery of Christ Church	5,756 17 –½	
Clogher	9,008 14 2	
		54,097 9 10½
Fine for demise of Clogher See, house and demesne	- - -	4,000 – –
Suspended benefices and dignities, and disappropriated tithes	- - -	14,856 12 4½
On account of annual charge on the See of Derry	- - -	1,096 19 10
Tax on Bishoprics and benefices	- - -	8,747 10 11
Glebe-house loan instalments	- - -	3,825 2 5
Sale of perpetuities	- - -	5,213 11 10
Interest on Government Securities standing to credit of General Fund	- - -	1,987 15 7
Interest on Government Securities standing to credit of Perpetuity Purchase Fund	- - -	1,116 2 4
Interest on Perpetuity mortgages	- - -	1,391 15 8½
Moneys deposited to pay expenses of ascertaining terms of perpetuities	- - -	9 15 3
Sale of 3¼ per cent. Stock	- - -	13,444 7 4
Interest on moneys invested in Government Securities for repairs of Trustee Chapels of Ease	- - -	17 18 1
Private subscriptions for rebuilding, enlarging, and alteration of Churches	- - -	8,081 1 11½
Moneys granted for Church purposes, and returned unapplied	- - -	34 7 3
Sale of perpetuity printed forms	- - -	7 2 –
Bequest for keeping Donamon church in repair	- - -	7 7 2
Moneys received for wilful damage done to the Church of Holy Trinity, Cork	- - -	1 3 –
	£.	122,398 2 2

Dr. PRIMATE BOULTER'S AND PRIMATE ROBINSON'S FUNDS.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance in Primate Boulter's Fund, 31 July 1853	- - -	2,745 12 4
– Ditto in Primate Robinson's Fund - ditto	—	—
– Received on account of Primate Boulter's Fund	4,450 18 3	
– Ditto on account of Primate Robinson's Fund	25 17 2	
		4,476 15 5
	£.	7,222 7 9

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COMMISSIONERS FOR IRELAND:

day of August 1854; distinguishing the specific Sources from which all Moneys have and the specific Purposes to which the Receipts have been applied.

DISBURSEMENTS:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Rebuilding Churches	6,871	5	8			
– Enlarging ditto	3,214	2	5			
– Repairs of ditto	22,381	6	1			
– Extraordinary repairs of ditto	445	14	8			
				32,912	8	10
– Requisites for celebration of Divine Service in the several Churches and Chapels	-	-	-	34,060	–	1
– Payments to the Bishop of Kilmore, under 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37	96	19	4			
– Interest to the Bishop of Kilmore, on charge on Kilmore See House, under 6 & 7 Vict. c. 57	667	3	1			
– Stipends to Dublin curates, under 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37	1,930	5	5			
– Same to vicars-choral and curates of suspended benefices, &c.	3,752	7	6			
– Augmentations payable to incumbents of small benefices, &c. under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 101	1,768	16	–			
– Stipends to diocesan schoolmasters	156	4	11			
				8,371	16	3
– Salaries to Commissioners, Secretary, Treasurer, and Clerks, &c.	-	-	-	5,624	11	8
– Rent, coals, candles, expenses of preparing Returns to Parliament and other incidents	761	13	3			
– Receipt stamps	63	–	5			
– Postage	187	6	11			
– Fees for enrolling and registering perpetuity certificates, &c.	30	8	10			
– Expenses incurred in valuation of lands	32	13	4			
– Rents, taxes, and other expenses connected with mensal lands, and other lands undemised	452	3	1			
– Quit and Crown rents	44	1	4			
– Advertising proposals for Church works, &c.	52	10	–			
– Stationery and printing for one year	273	19	2			
				1,897	16	4
– Solicitor's personal services	1,000	–	–			
– Ditto disbursements and expenses	284	1	8			
– Ditto law clerks' salaries	290	–	–			
				1,574	1	8
– Purchase of Government stock from the Perpetuity Purchase Fund	5,187	1	6			
– Ditto - - ditto - - from General Fund	18,199	12	2			
– Ditto - - ditto - - amount of fine received for Clogher See House and Demesne	4,000	–	–			
					13	8
– Tax overpaid and returned	-	-	-	19	8	9
– Rent and rent-charge returned to incumbents and others	-	-	-	196	6	–
– Binding a portion of Ordnance Survey	-	-	-	21	6	8
– Balance in Bank, 31 July 1854	-	-	-	10,333	12	3
			£.	122,398	2	2

PRIMATE BOULTER'S AND PRIMATE ROBINSON'S FUNDS. *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By stipends in augmentation of small benefices, Primate Boulter's Fund	-	-	-	4,162	5	3
– Purchase of 27 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.* Three per Cent. Consols, Primate Robinson's Fund	-	-	-	25	17	2
– Balance in Primate Boulter's Fund, 31 July 1854	-	-	-	3,034	5	4
– Ditto in Primate Robinson's - - ditto		—			—	
			£.	7,222	7	9

(E. E.)

(signed) *James E. Stopford*, LL.D., Treasurer.

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ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION (IRELAND).

REPORT of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for *Ireland* to the Lord Lieutenant, for the Year ending the 1st day of August 1854.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 3 & 4 *Will.* 4, *c.* 37, *s.* 10.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
19 *December* 1854.

9.

Under 1 *oz.*

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EDUCATION (IRELAND).

ANNUAL REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of EDUCATION in *Ireland*, for the Year 1854–5.

(*Pursuant to Act of Parliament*, 53 *Geo.* 3, *c.* 107.)

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK EARL OF CARLISLE,
LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL
AND GENERAL-GOVERNOR OF IRELAND, &c. &c. &c.

WE, "the Commissioners of Education in Ireland," appointed by Acts of Parliament passed in the 53d year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, and the third year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Fourth, do, in obedience to the provisions thereof, respectfully submit to your Excellency a Report of the "General Proceedings" of the Board since the last Report.

On the School-houses and Premises belonging to the Royal Schools, as well as on those whose endowments are under our control, we have, during the past year, expended such sums in repairs and alterations as the different reports from time to time laid before us, and the funds at our command, have seemed to justify; and we may report, generally, that they are in a very satisfactory condition, with the exception of those of Raphoe and Banagher, the small endowments of which, consisting of rents derived from their respective estates, have precluded such an outlay as it would be desirable should be made with a view to putting them in a more respectable state. In reference to Banagher, we have, during the past year, been in negotiation for a new tenure of the School-house and ground rented there by us, but the circumstances connected with the existing lease, and other matters to which it is unnecessary more particularly to advert, have induced us for the present to postpone taking any further steps in reference thereto.

And as regards the legal proceedings undertaken by us against the surety of our late agent for this estate, and referred to in our last annual Report, we beg to inform your Excellency that although the proceeedings have been unsuccessful, they were carried on under the sanction and advice of eminent counsel.

At Tullyvin School, which is one of private endowment, we have, with a view to carrying out more fully the intentions of the Testator, under the superintendence

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dence of Trustees appointed by the Court of Chancery, recently opened a second School for boys and girls in a temporary School-house rented by us for that purpose.

The periodical Reports made to us by the masters of the different Schools in connexion with this Board show that a very general and extensive course of instruction is afforded therein, especially in those of Royal foundation.

Acting on the recommendation of the Court of Examiners appointed to report on the merits of candidates for the Royal Scholarships founded by us, we have made some alterations in the course of examination to be hereafter adopted. And we have to state to your Excellency that at our last election of Royal and Foundation Scholars we made the following appointments, viz. :—

John Boxwell, to a Royal Scholarship of 50 *l.* per annum, for five years.				
James Rowley - -	„ - -	50 *l.*	„	„
George Keys - -	„ - -	20 *l.*	„	„
Richard Irvine -	„ - -	50 *l.*	„	„
Joseph Read - -	„ - -	30 *l.*	„	„
William Quintin, to a Foundation Scholarship of 20 *l.* per annum.				
Thomas Bradford - -	„ - -	20 *l.*	„	
John J. Beatty - - -	„ - -	20 *l.*	„	

The management of the estates forming the endowments of certain of the schools necessarily occupies much of our time and attention, and we have endeavoured, as far as has been practicable, with the assistance of local agents, to keep them and the tenantry in a satisfactory condition.

At Raphoe the police barrack, built by us some years since, having been recently surrendered by that force, has been, at the suggestion of our agent, advertised to be let, with a right of sporting over the estate, which is a wild and mountainous one, very extensive, but, in a pecuniary point of view, far from being remunerative.

On the Dungannon Estate we have, at the urgent request of a large portion of the tenantry who have subscribed towards the necessary outlay, and on the recommendation of one of the members of this Board, who is personally acquainted with the locality, and also of our agent, who has procured a large presentment from the grand jury of the county of Tyrone for the purpose, undertaken, at an expense of about 350 *l.*, the construction of some bridges and a road leading towards a market town, which it is represented will be very beneficial to the tenants and to the estate.

At the suggestion of a member of this Board, who gives personal inspection to certain of the estates, we have established annual premiums for such of our tenants as shall be found to keep their houses and farms in the most creditable state. And it has been reported to us, that this course has been already productive of very satisfactory results.

As to the condition and progress of the various Schools, the reports laid before us by the respective Masters do not warrant a statement of any material change having taken place since we last reported.

We regret to state, that the Diocesan School-houses continue in the same unsatisfactory condition, in consequence of want of funds to repair them.

As regards the Royal Commission recently issued for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the Endowed Schools of Ireland, we beg to inform your Excellency that, acting under our directions, our Secretary has been in communication with that Commission, and has furnished such returns and information as have been required from this Board.

And

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And we beg further to state to your Excellency that having, in obedience to orders of the House of Commons, furnished since our last general annual Report some very comprehensive and detailed returns of the endowments, salaries, general income and expenditure, and charges for and number of pupils in attendance at the different schools under the control of this Board, and to which we would most respectfully beg to refer, we do not feel that a report of the "General Proceedings" of the Board during the year calls for any further statement.

And we therefore beg respectfully to submit this as our Annual Report to your Excellency.

(signed) MAZIERE BRADY, *C.* (L. S.)
F. BLACKBURNE. (L. S.)
ROBERT SHAW. (L. S.)
RICHARD MACDONNELL. (L. S.)
ACHESON LYLE. (L. S.)
JAMES CORK. (L. S.)

8, Clare-street,
19 May 1855.

Wm Cotter Kyle, LL.D.,
Secretary.

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EDUCATION (IRELAND).

ANNUAL REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of EDUCATION in *Ireland*, for the Year 1854–5.

(*Pursuant to Act of Parliament*, 53 *Geo.* 3, *c.* 107.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 9 *July* 1855.

373.

Under 1 *oz.*

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REPORT

ON

THE CONDITION AND PROGRESS

OF THE

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND,

FROM

SEPTEMBER 1, 1853, TO AUGUST 31, 1854.

BY

THE RIGHT HON. MAZIERE BRADY,

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY, AND LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1854.

[1864]

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REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF ST. GERMANS, LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL, AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Dublin, 1*st September*, 1854.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In the absence of the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.B., Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland, it becomes my duty, as Vice-Chancellor, to submit to your Excellency the report of its condition and progress since 1st September, 1853.

In accordance with the Ordinance, approved by your Excellency on the 15th March, 1853, the Examinations for that year were commenced on the 20th September, and terminated on the 1st October; they were carried on in the order stated in the annexed table. Appendix I.

They were mainly conducted by printed papers, copies of which I have hereunto attached. Appendix II.

The several Candidates named in the accompanying lists were duly passed by the Examiners for Degrees, Diplomas, and Honors; eight of those who presented themselves for Examination having been rejected. Appendix III.

The results of the Examinations having been approved by the Senate, a public meeting was held on the 10th of October, in St. Patrick's Hall, when, in your Excellency's presence, the various Degrees, Diplomas, and Honors, just referred to, were duly conferred. I annex an account of the proceedings on that occasion. Appendix IV.

It having appeared to the Senate that several of the Examiners considered that they, as a body, had the power to pass Candidates for Degrees by a vote of the majority, the Senate directed it to be intimated to them that the rejection of a Candidate by any one Examiner could not be overruled by the vote of the others; the Ordinances requiring each Candidate to pass in all the essential subjects of education prescribed in his course.

Memorials having been received by the Senate from a Committee of Non-subscribing Presbyterians, and from the Professors of the Queen's College, Belfast, requesting modifications in the courses of education now prescribed, the Senate has devoted much anxious attention to the subject, but has not yet been able to arrive at a conclusion, as to the expediency or propriety of adopting any of the suggestions referred to.

The Right Hon. Henry Monahan, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, has been appointed, by Her Majesty's Warrant, a member of the Senate, *vice* the Right Hon. T. B. C. Smith, resigned.

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Applications having been made by several individuals, relative to the granting of *ad eundem* Degrees, the Senate consider that it would be proper to exercise the power they possess in that respect under the Charter, by conferring on persons holding Degrees in other Universities similar Degrees in this; but that it should be done with great care, and on the special application of each individual desirous of that distinction, to be submitted to the Senate for separate consideration.

I have to express the gratification of the Senate, that Her Majesty's Government have favourably entertained the claims of the Queen's Colleges to increased grants, for the maintenance of Museums, Libraries, &c., as strongly recommended by the report of the Senate of the 17th day of December, 1853.

In addition to the several papers referred to in the foregoing, I append the following for your Excellency's information, viz.:—

Appendix V. A list of the Medical Schools and Hospitals which have, in compliance with the regulations, made returns of the Students attending their respective establishments.

Appendix VI. A copy of the Estimate submitted to Parliament of expenses for the current year.

Appendix VII. The Cash Account for the year ended 20th June last.

Appendix VIII. The Ordinance for the Examination appointed to commence on 19th September, 1854.

Appendix IX. A list of the twenty Examiners elected on 17th July last, to conduct the Examination. Of these eleven were re-elected, nine are new appointments.

Appendix X. A statement of the several meetings of the Senate.

I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's
Obedient and faithful Servant,

MAZIERE BRADY,
Vice-Chancellor.

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APPENDIX.

I.—Order of the Examination in the Queen's University in Ireland, 1853.

		ARTS, A.B. Degree.	AGRICULTURE.	MEDICINE.
Tuesday, 20th September,	9 o'clock,	Latin,	Theory of Agriculture, Farm Finance and Accounts,	Medicine.
	2 o'clock,	Greek,	Practice of Agriculture, Farm Improvements,	Surgery.
Wednesday, 21st September,	9 o'clock,	Modern Languages,	History and Diseases of Farm Animals,	Modern Languages.
	2 o'clock,	English Literature,	Surveying and Mapping,	Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence.
Thursday, 22nd September,	9 o'clock,	Mathematics,	Arithmetic,	Anatomy.
	2 o'clock,	Logic, Metaphysics,	— —	Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.
Friday, 23rd September,	9 o'clock,	Chemistry,	Chemistry,	Chemistry.
	2 o'clock,	Natural Philosophy,	Elements of Physics,	Natural Philosophy.
Saturday, 24th September,	9 o'clock,	Zoology and Botany,	Principles of Zoology and Botany,	Botany (Zoology, Junior Class).
	2 o'clock,	Physical Geography,	Mineralogy and Geology, Physical Geography,	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
Monday, 26th September,	9 o'clock,	Jurisprudence & Political Economy.		

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ORDER of the EXAMINATION in the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in IRELAND, 1853—*continued.*

		A.B. HONORS.		A.M. DEGREE AND HONORS.			AGRICULTURE.	MEDICINE.	FACULTY OF LAW.	
									DIPLOMA OF ELEMENTARY LAW.	THE DEGREE OF LL.B.
TUESDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock.	I. CLASSICAL LANGUAGES. Greek.	V. Natural Philosophy.	I. Greek.	III. Natural Philosophy.		Elements of Physics.	Natural Philosophy.	Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing. Jurisprudence.	Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing. Jurisprudence.
	2 o'clock.	Greek.	Natural Philosophy.	Greek.	Natural Philosophy.	IV. Natural Philosophy.	Theory of Agricultural Finance and Farm Accounts.	Medicine.	Equity, Common and Criminal Law. Civil Law.	Equity, Common and Criminal Law. Civil Law.
WEDNESDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock.	Latin.	VI. Chemistry.	I. Latin.			Chemistry.	Chemistry.	HONOR EXAMINATION. Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing. Jurisprudence.	Pleading, Practice, and Evidence. Constitutional and Colonial and International Law.
	2 o'clock.	Latin.	Chemistry. * Thursday, * Friday,	Latin. English Composition. Modern Languages.		Chemistry.	Surveying & Mapping.	Surgery.	Equity, Common and Criminal Law. Civil Law.	
* THURSDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock.	II. English Literature.	VII. Natural Sciences, Zoology, Botany, &c.	English, &c.		Natural Sciences, Zoology, Botany, &c.	Zoology and Botany.	Botany.		HONOR EXAMINATION. Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing. Equity & Bankruptcy.
	2 o'clock.	English Literature.	Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.	English, &c.		Natural Sciences, Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.	Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.	Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.		Common and Criminal Law. Pleading, Practice, and Evidence.
* FRIDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock.	III. Modern Languages.	VIII. Logics.	II. Logics.			Practice of Agriculture, Farm Improvements.	Modern Languages.		Jurisprudence. Civil Law.
	2 o'clock.	X. Celtic Languages.	Metaphysics.	Metaphysics.			History and Diseases of Farm Animals.	Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence.		Constitutional Law. Colonial Law. International Law.
SATURDAY, 1ST OCTOBER,	9 o'clock.	IV. Mathematics.	IX. Jurisprudence.	Jurisprudence.	Mathematics.		Arithmetic.	Anatomy and Physiology.		
	2 o'clock.	Mathematics.	Political Economy.	Political Economy.	Mathematics.			Anatomy, human and comparative.		

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II.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D.

20th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—*Examiner, Professor Banks.*

1. Enumerate the physical signs of pleuritic effusion, and state with what diseases it may be confounded, and the differential diagnosis.
2. Give Dr. Stokes' views with reference to the mechanism of the displacement of the intercostals in pleuritic effusion.
3. Does the altered position of the heart in pleuritic effusion influence its sounds?
4. Is Ectopia Cordis, taken alone, of value as a sign of pleuritic effusion? May it occur in other diseases? and if so, under what circumstances?
5. In what cases is the operation of paracentesis thoracis indicated?
6. What pathological conditions may be expected if with signs of thoracic aneurism there exist extreme difficulty of raising the voice, and laryngeal blowing or "roaring?"
7. What is the respective influence of Pneumonia and Pleuritis on the progress of Phthisis?
8. State the law as to the order of frequency of rupture of the different parts of the heart.
9. Give Lænnec's explanation of the causes of bronchial dilatations, and Dr. Corrigan's theory of his "Cirrhosis of the lung."
10. To what disease of the lungs are the insane peculiarly liable, and in what respect does its progress differ from that of ordinary cases?
11. What treatment has Sir Henry Marsh recommended in Diabetes Melitus?
12. How would you treat a case of Peritonitis from perforation of the intestine?

20th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

SURGERY—*Examiner, James S. Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.*

1. Describe the ordinary symptoms of an intra-capsular fracture of the neck of the femur.
2. Point out the circumstances on which the degree of immediate shortening in fractures of the neck of the femur, within the capsular ligament, will depend.
3. Name the injury most likely to be confounded with an impacted fracture of the neck of the femur.
4. What are the principal points to which the Surgeon must direct his attention in the treatment of fractures of the neck of the femur within the capsular ligament?
5. Enumerate, in the order of their frequency, the luxations to which the elbow joint is liable; point out their distinguishing characters, and describe the best modes of reducing each luxation.
6. Give the symptoms of Hydrocele of the Tunica Vaginalis Testis.
7. Mention the affections which, possibly, might be mistaken for Hydrocele of the Tunica Vaginalis Testis.
8. Describe the different methods of treating Hydrocele.
9. What circumstances in conjunction with a compound fracture of an extremity would compel you to recommend immediate amputation of the limb?

21st September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ITALIAN—*Examiner, I. G. Abeltshauser, LL.D., M.R.I.A.*

I.

Translate into Italian:

To desire or even to accept of praise, where no praise is due, can be the effect only of the most contemptible vanity. To desire it where it is really due, is to desire no more than that a most essential act of justice should be done to us. The love of just fame, of true glory, even for its own sake, and independent of any advantage which he can derive from it, is not unworthy even of a wise man.

A. SMITH—*Moral Sentiments.*

II.

Translate into English:

I Corsi, dati piuttosto alla vita selvaggia che alla civile, furono primieramente, per quanto si estendono le storie, signoreggiati dai Romani. I vincitori del mondo videro della Corsica poco più che i lidi: della parte aspra, selvaggia e montagnosa dell' interno, poco si curarono. Era per essi l' isola piuttosto posto militare per frenare corsari e Cartaginesi che parte dello stato, cui avanzare in civiltà volessero. Tributi, e questi ancora conformi alla natura delle terre e degli abitatori, ne cavavano.

CARLO BOTTA—*Storia d'Italia.*

III.

Fabiani—Tribonie, signora, è in arresto. Egli ha confessato al presidente che a lui erano state mandate da Vienna la carte e i denari, onde far riconoscere la Contessa Amalia Alvisi come padrona di questa casa; ma che accecato dall' avidità d' un doppio lucro ritenne ogni cosa, e lasciò progredir la causa sin qui tra il mio cliente e la signora Contessa Gertrude.

NOTA—*I litiganti.*

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21st September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

FRENCH—*Examiner, I. G. Abeltshauser, LL.D., M.R.I.A.*

I.

Traduisez en Français:

The rude American tribes were divided into small independent communities. While hunting is the chief source of subsistence, a vast extent of territory is requisite for supporting a small number of people. In proportion as men multiply and unite, the wild animals on which they depend for food, diminish or fly at a greater distance from the haunts of their enemy. The increase of a society in this state is limited by its own nature, and the members of it must either disperse, like the game which they pursue, or fall upon some better method of procuring food than by hunting.

ROBERTSON—*History of America.*

II.

Traduisez en Anglais:

Les habitants du Caucase, quoique individuellement très-courageux, sont incapables d'attaquer en masse, et sont par conséquent peu dangereux pour une troupe qui fait bonne contenance; mais ils ont de bonnes armes, et tirent fort juste. Leur grand nombre dans cette occasion, rendait le combat trop inégal. Après une assez longue fusillade, plus de la moitié des Cosaques furent tués ou mis hors de combat; le reste s'tait fait avec les chevaux morts un rempart circulaire derrière lequel ils tirèrent leurs dernières cartouches.

X. DE MAISTRE—*les Prisonniers du Caucase.*

III.

L'idée du juste est une des gloires de la nature humaine. L'homme l'aperçoit d'abord, mais il ne l'aperçoit que comme un éclair dans la nuit profonde des passions primitives; il la voit sans cesse violée, et à tout moment effacée par le désordre nécessaire des passions et des intérêts contraires. Ce qu'il a plu d'appeler la société naturelle, n'est qu'un état de guerre, où règne le droit du plus fort, et où l'idée de la justice n'intervient guère que pour être foulée aux pieds par la passion. Mais enfin cette idée frappe aussi l'esprit de l'homme.

V. COUSIN—*Cours de Philosophie.*

21st September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

GERMAN—*Examiner, I. G. Abeltshauser, LL.D., M.R.I.A.*

I.

Translate into German:

Lorenzo dei Medici was about sixteen years of age when Cosmo died, and had at that time given striking indications of extraordinary talents. From his earliest years he had exhibited proofs of a retentive and vigorous mind, which was cultivated, not only by all the attention which his father's infirmities would permit him to bestow, but by a frequent intercourse with his venerable grandfather.

WM. ROSCOE—*Life of Lorenzo dei Medici.*

II.

Translate into English;

Der Pariser Friede, wodurch Canada an England kam, befreite die alt englischen Colonien von der gefährlichen nachbarschaft der französischen Pflanzer. Von nun an bedurften sie des brittischen Schutzes minder. Ihr Selbstgefühl, so wie ihre Kraft, stieg seitdem zusehends; und sie trugen jetzt minder geduldig als zuvor die Handelsbeschränkungen, welche das Mutterland ihnen auflegte. Der Schleichhandel ward daher mit steigender Kühnheit getrieben, welches die Engländer zu harten Zwangsmaßregeln bewog.

ROTTECK—*Weltgeschichte.*

III.

Wenn ihr in der Menschheit traur'ger Blöße
Steht vor des Gesetzes Größe,
Wenn dem Heiligen die Schuld sich naht,
Da erblaße vor der Wahrheit Strahle
Eure Tugend, vor dem Ideale,
Fliehe muthlos die beschämte That.
Kein Erschaffner hat dieß Ziel erflogen;
Ueber diesen grauenvollen Schlund
Trägt kein nachen, keiner Brücke Bogen,
Und kein Anker findet Grund.

SCHILLER—*Das Ideal und das Leben.*

21st September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY—*Examiner, Dr. Aquilla Smith.*

1. Describe the pharmaceutical processes of elutriation and percolation, and give examples of their application from the Dublin Pharmacopœia.
2. What is the weight of 10·73 fluid ounces of alcohol, of which the specific gravity is 0·795?
3. State the method by which you would determine the specific gravity of calomel.
4. Why is infusion of calumba ordered to be made with cold water?
5. Describe the process for preparing the syrup of iodide of iron, and state the quantity of the iodide which is contained in one fluid ounce of the syrup.
6. How much muriate of morphia is in one fluid ounce of the syrup of muriate of morphia?

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7. Enumerate the plants in the Materia Medica of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, which belong to the natural family Solaneæ, and specify those which are indigenous.

8. What distinction do you draw between a narcotic and a sedative, and give examples of each class?

9. Describe the process for preparing antimonial powder; state its composition, dose, and use.

10. What are the officinal names of the drugs which are placed before you, and respectively numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6?

PRESCRIPTIONS:

(*The names of the drugs and quantities are to be written in Latin, without abbreviation.*)

11. Prescribe an eight ounce mixture, containing balsam of copaiba, in the form of a permanent emulsion.

12. Prescribe twelve pills, composed of gallic acid and confection of roses, and state the objection to dispensing the pills in magnesia.

21st September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—*Examiner, Dr. Aquilla Smith.*

1. Enumerate the signs of pregnancy, and specify those signs on which you would place most reliance, if you were required to swear in a court of justice as to the existence of pregnancy.

2. What is *kiestein;* and what inference would you draw from its presence in the urine of a female?

3. Explain the term *atelectasis*, and show the importance of the knowledge of such a condition, in reference to Medical Jurisprudence.

4. What are the signs from which you would conclude that a child had arrived at maturity at the time of its birth?

5. Describe the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by Sir W. Burnet's disinfecting fluid.

6. What are the evidences of recent delivery in a living woman?

7. Describe the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by oxalic acid.

8. Enumerate the diseases the symptoms of which resemble those caused by irritant poisons.

9. Describe *vaginitis* as it occurs in young females, and illustrate the importance of a knowledge of this disease in reference to Medical Jurisprudence.

22nd September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ANATOMY—*Examiner, Croker King, M.D.*

1. Contrast the upper or false with the lower or true vocal cords, as to direction, position and structure.

2. Describe the position of the base, and of the apex, and the direction of the axis of the human heart; and also state what are its superior, inferior, and lateral limits in health.

3. Describe the form and length of the duodenum, and also the relations of its three divisions.

4. State from what various sources the arteries which ramify in the human lungs are derived, and the mode in which their corresponding veins terminate.

5. The relation of the male urethra to muscles.

6. Contrast the bones of the human pelvis of the male with the female.

7. Having made the dissection recommended in order to apply a ligature to the brachio cephalic artery, describe the boundaries of the vascular space where the aneurism needle should be introduced, and state what parts traversing the area of this space might be endangered during the operation.

8. Describe the boundaries of the space denominated the posterior inferior triangle of the neck, the circumstances which determine its extent, and the relative anatomy of the parts brought into view when the space is fully exposed.

22nd September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY—*Examiner, Croker King, M.D.*

1. Contrast somatic with molecular death.

2. State some of the most remarkable effects which have resulted from the withdrawal of light from plants, or from animals.

3. Contrast the physical properties and the microscopical features of the white, with those of the yellow, fibrous tissue, and state to what uses these two structures have been applied in animal construction.

4. Describe an involuntary muscular fibre, and state in what situations such is found, and what functions it ministers to.

5. In order to retain fibrine in a state of solution what conditions are necessary?

6. Describe the choroid gland, tapetum, and pecten; state in what animals found, and their supposed uses.

7. Describe the choroid epithelium, its situation, appearance, and the mode of preparing it for examination.

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8. Of what peculiar arrangement of the nervous system in invertebrata, does the fourth ventricle appear to be the remnant?

9. By the waste of what structures are the relative proportions of the urinary elements affected? With what compound is urea isomeric?

10. Does absorption take place from the stomach in vertebrata? if so, state its nature and how the fact has been proved.

11. In what diseased states of the system are the following changes effected in the blood: Fibrine increased or diminished in quantity, red corpuscles increased or diminished in number, albumen diminished in quantity.

12. What substitute have granivorous birds for teeth? Whence exists the necessity for this peculiar replacement of the usual organs for the reduction of food?

23rd September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

CHEMISTRY—*Examiner, Edmund Ronalds, Ph. D.*

1. How do you account for the diminution of temperature that is observed when snow and salt are mixed?

2. In what proportions, by volume, do oxygen and hydrogen unite to form steam, and what relation does the volume of the product bear to the sum of the volumes of the ingredients?

3. State the reactions which ensue; 1st, when steam is passed over metallic iron at a red heat; 2nd, when hydrogen gas is passed over the oxide of iron at the same temperature; and account for the apparently anomalous character of the results.

4. Show, by the use of symbols, the nature of the processes for obtaining nitric acid and nitric oxide.

5. Describe the English process for obtaining oil of vitriol; state how the English acid differs in composition from that of Nordhausen, and what impurity is generally contained in the commercial acid of high specific gravity.

6. Whence are the salts of ammonia now principally derived, and how would you prepare the liquor ammoniæ?

7. What salts are usually found in spring water, and why may it be safely preserved in leaden cisterns while rain water cannot?

8. Give an account of the method pursued in preparing iodine, describe the principal properties of the element, and state why hydriodic acid cannot be obtained by a process similar to that employed in preparing the corresponding chlorine compound?

9. Define and illustrate, by examples, the terms oxy-salt and haloid-salt, and explain the theory upon which the two classes of salts are united in one.

10. When equal parts, by weight, of dry carbonate of potassa and sulphur (*i.e.* 3 equivs. of the carbonate to 12 equivs. of sulphur) are fused together at about the boiling point of sulphur, what fixed products are formed, and what gas escapes?

11. Write, by means of symbols, the composition of the following salts:—Epsom salt, Rochelle salt, sesquicarbonate of ammonia, bichromate of potassa, sal ammoniac, alum, and subiodide of copper.

12. When phosphate of soda is added to an ammoniacal solution of magnesia, what is the composition of the precipitate?

13. Show, by means of symbols, the nature of the reactions which occur in preparing the sesquioxide of iron and calomel respectively.

14. How is the aqueous solution of prussic acid prepared, and how may its strength be conveniently ascertained?

15. What distinction is drawn by Liebig between putrefaction and fermentation? and state the theory of ferments propounded by that chemist.

16. How is sulphuric ether prepared, and what special precautions are requisite in conducting the process?

17. Describe the general properties of the group of natural organic alkaloids.

18. What is the constitution of the animal fats, and what decomposition is brought about in them by saponification?

19. How would you test the urine for albumen and sugar?

20. How would you detect the presence of uric acid in a calculus?

23rd September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—*Examiner, George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

1. A lever 4 feet long is attached at one end by a hinge to a fulcrum, and supported at the other by the finger. Five weights, of 1 lb. each, are hung from the lever at the distances of 6, 14, 20, 31, and 44 inches respectively from the fulcrum. Find the pressure on the finger.

2. A pressure of 27 lbs. makes with another pressure, unknown in magnitude, an angle of which the sine is ·473. They compound a resultant equal to 42 lbs. Find the magnitude of the unknown pressure, and the sine of the angle it makes with the resultant.

3. Find the velocity acquired by a railway train in running down a gradient of 2,164 feet, having a total fall of 26 feet, the force of gravity being 32·19, and the resistance of the air and friction being 9 lbs. per ton.

4. The pressure of a fluid on an immersed body is, at each point, proportional to the depth of immersion. By what simple apparatus is this law directly proved?

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5. A gas contained in a vessel of 1,000 cubic inches, and kept at 100° C, sustains a pressure of 11 inches of mercury. How many inches will it sustain when compressed into a vessel of 450 inches, and raised to the temperature 120°?

NOTE.—Assume the gas's coefficient of expansion at ·00376.

6. Describe some experiments by which the latent heat (*a*) of water, and (*b*) of steam, can be measured, and state the result in each case.

7. Describe the mechanism (*a*) of the *reversing rod* in a locomotive, and (*b*) of the *air-pump* in a condenser, stating how any imperfection in the valves of the latter would affect the working of the engine.

8. I move the pole of a magnet to and fro beneath a card on which iron filings are strewn. State and explain the motion exhibited by the filings.

9. Explain the terms, free electricity, and latent electricity. Illustrate the latter (*électricité dissimulée*) by certain experiments and apparatus which involve it.

10. One kind of electric telegraph is founded on an effect of electric currents on the magnetic needle; another kind on an effect of the same currents on soft iron. Give some account of the mechanism in each case.

11. A small bright object advances from a great distance towards a concave spherical reflector. How does the image move?

12. (*a*) Look through a tumbler of water into the street. The movements of the passers by are reversed in direction. Explain this phenomenon.

(*b*) Turn your back on the window and look again into the tumbler. You may see with each eye a *coloured* image of the window. Account for this.

(*c*) Place a lighted candle on the table, and holding the tumbler above the level both of the eye and of the candle, look up at the surface of the water. A *bright* image of the flame is seen floating there. How is this formed?

13. The earth's figure being supposed spherical, how does astronomy determine its magnitude?

14. Knowing this magnitude, we can, by certain observations at different places on the earth, determine the magnitude of the sun and of the planets.

15. The distance of the sun is inferred from the solar parallax, and this from observations of the transits of Venus. State the principal steps of the latter process.

16. The distance of the earth from the sun being known, that of all the other planets is ascertained by further observations.

17. How do the stationary and retrograde appearances of the planets depend on the relative position of the planet, the sun, and the earth.

18. The earth's rotation diminishes the weight of bodies at its surface, and also tends to give them a motion toward the equator. Calculate the amount of each of these forces at the latitude of Dublin.

NOTE.—Sin. lat. = ·8023. Cos. lat. = ·5969.

24th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

BOTANY—*Examiner, George Dickie, M.D.*

1. State the nature of secondary deposits in some kinds of cellular tissue, and mention examples.

2. Define the term phyllodia, explain its derivation, state the homologies of the organs so called, give reasons for the opinions entertained regarding them, and mention examples.

3. Define the terms infundibuliform, labiate, and ligulate, as applied to the corolla. Give examples illustrative of each, and state their true nature.

4. Describe the different parts of a stamen. State their homologies, and give reasons for the opinion.

5. Give a general account of style, stigma, and placenta. State also their functions.

6. Mention the order in which the Anemoneæ and Clematideæ are included. State what characters they possess in common, and those peculiar to each.

7. Refer the following medicinal plants to their natural orders and classes:—Capsicum annuum, Croton Tiglium, Cycas circinalis, Humulus lupulus, Cetraria Islandica, Tamarindus Indica.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Explain the application of the terms placentalia and non-placentalia. State also the orders comprehended under each respectively.

2. Describe the position and general characters of incisor, canine, and molar teeth. State also the leading peculiarities in the dentition of the Elephantidæ and Edentata, having reference to structure, relative size, form, and number.

3. Refer the Phocidæ to their place in the system of classification, and mention their leading peculiarities in reference to dentition, locomotion, respiration, and circulation.

4. Refer the Cursores to their proper class, explain why they are so called, and mention the peculiarities in their organization having reference to their habits.

5. State and define the class and order (giving the derivations of the names of each), to which the Tænia solium and Ascaris vermicularis respectively belong.

6. Refer the following to their classes and orders in the animal kingdom:—Cantharis vesicatoria, Physeter macrocephalus, Morrhua vulgaris, and Phasianus Gallus.

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24th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MIDWIFERY—*Examiner, Dr. Dwyer.*

1. State the term of gestation in the human female, and how calculated.
2. Enumerate the symptoms of pregnancy in the order of their occurrence, and point out those most to be relied upon.
3. What is the earliest period of gestation at which a fœtus, if then expelled, may be viable?
4. Is this fact ever taken advantage of in practice, and under what circumstances?
5. Enumerate the symptoms which being present in a given case you would declare the patient in labour.
6. State the diagnostic between true and false pains, and the most frequent exciting causes of the latter, with the treatment best adapted to their relief.
7. Describe the course of a natural labour.
8. What are the causes of post partum hœmorrhage; and state the means most likely to prevent its occurrence.
9. At what period of pregnancy is unavoidable hœmorrhage most likely to occur, and give the pathological explanation of its occurrence at and after this period.
10. State the points of similarity and those of contrast between accidental and unavoidable hœmorrhage, both as regards symptoms and treatment.
11. Are there any supposed premonitory symptoms of convulsions? If so, state them, and the treatment most advisable for their removal.
12. Give a general outline of the treatment to be adopted when they do occur.

24th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN—*Examiner, Dr. Dwyer.*

1. Give the diagnosis between polypus and prolapsus uteri.
2. Give the diagnosis between polypus and inversio uteri.
3. Describe a case of polypus uteri, stating the symptoms, local and general, with the modes of treatment recommended.
4. Describe a case of laryngismus stridulus; state its most frequently exciting causes and treatment.
5. Describe the mode of performing vaccination.
6. What circumstances are to be taken into consideration in your selection of a vaccine vesicle from which lymph may be obtained?

HONOR EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D.

27th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—*Examiner, G. F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

1. The terms *temperature, quantity of heat, capacity for heat*, denote certain conditions or properties of bodies. What are these conditions? and by what measurable quantities are they supposed to be exactly represented?
2. Describe some approved pyrometer (Daniell's, Ramsden's, Borda's, &c.), and the mode of using it.
3. Explain the mode of estimating temperature by the weight thermometer.
4. (*a*) In the early experiments on the expansion of gases what was the principal source of error?
   (*b*) How did Gay-Lussac avoid this?
5. What effect on the boiling point of a liquid is produced by—
   (*a*) Dissolving salts in it?
   (*b*) Diffusing insoluble powders in it?
   (*c*) Previously boiling it?
   (*d*) Cleaning the vessel that contains it, by boiling it in sulphuric acid and then rinsing it with distilled water?
   (*e*) Taking it up a mountain? or—
   (*f*) Down into a mine?
6. A permanent gas and a vapour are submitted, at the same low temperature to two equal, small, and gradually-increasing pressures. Do both obey the same law of change in their elastic force?
7. Describe the principal parts of a medical galvanic machine, stating the use of its fine and coarse wires, the rotating armature, the central bundle of soft iron rods, &c.
8. A wire is bent into the form of a rectangle, and a current of electricity transmitted along it. Supposing it fixed, while another and similar wire, through which an opposite current runs, is suspended on a pivot, and brought parallel to the former, what action takes place between them?
9. By what experiments has Dr. Faraday disproved the action of any electric, unknown, or preternatural force in the phenomena of table moving?
10. (*a*) What change or changes in the condition of a ray of light is denoted by the word polarization?
    (*b*) What are the most usual methods by which light is polarized artificially?

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27th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—*Examiner, Professor Banks.*

1. In the course of what diseases does typhoid pneumonia occur?
2. What are the characters which distinguish typhoid from sthenic pneumonia?
3. How would you treat typhoid pneumonia?
4. The symptoms of acute arachnitis, and the treatment.
5. State the means of discriminating between mucous and purulent urine.
6. What influence is exercised on the urine by injuries to the loins?
7. Are you aware of any peculiarity found to exist in the urine of a large proportion of individuals labouring under mental alienation?
8. Describe a case of ureal poisoning, and give the explanation offered by Frerichs to account for the symptoms.
9. How does the blood in chlorosis differ from that in hæmorrhagic diseases?
10. What are the conclusions arrived at by Dubois and Grisolle, respecting the influence of pregnancy and the puerperal state on the progress of phthisis?
11. What are the respective probabilities of the prolongation of life in true and false aneurisms?
12. What treatment would you employ for the purpose of procuring sleep in fever?

28th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

CHEMISTRY—*Examiner, Edmund Ronalds, Ph. D.*

1. What instrument is employed in ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids, and what simultaneous observation is required to insure accuracy in the result?
2. What were the compounds whose constitution first suggested the existence of amidogen?
3. Define the term, polybasic acid, and illustrate by examples the composition of the salts of such acids.
4. What is the composition of cream of tartar, and how is tartaric acid obtained from it?
5. How may urea be obtained from the secretion in which it is naturally contained?
6. How may urea be obtained artificially?
7. Urea contains $C_2H_4N_2O_2$; how would you represent these elements as combined to form—

   1st, Cyanate of oxide of ammonium,
   2nd, Carbamide,

and what elements must be added in order to explain its conversion into carbonate of ammonia?
8. What process may be very generally adopted for the isolation of a sparingly soluble organic base, and of the acid with which it may be combined in the juices of plants?
9. What are considered the characteristic tests for morphia?
10. What is the composition of chloroform, and what products result when it is added to an alcoholic solution of potassa?
11. When urine becomes alkaline by exposure to the air, it generally deposits a granular crystalline precipitate; what is the cause of the alkalinity, and what the nature of the precipitate?
12. How much iodide of potassium should be obtained theoretically from one ounce of iodine?

N.B.—Equiv. of iodine, 127.
„ potassium 39.

13. Under what circumstances is sugar converted into lactic, and ultimately into butyric acid?
14. How would you proceed to test a complex organic liquid for arsenious acid, and what reactions must be clearly exhibited in order to prove its presence?
15. To what chemical ingredients does the gastric juice appear to owe its power of dissolving those plastic materials of food which are insoluble in water?
16. What is the function ascribed by Liebig to the phosphate of soda contained in the blood of the carnivora, and why can the soda in this case not be replaced by potash?
17. What facts may be adduced to prove that starch is converted into fat, in the animal economy, and what is the general nature of the process by which such transformations are effected?
18. How do you account for the different effects produced in the organism, by water containing different proportions of saline matter?
19. Why is milk capable alone, without other food, of sustaining life?
20. How would you ascertain the quantity of sugar contained in a specimen of diabetic urine?

28th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

SURGERY—*Examiner, James S. Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.*

1. Name the different forms of Traumatic Aneurism that may be met with at the bend of the arm.
2. Describe the symptoms of a diffused false brachial aneurism.
3. State in detail the treatment that you would adopt in a case of diffused false brachial aneurism.

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4. Give a description of Iritis, enumerate its various causes, and lay down an outline of the treatment that you would pursue in the Syphilitic form of the disease.
5. Describe Chopart's operation of partial amputation of the foot.
6. Point out the accidents and diseases in which you would have recourse to Chopart's operation.

29th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

BOTANY—*Examiner, Dr. Dickie.*

1. Describe the kinds of motion observed in the fluid contents of the elementary tissues of plants, and give examples.
2. State any general physiological principles which deserve attention in collecting roots, leaves, &c., for medicinal use, and illustrate by examples.
3. Name the plants, and mention their class and order, whose fruits are employed in medicine, and which are respectively called *galbulus* and *lomentum*. Describe also the structure and true nature of the fruits in question.
4. State the principal medicinal agents derived from the Coniferæ, name also the plants which yield them. Describe the characters of the order alluded to, in reference to the elementary tissues, and the structure of the fruit and seed.
5. Name the plants usually supposed to yield the following:—Galbanum, Assafætida, and Rhubarb. State and give the characters of the class, sub-class, and natural order to which they respectively belong.
6. What plants yield the Irish moss and Iceland moss. Name and define their class and orders.

29th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MIDWIFERY, &c.—*Examiner, Dr. Dwyer.*

1. Enumerate the presentations of the fœtus at term, in the order most in keeping with its safe delivery, and give the explanation thereof with each.
2. State the different modes of inducing premature labour, specially noting that most to be preferred.
3. State the cases in midwifery practice in which podalic version is had recourse to, placing first in order those where such a mode of delivery is necessary.
4. What are the conditions occasionally arising in the course of an otherwise natural labour that may require instrumental delivery?
5. What would guide you as to the necessity for, and the mode of delivery, in puerperal convulsions?
6. In retroversio uteri how would you proceed to pass the catheter, and why?
7. State the diagnostic between corroding ulcer and scirrhus of the uterus.
8. Describe Bryce's test in vaccination.
9. Describe the appearances in a case of successful secondary vaccination.
10. Describe a case of hydrencephaloid disease.
11. How does it differ as regards treatment from congestion of the brain?

30th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

GERMAN—*Examiner, I. G. Abeltshauser, LL.D., M.R.I.A.*

I.

1. What European languages compose the Teutonic family?
2. By what link are they connected with the Semitic and Greco-Latin languages, according to Bopp and Grimm?
3. What is the general name given by modern philologists to this whole group of languages?
4. What are the great divisions of the Teutonic, ancient and modern?
5. What class of English words are derived from the Teutonic?
6. What are the principal changes of letters which the English has undergone with respect to the German, and what is the general limit of those changes?
7. What trace of German cases is to be found in English?

GÖTHE.

1. The principal circumstances of his life?
2. His chief works?
3. What rhythm did he use in his poetry?
4. What philosophical and literary influences acted most on him at different periods of his life?
5. When did he write Faust?

II.

1. What is the difference between separable and inseparable particles?
2. What difference is there in their pronunciation?
3. What is the sign of the past participle?
4. When is it omitted?
5. What is the position of the preposition *zu*, before the infinitives of verbs compounded with separable and inseparable particles respectively? Give examples.
6. Explain the force of the particles *ver*, *zer*, *be*, *ent*, *er*. Give their Latin or English equivalents, and examples.

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7. When are adjectives declined, and when not? Give examples.
8. Explain the causes of this difference.
9. What is the form of the German adverb?

III.

Translate into German:

In the capital all constraint is banished as much as possible. Compliments are, at bottom, just as irksome to him who pays them, as to him who receives them. People are allowed to eat what they have a mind, and as much as they like; there is no pressing. Titles are only used in office; in social life they would only discourage enjoyment. In short a good host seeks to banish every thing which can disturb the comfort of his guests. People come, sit down, stand, just as they please. They depart without taking leave.—*Kotzebue, die deutschen Kleinstädter.*

IV.

Du bist vielleicht, mein lieber Leser, schon irgendwo, nach mannichfachem Auf—und Abtreiben in der Welt, an einen Ort gekommen, wo Dir es wohl war; die Jedwedem eingeborene Liebe zu eignem Heerd und stillen Frieden ging wieder auf in Dir; Du, meintest, die Heimath blühe mit allen Blumen der Kindheit und der allerreinsten, innigsten Liebe, wieder aus theuren Grabstätten hervor, und hier müsse gut wohnen und Hütten bauen seyn. Ob Du Dich darin geirrt, und den Irrthum nachher schmerzlich abgebüßt hast, das soll hier nichts zur Sache thun, und Du wirst Dich auch selbst wohl mit dem herben Nachschmack nicht freiwillig betrüben wollen. Aber rufe jene unaussprechliche süße Ahnung, jenen englischen Gruß des Friedens wieder in Dir herauf, und Du wirst ungefähr wissen können, wie dem Ritter Huldbrand während seines Lebens auf der Seespitze zu Sinne war.

La Motte Fouqué. Undine.

30th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

FRENCH—*Examiner, I. G. Abeltshauser, LL.D., M.R.I.A.*

I.

1. What was the language spoken by the inhabitants of Gaul at the time of the introduction of Christianity, viz., in the second century?
2. Give proofs of this.
3. What changes had this language undergone in the ninth century? What is the proper denomination of it? And what is generally considered the most ancient monument of it?
4. What is the origin of the French article definite?—indefinite?—partitive? What difference is there between the use of the articles in old and in modern French?
5. The article is sometimes used in French and not in English, and *vice versa;* state the rules in accordance with which this takes place.
6. What is the origin of the use of the two auxiliary verbs?
7. To what do you trace the form of the French future?
8. Explain the manner in which the third and fourth conjugations, viz., those in *oir* and and *re* were derived from the Latin.

II.—SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The second portion of this century is called by Voltaire and many others "*le siècle de Louis quatorze;*" show in what respect the statement of the influence of this king on literature is exaggerated and unjust towards his predecessors; mention the authors of that age, the period about which they wrote their best works, the origin of the French Academy, and the date and influence of the *Hôtel Rambouillet.*

III.

Translate into French:—

1. The Swedes live a long time when they do not weaken themselves by the immoderate use of strong liquors and wines, which the northern nations seem to like so much the more, as nature has refused them to them.
2. There are not more than nine millions of our livres in specie (*coined money*) in the whole country. The public bank, which is the oldest in Europe, was introduced there from necessity, because the payments being made in copper and iron coin, the carriage of it was too difficult.
3. Disguised as a peasant.

VOLTAIRE—*Charles XII.*

IV.

Une grenouille vit un bœuf
Qui lui sembla de belle taille.
Elle, qui n'était pas grosse en tout comme un œuf,
Envieuse, s'étend, et s'enfle, et se travaille,
Pour égaler l' animal en grosseur;
Disant: Regardez bien, ma sœur,
Est-ce assez? dites-moi; n'y suis-je point encore?—
Nenni.—M'y voici donc?—Point du tout.—M'y voila?—
Vous n'en approchez point. La chétive pécore
S'enfla si bien qu' elle creva.
Le monde est plein de gens qui ne sont pas plus sages:
Tout bourgeois veut bâtir comme les grands seigneurs;
Tout petit prince a des ambassadeurs;
Tout marquis veut avoir des pages.

LA FONTAINE—*Fables.*

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30th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACY, AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner, Dr. Aquilla Smith.

1. Reduce 12·67 fluid ounces wine measure into imperial measure.
2. What alteration is produced in the urine of a patient by the administration of benzoic acid?
3. Describe the process for preparing dilute hydrocyanic acid, according to the Dublin Pharmacopœia, and state the method of determining the per centage of real acid.
4. If castor oil should be adulterated with any common fixed oil, how would you detect the fraud? What means would you adopt to deprive rancid castor oil of its disagreeable odour and taste, as well as its acrimony?
5. Describe and explain Dr. Henry Madden's process for detecting a small quantity of water in iodine.
6. In preparing pure iodine, according to the Dublin Pharmacopœia, it frequently happens that white acicular crystals are deposited on the bottom of the matrass, in the first stage of the process. What is the composition of the white crystals, and why are they directed to be removed?
7. Reduce 167·5° F to the centigrade scale.
8. State the exact proportion of the ingredients in the compound powder of jalap, and the compound powder of scammony of the Dublin Pharmacopœia.
9. Prescribe red iodide of mercury in solution, and state its dose.
10. What are the signs from which you would conclude that a new-born child had not been more than six months *in utero?*
11. Describe the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by the berries of belladonna, and give a description of the ripe berry.
12. State the precautions necessary to be observed when examining blood-stains with the microscope.

1*st October*, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

HUMAN ANATOMY—*Examiner, Croker King, M.D.*

1. State the relations of the mouth of the sac in the hernia called superior or external direct, and also mention the anatomical points of resemblance, and also of difference between this affection and the ordinary oblique form of hernia.
2. What results would follow from paralysis of the fifth cranial or trigeminal nerve?
3. State what changes take place in the elements of the respiratory passages, from the trachea to the pulmonary air cells.
4. Describe the relations of the three divisions of the rectum in the male.
5. Describe the boundaries and the communications of the third cerebral ventricle.
6. What mechanical advantages are obtained by the anterior convexity, the twisted form of the shaft, and the obliquity of the neck of the human femur?

1*st October*, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY—*Examiner, Croker King, M.D.*

1. What appearances are presented by vertical and transverse sections of enamel placed in the field of a microscope? Describe its mode of development, and state what structure of the lower animals it resembles.
2. Is the biliary secretion solely excrementitious, or has it a purpose to serve in connexion with the digestive function? Support your views by appealing to comparative anatomy, and by stating the results which have been obtained by experiment.
3. Through what channel is the alimentary matter introduced into the system in the invertebrata?
4. How long does a pulse wave usually take to travel from the heart to the extreme arteries? Suppose the interval was increased, or on the contrary was diminished, what inference would you draw in each case as to the state of the individual's health?
5. The duration of vital activity is in the inverse ratio of its energy.—Examples.
6. What circumstances in the construction of the human skeleton prove that the erect position is natural to man?
7. Describe some of the most striking changes which take place in the nervous system of insects during their metamorphose from larva to imago?
8. What facts in comparative anatomy support the assertion that the absorbent system effects changes in the materials absorbed, so as to fit them for introduction into the blood?
9. Suppose the function of respiration to be suspended in the case of a mammal, and also of a reptile, in which case would the arrest of the general circulation most rapidly ensue. Assign anatomical reasons for your views.
10. Describe, in general terms, the forms and functions of the tongue in the four classes of vertebrata, enumerating any peculiar adaptations, for special purposes, with which you are acquainted.

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EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF A.M.

27th September, 1853.

GREEK—*Examiner, Charles Mac Douall, A.M.*

I.—Translate the following passages :—

1. SAPPHO, CARM. I.:

Ποικίλοφρον ἀθάνατ' Ἀφροδίτα,
παῖ Δίος δολόπλοκε, λίσσομαί σε,
μή μ' ἄσαισι μηδ' ὀνίαισι δάμνα, πότνια, θῦμον.

ἀλλὰ τυῖδ' ἔλθ', αἴ ποτα κἀτέρωτα
τᾶς ἐμᾶς αὔδας ἀΐοισα πήλυ
ἔκλυες, πάτρος δὲ δόμον λίποισα χρύσεον ἦλθες

ἄρμ' ὐποζεύξαισα· κάλοι δέ σ' ἄγον
ὤκεες στροῦθοι περὶ γᾶς μελαίνας,
πύκνα δίνεντες πτέρ' ἀπ' ὠράνω αἰθέρος διὰ μέσσω·

αἶψα δ' ἐξίκοντο· τὺ δ', ὦ μάκαιρα,
μειδιάσαισ' ἀθανάτῳ προςώπῳ,
ἤρε', ὄ τι δηὖτε πέπονθα, κὤττι δή σε κάλημι,

κὤττι μεν μάλιστα θέλω γένεσθαι
μαινόλᾳ θύμῳ· "τίνα δηὖτ'," ἐπήρευ,
"λαῖς ἄγην εἰς σὰν φιλότατα; τίς, Ψάπφοι, σ' ἀδικήει;

καὶ γάρ, αἰ φεύγει, ταχέως διώξει·
αἰ δὲ δῶρα μὴ δέκετ', ἄλλα δώσει·
αἰ δὲ μὴ φιλεῖ, ταχέως φιλήσει κωὐκ ἐθέλοισαν."

ἔλθε μοι καὶ νῦν, χαλεπᾶν δὲ λῦσον
ἐκ μεριμνᾶν, ὄσσα δέ μοι τέλεσσαι
θῦμος ἰμέρρει, τέλεσον· σὺ δ' αὔτα σύμμαχος ἔσσο.

2. PINDAR. OLYMP. VII, 1–12:

Στρ. α'.

Ψιάλαν ὡς εἴ τις ἀφνειᾶς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἑλὼν
ἔνδον ἀμπέλου καχλάζοισαν δρόσῳ
δωρήσεται
νεανίᾳ γαμβρῷ προπίνων οἴκοθεν οἴκαδε, πάγχρυσον κορυφὰν κτεάνων,
συμποσίου τε χάριν κᾶδός τε τιμάσαις ἑόν, ἐν δὲ φίλων
παρεόντων θῆκέ μιν ζαλωτὸν ὀμόφρονος εὐνᾶς·

Ἀντ. α'.

καὶ ἐγὼ νέκταρ χυτόν, Μοισᾶν δόσιν, ἀθλοφόροις
ἀνδράσιν πέμπων, γλυκὺν καρπὸν φρενός,
ἱλάσκομαι,
Οὐλυμπίᾳ Πυθοῖ τε νικώντεσσιν. ὁ δ' ὄλβιος, ὃν φᾶμαι κατέχοντ' ἀγαθαί.
ἄλλοτε δ' ἄλλον ἐποπτεύει Χάρις ζωθάλμιος ἀδυμελεῖ
θαμὰ μὲν φόρμιγγι παμφώνοισί τ' ἐν ἔντεσιν αὐλῶν.

3. THEOCRIT. IDYL. XXI, 22–35:

ΑΣΦΑΛΙΩΝ.

Ψεύδοντ', ὦ φίλε, πάντες, ὅσοι τὰς νύκτας ἔφασκον
τῷ θέρεος μινύθειν, ὅτε τἄματα μακρὰ φέρει Ζεύς·
ἤδη μυρί' ἐςεῖδον ὀνείρατα, κοὐδέπω ἀώς.
μὴ λαθόμαν τί τὸ χρῆμα χρόνον ταὶ νύκτες ἔχοντι;

ΕΤΑΙΡΟΣ.

Ἀσφαλίων, μέμφῃ τὸ καλὸν θέρος; οὐκ ἄρ' ὁ καιρὸς
αὐτομάτως παρέβα τὸν ἑὸν δρόμον, ἀλλὰ τὸν ὕπνον
ἁ φροντὶς κόπτοισα μακρὰν τὰν νύκτα ποιεῖ τίν.

ΑΣΦΑΛΙΩΝ.

ἆρ' ἔμαθες κρίνειν ποκ' ἐνύπνια; χρηστὰ γὰρ εἶδον.
οὐ σὲ θέλω τὠμῷ φαντάσματος ἦμεν ἄμοιρον·
ὡς καὶ τὰν ἄγραν, τὠνείρατα πάντα μερίζευ.
ὃς γὰρ ἂν εἰκαξῇ κατὰ τὸν νόον, οὗτος ἄριστος
ἔστιν ὀνειροκρίτας· ὁ διδάσκαλός ἐστι, παρ' ᾧ νοῦς.
ἄλλως καὶ σχολὰ ἐντί· τί γὰρ ποιῆν ἂν ἔχοι τις
κείμενος ἐν φύλλοις ποτὶ κύματι, μηδὲ καθεύδων;

II.—1. Characterise Aeolo-Doric literature, as distinguished from Ionic, and show how both are comprehended and interwoven in the Attic development.

2. (*a*) Mention the periods at which Sappho, Pindarus, and Theocritus flourished. (*b*) Name their respective birth-places, and also such cities or courts as were frequented, and made the themes of song, by any of them.

3. Name any lyric poetesses who were contemporaries of Sappho or Pindarus, and are closely associated with either in the history of literature.

4. Name, in chronological order, the most eminent lyric poets of Hellas, distinguishing two Ionic contemporaries and rivals of Pindarus.

5. Mention (*a*) two bucolic poets who were contemporary (or nearly so) with Theocritus; and (*b*) the best-known writers of pastoral or piscatory idyls in Latin, and in the languages of modern Europe—our own included.

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6. (*a*) Analyze the Pindaric dialect, accounting for the various elements which enter into its composition. (*b*) Show in what respects, and on what principles, this dialect is partially—and but partially—represented by the language of the lyric portions of Attic tragedy. (*c*) Compare, in the same way, with the metrical structure of the Pindaric odes, that of the antistrophic chaunts of a tragic chorus.

7. (*a*) What variety of the dactylic hexameter verse is commonly termed "bucolic?" (*b*) Does the metre of Virgilius' Eclogues closely follow, in this particular, that of their Sicilian models?

8. (*a*) Scan the third and fifth Sapphic stanzas (printed above), as composed of choriambi and of such feet as "epichoriambic" measures admit as substitutes; marking all the syllables with the signs of their long or short time, and those on which—in this metre—a stress of the voice falls with the sign of the acute accent. (*b*) Notice two restrictions,—affecting the quantity of the fourth syllable of a line, and the place of the principal or "caesural" pause,—which are not operative in the above stanzas, but rule most of the Sapphic lines of Horatius. (*c*) In respect to these two combinations,—

aureos educit in astra, nigroque | invidet Orco,

and

unde vocalem temere insecutæ | Orphea silvæ,—

say whether is more in conformity with the Greek model as exemplified in the first Ode of Sappho.

9. Write down, in the Attic forms, and with Attic accents, all the words in the three preceding passages which exhibit Aeolic or Doric peculiarities.

III.—Translate ARISTOPH. RANAE, 907, &c.

ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΗΣ.

Καὶ μὴν ἐμαυτὸν μέν γε, τὴν ποίησιν οἷός εἰμι,
ἐν τοῖσιν ὑστάτοις φράσω· τοῦτον δὲ πρῶτ' ἐλέγξω,
ὡς ἦν ἀλαζὼν καὶ φέναξ, οἵοις τε τοὺς θεατὰς
ἐξηπάτα, μωροὺς λαβὼν παρὰ Φρυνίχῳ τραφέντας.
πρώτιστα μὲν γὰρ ἕνα τιν' ἂν καθῖσεν ἐγκαλύψας,
Ἀχιλλέα τιν' ἢ Νιόβην, τὸ πρόσωπον οὐχὶ δεικνύς,
πρόσχημα τῆς τραγῳδίας, γρύζοντας οὐδὲ τουτί·

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΣ.

μὰ τὸν Δί', οὐ δῆθ'.

ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΗΣ.

ὁ δὲ χορός γ' ἥρειδεν ὁρμαθοὺς ἀν
μελῶν ἐφεξῆς τέτταρας ξυνεχῶς ἄν· οἱ δ' ἐσίγων.
κἄπειτ', ἐπειδὴ ταῦτα ληρήσειε καὶ τὸ δρᾶμα
ἤδη μεσοίη, ῥήματ' ἂν βόεια δώδεκ' εἶπεν,
ὀφρῦς ἔχοντα καὶ λόφους, δεινὰ ἄττα μορμορωπά.

* * * *

ἀλλ', ὡς παρέλαβον τὴν τέχνην παρὰ σοῦ τὸ πρῶτον εὐθὺς
οἰδοῦσαν ὑπὸ κομπασμάτων καὶ ῥημάτων ἐπαχθῶν,
ἴσχνανα μὲν πρώτιστον αὐτὴν καὶ τὸ βάρος ἀφεῖλον
ἐπυλλίοις καὶ περιπάτοις καὶ τευτλίοισι λευκοῖς,
χυλὸν διδοὺς στωμυλμάτων, ἀπὸ βιβλίων ἀπηθῶν·
εἶτ' ἀνέτρεφον μονῳδίαις, Κηφισοφῶντα μιγνύς·
εἶτ' οὐκ ἐλήρουν ὅ τι τύχοιμ', οὐδ' ἐμπεσὼν ἔφυρον,
ἀλλ' ὀξιὼν πρώτιστα μέν μοι τὸ γένος εἶπεν εὐθὺς
τοῦ δράματος.

ΑΙΣΧΥΛΟΣ.

κρεῖττον γὰρ ἦν σοι, νὴ Δί', ἢ τὸ σαυτοῦ.

ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΗΣ.

ἔπειτ' ἀπὸ τῶν πρώτων ἐπῶν οὐδὲν παρῆκ' ἂν ἀργόν,
ἀλλ' ἔλεγεν ἡ γυνή τέ μοι χὠ δοῦλος οὐδὲν ἧττον,
χὠ δεσπότης, χἡ παρθένος, χἡ γραῦς ἄν.

ΑΙΣΧΥΛΟΣ.

εἶτα δῆτα
οὐκ ἀποθανεῖν σε ταῦτ' ἐχρῆν τολμῶντα;

ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΗΣ.

μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλω·
δημοκρατικὸν γὰρ αὖτ' ἔδρων.

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΣ.

τοῦτο μὲν ἔασον, ὦ τᾶν.
οὐ σοὶ γάρ ἐστι περίπατος κάλλιστα περί γε τούτου.

ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΗΣ.

ἔπειτα τουτουσὶ λαλεῖν ἐδίδαξα—

ΑΙΣΧΥΛΟΣ.

φημὶ κἀγώ.
ὡς πρὶν διδάξαι γ' ὤφελες μέσος διαῤῥαγῆναι.

ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΗΣ.

λεπτῶν τε κανόνων εἰςβολὰς, ἐπῶν τε γωνιασμούς,
οἰκεῖα πράγματ' εἰςάγων, οἷς χρώμεθ', οἷς ξύνεσμεν,

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ἐξ ὧν γ' ἂν ἐξηλεγχόμην· ξυνειδότες γὰρ οὗτοι
ἤλεγχον ἄν μου τὴν τέχνην· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐκομπολάκουν
ἀπὸ τοῦ φρονεῖν ἀποσπάσας, οὐδ' ἐξέπληττον αὐτούς,
Κύκνους ποιῶν καὶ Μέμνονας κωδωνοφαλαροπώλους.

* * * * *

ΑΙΣΧΥΛΟΣ.

ἀποκρύπτειν χρὴ τὸ πονηρὸν τόν γε ποιητήν,
καὶ μὴ παράγειν μηδὲ διδάσκειν. τοῖς μὲν γὰρ παιδαρίοισιν
ἔστι διδάσκαλος ὅστις φράζει, τοῖς ἡβῶσιν δὲ ποιηταί.
πάνυ δὴ δεῖ χρηστὰ λέγειν ἡμᾶς.
ἀλλ', ὦ κακόδαιμον, ἀνάγκη
μεγάλων γνωμῶν καὶ διανοιῶν ἴσα καὶ τὰ ῥήματα τίκτειν.
κἄλλως εἰκὸς τοὺς ἡμιθέους τοῖς ῥήμασι μείζοσι χρῆσθαι·
καὶ γὰρ τοῖς ἱματίοις ἡμῶν χρῶνται πολὺ σεμνοτέροισιν.

IV.—1. Explain succinctly the references in the above passage to the phases assumed by Attic tragedy from the time of Phrynichus to that of Euripides.

2. State accurately the laws of the two metres exemplified in this extract.

27th September, 1853.

GREEK—*Examiner, Charles Mac Douall, A.M.*

I.—Translate in Attic prose the following report or abstract of a speech in the *Commentarii* of Julius Cæsar, and accentuate your version throughout with accuracy:

Ariovistus respondit: Transisse sese, non sua sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis; non sine magna spe magnisque præmiis domum propinquosque reliquisse; sedes habere in Gallia ab ipsis concessas, obsides ipsorum voluntate datos; stipendium capere iure belli, quod victores victis imponere consuerint; non sese Gallis, sed Gallos sibi bellum intulisse; omnes Galliæ civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse, ac contra se castra habuisse; eas omnes copias a se uno prœlio fusas ac superatas esse; si iterum experiri velint, iterum paratum sese decertare; si pace uti velint, iniquum esse de stipendio recusare, quod sua voluntate ad id tempus pependerint. Amicitiam Populi Romani sibi ornamento et præsidio, non detrimento, esse oportere, idque se ea spe petisse. si per Populum Romanum stipendium remittatur et deditii subtrahantur, non minus libenter sese recusaturum Populi Romani amicitiam quam appetierit. Nunquam ante hoc tempus exercitum Populi Romani Galliæ provinciæ fines egressum. Quid sibi vellet? cur in suas possessiones veniret? provinciam suam hanc esse Galliam, sicut illam nostram. ut ipsi concedi non oporteret, si in nostros fines impetum faceret, sic item nos esse iniquos, qui in suo iure se interpellaremus. Debere se suspicari, simulata Cæsarem amicitia, quod exercitum in Gallia habeat, sui opprimendi causa habere. qui nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, sese illum non pro amico, sed pro hoste habiturum: quod si eum interfecerit, multis sese nobilibus principibusque Populi Romani gratum esse facturum; id se ab ipsis per eorum nuntios compertum habere, quorum omnium gratiam atque amicitiam eius morte redimere posset. quod si decessisset ac liberam possessionem Galliæ sibi tradidisset, magno se illum præmio remuneraturum, et, quaecumque bella geri vellet, sine ullo eius labore et periculo confecturum.

II.—1. Translate in either English or Latin the following Platonic discussion between Socrates and Cebes:

"Ἀποκρίνου δή," ἢ δ' ὅς, "ᾧ ἂν τί ἐγγίνηται σώματι, ζῶν ἔσται;" "Ὧι ἂν ψυχή," ἔφη. "Οὐκοῦν ἀεὶ τοῦτο οὕτως ἔχει;" "Πῶς γὰρ οὐχί;" ἢ δ' ὅς. "Ἡ ψυχὴ ἄρα, ὅ τι ἂν αὐτὴ κατάσχῃ, ἀεὶ ἥκει ἐπ' ἐκεῖνο φέρουσα ζωήν;" "Ἥκει μέντοι," ἔφη. "Πότερον δ' ἔστι τι ζωῇ ἐναντίον, ἢ οὐδέν;" "Ἔστιν," ἔφη. "Τί;" "Θάνατος." "Οὐκοῦν ψυχὴ τὸ ἐναντίον ᾧ αὐτὴ ἐπιφέρει ἀεὶ οὐ μή ποτε δέξηται, ὡς ἐκ τῶν πρόσθεν ὡμολόγηται;" "Καὶ μάλα σφόδρα," ἔφη ὁ Κέβης. "Τί οὖν; τὸ μὴ δεχόμενον τὴν τοῦ ἀρτίου ἰδέαν τί νῦν δὴ ὠνομάζομεν;" "Ἀνάρτιον," ἔφη. "Τὸ δὲ δίκαιον μὴ δεχόμενον, καὶ ὃ ἂν μουσικὸν μὴ δέχηται;" "Ἄμουσον," ἔφη, "τὸ δὲ ἄδικον." "Εἶεν· ὃ δ' ἂν θάνατον μὴ δέχηται, τί καλοῦμεν;" "Ἀθάνατον," ἔφη. "Οὐκοῦν ψυχὴ οὐ δέχεται θάνατον;" "Οὔ." "Ἀθάνατον ἄρα ἡ ψυχή;" "Ἀθάνατον." "Εἶεν," ἔφη· "τοῦτο μὲν δὴ ἀποδεδεῖχθαι φῶμεν; ἢ πῶς δοκεῖ;" "Καὶ μάλα γε ἱκανῶς, ὦ Σώκρατες." "Τί οὖν;" ἢ δ' ὅς· "καὶ περὶ τοῦ ἀθανάτου, εἰ μὲν ἡμῖν ὁμολογεῖται καὶ ἀνώλεθρον εἶναι, ψυχὴ ἂν εἴη, πρὸς τῷ ἀθάνατος εἶναι, καὶ ἀνώλεθρος· εἰ δὲ μή, ἄλλου ἂν δέοι λόγου." "Ἀλλ' οὐδὲν δεῖ," ἔφη, "τούτου γε ἕνεκα· σχολῇ γὰρ ἄν τι ἄλλο φθορὰν μὴ δέχοιτο, εἰ τό γε ἀθάνατον, ἀΐδιον ὄν, φθορὰν δέξεται." "Ὁ δέ γ θεός, οἶμαι," ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης, "καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ τῆς ζωῆς εἶδος, καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο ἀθάνατόν ἐστι, παρὰ πάντων ἂν ὁμολογηθείη μηδέποτε ἀπόλλυσθαι." "Παρὰ πάντων μέντοι, νὴ Δία," ἔφη, "ἀνθρώπων τέ γε καὶ ἔτι μᾶλλον, ὡς ἐγῷμαι, παρὰ θεῶν." "Ὁπότε δὴ τὸ ἀθάνατον καὶ ἀδιάφθορόν ἐστιν, ἄλλο τι ψυχὴ ἤ, εἰ ἀθάνατος τυγχάνει οὖσα, καὶ ἀνώλεθρος ἂν εἴη;" "Πολλὴ ἀνάγκη." "Ἐπιόντος ἄρα θανάτου ἐπὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον, τὸ μὲν θνητόν, ὡς ἔοικεν, αὐτοῦ ἀποθνήσκει, τὸ δ' ἀθάνατον σῶν καὶ ἀδιάφθορον οἴχεται ἀπιόν, ὑπεκχωρήσαν τῷ θανάτῳ." "Φαίνεται." "Παντὸς μᾶλλον ἄρα," ἔφη, "ὦ Κέβης, ψυχὴ ἀθάνατον καὶ ἀνώλεθρον· καὶ τῷ ὄντι ἔσονται ἡμῶν αἱ ψυχαὶ ἐν Ἅιδου." "Οὔκουν ἔγωγε, ὦ Σώκρατες," ἔφη, "ἔχω παρὰ ταῦτα ἄλλο τι λέγειν οὐδέ πῃ ἀπιστεῖν τοῖς λόγοις." "Ἀλλὰ τόδε γ'," ἔφη, "δίκαιον διανοηθῆναι, ὅτι, εἴπερ ἡ ψυχὴ ἀθάνατος, ἐπιμελείας δὴ δεῖται οὐχ ὑπὲρ τοῦ χρόνου τούτου μόνον, ἐν ᾧ καλοῦμεν τὸ ζῆν, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ τοῦ παντός. καὶ ὁ κίνδυνος νῦν δὴ καὶ δόξειεν ἂν δεινὸς εἶναι, εἴ τις αὐτῆς ἀμελήσει. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἦν ὁ θάνατος τοῦ παντὸς ἀπαλλαγή, ἕρμαιον ἂν ἦν τοῖς κακοῖς ἀποθανοῦσι τοῦ τε σώματος ἅμα ἀπηλλάχθαι καὶ τῆς αὐτῶν κακίας μετὰ τῆς ψυχῆς· νῦν δέ, ἐπειδὴ ἀθάνατος φαίνεται οὖσα, οὐδεμία ἂν εἴη αὐτῇ ἄλλη ἀποφυγὴ κακῶν οὐδὲ σωτηρία πλὴν τοῦ ὡς βελτίστην τε καὶ φρονιμωτάτην γενέσθαι. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἄλλο ἔχουσα εἰς Ἅιδου ἡ ψυχὴ ἔρχεται πλὴν τῆς παιδείας τε καὶ τροφῆς. ἃ δὴ καὶ μέγιστα λέγεται ὠφελεῖν ἢ βλάπτειν τὸν τελευτήσαντα εὐθὺς ἐν ἀρχῇ τῆς ἐκεῖσε πορείας. λέγεται δὲ οὕτως, ὡς ἄρα τὴν μὲν ἀκάθαρτον καί τι πεποιηκυῖαν τοιοῦτον, ἢ φόνων ἀδίκων ἠμμένην, ἢ ἄλλ' ἄττα τοιαῦτα εἰργασμένην ἃ τούτων ἀδελφά τε καὶ ἀδελφῶν ψυχῶν ἔργα τυγχάνει ὄντα, ταύτην μὲν ἅπας φεύγει τε καὶ ὑπεκτρέπεται καὶ οὔτε ξυνέμπορος οὔτε ἡγεμὼν ἐθέλει γίγνεσθαι, αὐτὴ δὲ πλανᾶται ἐν πάσῃ ἐχομένη ἀπορίᾳ, ἕως ἂν δή τινες χρόνοι γένωνται, ὧν ἐξελθόντων ὑπ' ἀνάγκης φέρεται εἰς τὴν αὑτῇ πρέπουσαν οἴκησιν· ἡ δὲ καθαρῶς τε καὶ μετρίως τὸν βίον διεξελθοῦσα, καὶ ξυνεμπόρων καὶ ἡγεμόνων θεῶν τυχοῦσα, ᾤκησε τὸν αὑτῇ ἑκάστῃ τόπον προσήκοντα.

2. Subjoin any remarks which this passage may naturally suggest.

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28th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

LATIN—*Examiner, Mr. Lewis.*

Translate:—

(A.) PLAUTUS—PŒNULUS.

AGORASTOCLES.

Ita me di ament, tardo amico nihil est quidquam iniquius,
Præsertim homini amanti, qui quidquid agit, properat omnia:
Sicut ego hos duco advocatos, homines spissigradissumos,
Tardiores quam corbitæ sunt in tranquillo mari.
Atque equidem hercle dedita opera amicos fugitavi senes:
Scibam ætate tardiores: metui meo amori moram.
Nequidquam hos procos mi elegi loripedes, tardissumos.
Quin si ituri hodie estis, ite aut ite hinc in malam crucem!
Siccine oportet ire amicos homini amanti operam datum?
Nam iste quidem gradus subcretust cribro pollinario,
Nisi cum pedicis condidicistis istoc grassari gradu.

ADVOCATIVI.

Heus tu, quamquam nos videmur tibi plebeii et pauperes,
Si nec recte dicis nobis, dives de summo loco:
Divitem audacter solemus mactare infortunio;
Nec tibi nos obnoxii istuc, quod tu ames aut oderis.
Quom pro capite argentum dedimus, nostrum dedimus, non tuom:
Liberos nos esse oportet. Nos te nihili pendimus;
Ne tu nos amori servos tuo esse addictos censeas.

(B.) PERSIUS.—SATIRE V.

Mane piger stertis: Surge, inquit avaritia: eia
Surge. Negas: instat: Surge, inquit. "Non queo." Surge.
"Et quid agam?" Rogitas? saperdas advehe Ponto,
Castoreum, stuppas, ebenum, thus, lubrica Coa.
Tolle recens primus piper e sitiente camelo.
Verte aliquid: jura. "Sed Jupiter audiet." Eheu!
Baro, regustatum digito terebrare salinum
Contentus perages, si vivere cum Jove tendis.
Jam pueris pellem succinctus et œnophorum aptas:
Ocyus ad navem: nihil obstat, quin trabe vastâ
Ægeum rapias, nisi sollers luxuria ante
Seductum moneat: Quo deinde, insane, ruis? quo?
Quid tibi vis? calido sub pectore mascula bilis
Intumuit, quam non exstinxerit urna cicutæ?
Tun' mare transilias? tibi, tortâ cannabe fulto,
Cœna sit in transtro? Veientanumque rubellum
Exhalet vapido læsum pice fissilis obba?
Quid petis? ut nummi, quos hîc quincunce modesto
Nutrieras, pergant avidos sudare deunces?
Indulge genio; carpamus dulcia: nostrum est,
Quod vivis: cinis et manes et fabula fies.
Vive memor leti: fugit hora: hoc, quod loquor, inde est.

(C.) CICERO.—LETTERS TO ATTICUS, BOOK XIV.

CICERO ATTICO SAL.

Duas a te accepi epistolas heri. Ex priore theatrum Publiumque cognovi; bona signa consentientis multitudinis, plausus vero L. Cassio datus, etiam facetus mihi quidem visus est. Altera epistola de Madaro scripta, apud quem nullum φαλάκρωμα: ut putas. processi enim, sed minus. diutius sermone enim sum retentus. Quod autem ad te scripseram, obscure fortasse, id ejusmodi est; aiebat Cæsarem secum, quo tempore Sestii rogatu veni ad eum, cum expectarem sedens dixisse: *Ego nunc tam sim stultus, ut hunc ipsum facilem hominem putem mihi esse amicum, cum tamdiu sedens meum commodum expectet?* Habes igitur φαλάκρωμα inimicissimum otii, idest, Bruti. In Tusculanum hodie; Lanuvii cras; inde Asturæ cogitabam. Piliæ paratum est hospitium: sed vellem Atticam; (verum tibi ignosco) quarum utrique salutem.

(D.) PLINIUS JUNIOR.—PANEGYRICUS.

Onera imperii, pleraque vectigalia institui, ut pro utilitate communi, ita singulorum injuriis, coëgerunt. His vicesima reperta est, tributum tolerabile, et facile hæredibus, duntaxat extraneis, domesticis grave. Itaque illis irrogatum est, his remissum, videlicet quod manifestum erat, quanto cum dolore laturi, sen potius non laturi, homines essent, destringi aliquid et abradi bonis, quæ sanguine, gentilitate, sacrorum denique societate, meruissent, quæque numquam ut aliena, et speranda, sed ut sua, semperque possessa, ac deinceps proximo cuique transmittenda, cepissent. Hæc mansuetudo legis veteribus civibus servabatur; novi, seu per Latium in civitatem, seu beneficio principis, venissent, nisi simul cognationis jura impetrassent, alienissimi habebantur quibus conjunctissimi fuerant. Ita maximum beneficium vertebatur in gravissimam injuriam, civitasque Romana instar erat

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odii, et discordiæ, et orbitatis; cum carissima pignora, salva ipsorum pietate, distraheret. Inveniebantur tamen, quibus tantus amor nominis nostri inesset, ut Romanam civitatem, non vicesimæ modo, verum etiam affinitatum damno bene compensari putarent. Sed his maxime debebat gratuita contingere, a quibus tam magno æstimabatur.

1. What were the most important changes which the Latin language underwent in the interval between Plautus and Juvenal?
2. Give an account of the Leges Sumtuariæ. Mention facts which prove that they failed to accomplish their object.
3. Write a short essay on slavery amongst the Romans, and support your statements by quotations from ancient authors.
4. Explain the Bacchiac and Cretic metres. What is meant by the word canticum?
5. Describe accurately the course of the Via Appia, Via Latina, and Via Flaminia.

28th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

LATIN—*Examiner. Mr. Lewis.*

Translate into English:

VIRGIL.—GEORGICS, BOOK II.

His animadversis, terram multo ante memento
Excoquere et magnos scrobibus concidere montes,
Ante supinatas Aquiloni ostendere glebas,
Quam lætum infodias vitis genus. Optima putri
Arva solo: id venti curant gelidæque pruinæ,
Et labefacta movens robustus iugera fossor.
At, si quos haud ulla viros vigilantia fugit,
Ante locum similem exquirunt, ubi prima paretur
Arboribus seges et quo mox digesta feratur,
Mutatam ignorent subito ne semina matrem.
Quin etiam cœli regionem in cortice signant,
Ut, quo quæque modo steterit, qua parte calores
Austrinos tulerit, quæ terga obverterit axi,
Restituant: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est.
Collibus an plano melius sit ponere vitem,
Quære prius. Si pinguis agros metabere campi,
Densa sere: in denso non segnior ubere Bacchus;
Sin tumulis acclive solum collesque supinos,
Indulge ordinibus; nec secius omnis, in unguem
Arboribus positis, secto via limite quadret.
Ut sæpe ingenti bello quum longa cohortes
Explicuit legio, et campo stetit agmen aperto,
Directæque acies, ac late fluctuat omnis
Aere renidenti tellus, necdum horrida miscent
Prœlia, sed dubius mediis Mars errat in armis:
Omnia sint paribus numeris dimensa viarum,
Non animum modo uti pascat prospectus inanem,
Sed quia non aliter vires dabit omnibus æquas
Terra, neque in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami.
Forsitan et scrobibus quæ sint fastigia, quæras.
Ausim vel tenui vitem committere sulco;
Altior ac penitus terræ defigitur arbos,
Aesculus in primis, quæ quantum vertice ad auras
Aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit.
Ergo non hiemes illam, non flabra neque imbres
Convellunt; immota manet, multosque nepotes,
Multa virûm volvens durando sæcula vincit;
Tum fortes late ramos et brachia tendens
Huc illuc, media ipsa ingentem sustinet umbram.

Translate into Latin prose:

The continental kingdoms, which had risen on the ruins of the Western Empire, kept up some intercourse with those eastern provinces where the ancient civilization, though slowly fading away under the influence of misgovernment, might still astonish and instruct barbarians, where the court still exhibited the splendour of Diocletian and Constantine, where the public buildings were still adorned with the sculptures of Polycletus and the paintings of Apelles, and where laborious pedants, themselves destitute of taste, sense, and spirit, could still read and interpret the master-pieces of Sophocles, of Demosthenes, and of Plato. From this communion Britain was cut off. Her shores were, to the polished race which dwelt by the Bosphorus, objects of a mysterious horror, such as that with which the Ionians of the age of Homer had regarded the Straits of Scylla and the city of the Læstrygonian cannibals.

Re-translate into Latin prose:

Not without good reason did gods and men select this place for founding a city; these most healthful hills; a commodious river, by means of which the produce of the soil may

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be conveyed from the inland countries, by which maritime supplies may be obtained; close enough to the sea for all purposes of convenience, and not exposed by too much proximity to the dangers of foreign fleets; a situation in the centre of the regions of Italy singularly adapted by nature for the increase of a city. The very size of so new a city is a proof. Romans, the present year is the three hundred and sixty-fifth year of the city: for so long a time are you waging war amid nations of such long standing; yet not to mention single cities, neither the Volscians combined with the Æquans, so many and such strong towns, nor all Etruria, so potent by land and sea, occupying the breadth of Italy between the two seas, can cope with you in war.

30th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

FRENCH—*Examiner, I. G. Abeltshauser, LL.D., M.R.I.A.*

I.

1. What was the language spoken by the inhabitants of Gaul at the time of the introduction of Christianity, viz., in the second century?
2. Give proofs of this.
3. What changes had this language undergone in the ninth century? What is the proper denomination of it? And what is generally considered the most ancient monument of it?
4. What is the origin of the French article definite?—indefinite?—partitive? What difference is there between the use of the articles in old and in modern French?
5. The article is sometimes used in French and not in English, and *vice versa;* state the rules in accordance with which this takes place.
6. What is the origin of the use of the two auxiliary verbs?
7. To what do you trace the form of the French future?
8. Explain the manner in which the third and fourth conjugations, viz., those in *oir* and *re* were derived from the Latin.

II.—SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The second portion of this century is called by Voltaire and many others "*le siècle de Louis quatorze;*" show in what respect the statement of the influence of this king on literature is exaggerated and unjust towards his predecessors; mention the authors of that age, the period about which they wrote their best works, the origin of the French Academy, and the date and influence of the *Hôtel Rambouillet.*

III.

Translate into French:

1. The Swedes live a long time when they do not weaken themselves by the immoderate use of strong liquors and wines, which the northern nations seem to like so much the more, as nature has refused them to them.
2. There are not more than nine millions of our livres in specie (*coined money*) in the whole country. The public bank, which is the oldest in Europe, was introduced there from necessity, because the payments being made in copper and iron coin, the carriage of it was too difficult.
3. Disguised as a peasant.

VOLTAIRE—*Charles XII.*

IV.

Une grenouille vit un bœuf
Qui lui sembla de belle taille.
Elle, qui n'était pas grosse en tout comme un œuf,
Envieuse, s'étend, et s'enfle, et se travaille,
Pour égaler l' animal en grosseur;
Disant: Regardez bien, ma sœur,
Est-ce assez? dites-moi; n'y suis-je point encore?—
Nenni.—M'y voici donc?—Point du tout.—M'y voila?—
Vous n'en approchez point. La chétive pécore
S'enfla si bien qu' elle creva.
Le monde est plein de gens qui ne sont pas plus sages:
Tout bourgeois veut bâtir comme les grands seigneurs;
Tout petit prince a des ambassadeurs;
Tout marquis veut avoir des pages.

LA FONTAINE—*Fables.*

30th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

GERMAN—*Examiner, I. G. Abeltshauser, LL.D., M.R.I.A.*

I.

1. What European languages compose the Teutonic family?
2. By what link are they connected with the Semitic and Greco-Latin languages, according to Bopp and Grimm?
3. What is the general name given by modern philologists to this whole group of languages?
4. What are the great divisions of the Teutonic, ancient and modern?
5. What class of English words are derived from the Teutonic?

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6. What are the principal changes of letters which the English has undergone with respect to the German, and what is the general limit of those changes?
7. What trace of German cases is to be found in English?

GÖTHE.

1. The principal circumstances of his life?
2. His chief works?
3. What rhythm did he use in his poetry?
4. What philosophical and literary influences acted most on him at different periods of his life?
5. When did he write Faust?

II.

1. What is the difference between separable and inseparable particles?
2. What difference is there in their pronunciation?
3. What is the sign of the past participle?
4. When is it omitted?
5. What is the position of the preposition *zu*, before the infinitives of verbs compounded with separable and inseparable particles respectively? Give examples.
6. Explain the force of the particles *ver, zer, be, ent, er.* Give their Latin or English equivalents and examples.
7. When are adjectives declined, and when not? Give examples.
8. Explain the causes of this difference.
9. What is the form of the German adverb?

III.

Translate into German:

In the capital all constraint is banished as much as possible. Compliments are, at bottom, just as irksome to him who pays them as to him who receives them. People are allowed to eat what they have a mind, and as much as they like; there is no pressing. Titles are only used in office; in social life they would only discourage enjoyment. In short, a good host seeks to banish every thing which can disturb the comfort of his guests. People come, sit down, stand, just as they please. They depart without taking leave.—*Kotzebue, die deutschen Kleinstädter.*

IV.

Du bist vielleicht, mein lieber Leser, schon irgendwo, nach mannichfachem Auf—und Abtreiben in der Welt, an einen Ort gekommen, wo Dir es wohl war; die Jedwedem eingeborene Liebe zu eignem Heerd und stillen Frieden ging wieder auf in Dir; Du, meintest, die Heimath blühe mit allen Blumen der Kindheit und der allerreinsten, innigsten Liebe, wieder aus theuren Grabstätten hervor, und hier müsse gut wohnen und Hütten bauen seyn. Ob Du Dich darin geirrt, und den Irrthum nachher schmerzlich abgebüßt hast, das soll hier nichts zur Sache thun, und Du wirst Dich auch selbst wohl mit dem herben Nachschmack nicht freiwillig betrüben wollen. Aber rufe jene unaussprechliche süße Ahnung, jenen englischen Gruß des Friedens wieder in Dir herauf, und Du wirst ungefähr wissen können, wie dem Ritter Huldbrand während seines Lebens auf der Seespitze zu Sinne war.

La Motte Fouqué. Undine.

29th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

COURSE I.—PROSE COMPOSITION IN ENGLISH:—*Examiner, George L. Craik, A.M.*

SUBJECT FOR ESSAY:—

The Study of the Greek and Latin Languages, as a discipline and training for the modern European mind, compared, first, with the study of any living foreign language, whether of the Latin or Gothic stock; secondly, with that of any other languages, living or dead.

29th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ENGLISH PHILOLOGY AND CRITICISM:—*Examiner, George L. Craik, A.M.*

1. State Grimm's Canon, or Law, of Letter-change, in so far as it respects the relation between the Greek and Latin tongues and those of the Low-Germanic branch; and illustrate it by examples.
2. State the objections that there are to the common spelling or received meanings of the following words:—*Could, Island, Bridegroom, Shamefaced, Livelihood, Posthumous, Miniature, Causeway.*
3. State the changes of signification which the following words have undergone since the language has assumed its present form:—*Sad, Tall, Let, Owe, Prevent, Pretend, Apprehend, Censure, Convince, Resent, Conceit, Companion, Defend, Intend, For, Curst, Dear, To Fear, Because, Whereas, Lover, Graceful, Imperious, Quick, Kindly, Willing, Temperance, Temperament, Dutch, Ingenuity, Disagreeable.*
4. Discuss the question of a general Orthographical Reform of the English language, in reference both to its desirableness and to its practicability.
5. Give an account of the sources that exist for the text of Shakespeare's Plays; and enumerate his principal editors and commentators, with such remarks as your acquaintance with them may suggest.

29th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

COURSE II.—ENGLISH PHILOLOGY AND CRITICISM:—*Examiner, George L. Craik, A.M.*

1. Explain, with precision, and illustrate the distinctive functions in language of the Substantive, the Adjective, and the Verb.

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2. Explain what is meant by the distinction between *Weak* and *Strong* Nouns in the Gothic languages, and how it is connected with what is called the *n* Declension, and with the Definite and Indefinite senses of the Adjective.

3. Explain what are meant by *Strong* and *Weak* Verbs, and state the considerations, or some of them, from which it has been inferred that the distinction is a natural one in our language.

4. State what appears to be the true doctrine with regard to the origin and nature of such English forms as *Rising*, used in such expressions as "Rising early is healthy."

5. Compare, or contrast, the Versification of Pope with that of Dryden, and the Versification of Pope and Dryden with that of Shakespeare and Milton.

30th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

LOGIC—*Examiner, Rev. W. Fitzgerald, D.D.*

1. What is the true function of the axioms and definitions, respectively, in mathematical reasoning?

2. What forms of mathematical reasoning does Reid deny to be reducible to syllogism, and wherein lies his mistake?

3. Explain and criticise Mr. Mill's reduction of syllogism to inductive reasoning.

4. For what reason does Mill think that the deductive method should be principally applied to astronomy, physiology, mental philosophy, and social science?

5. Why must the law of a complex effect be less general than the laws of the causes which conspire to produce it?

6. What is meant by "the Colligation of Facts," and in what does it differ from a true induction? State and remark upon the views of Mill and Whewell.

30th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

METAPHYSICS—*Examiner, Rev. W. Fitzgerald, D.D.*

1. What was, probably, the origin of the Platonic theory of reminiscence.

2. Whence arise the associations in our minds between colour and extension, and between space and time?

3. Is an habitual attention to fictitious tales of distress, heroism, &c., a good discipline of moral improvement? State the advantages and disadvantages of novel-reading, and explain them on philosophical principles.

4. What is the reason that nonsense so often escapes detection, both by the writer and the reader?

5. Whence, according to D. Stewart, are we led, when we see two events conjoined, to attribute *efficiency* to the former of them?

6. Upon what is the difficulty founded, which metaphysicians have felt in endeavouring to explain how we see objects erect by means of inverted images?

1st October, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

JURISPRUDENCE—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

A. 1. Mention the principal writers on politics and laws amongst the Greeks and Romans. Give their dates, and the names of their works.

2. Between what years were the compilations of the Roman laws executed under the orders of Justinian? Who were the principal commissioners engaged? What was the *corpus juris civilis?*

3. What circumstances originated international law in modern Europe? Trace the origin of the word *international.*

4. "*Ignorantia juris neminem excusat.*" Give the reasons for this maxim.

B. 1. Define utility.

2. When may an action be said to be conformable to the principle of utility?

3. Why is the principle of utility not susceptible of any direct proof?

4. What is the derivation and meaning of the term *sanction?*

5. There are four distinct sanctions or sources of pleasure and pain. Enumerate them.

6. Bentham states that there are four articles to be considered in every transaction which is to be examined, with a view to punishment.

7. Define evidence and proof.

8. Define circumstantial evidence, and secondary evidence.

C. 1. According to Savigny, what produces the positive law?

2. To what does Savigny compare the formation and development of law?

3. Savigny proves that over the whole globe, wherever men live together, they exist—and, so far as history gives us information, have existed—in intellectual communities.

4. To make law operative, a twofold activity of the state is required.

5. Savigny divides law into two domains. What is the object of each?

6. What are juridical relations?

7. Trace, historically, the development of the private law of a people. What portions of the law does the Statute Law first embrace, and what function does it finally discharge in the progress of a nation?

8. How does Savigny define custom?

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1st October, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY—BANKING AND CURRENCY—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

1. What are the objections to a double standard of value?
2. Mr. J. Stuart Mill enumerates four forms in which credit is employed as a substitute for money.
3. Money is imported into a country in two different ways.
4. Define a pound sterling.
5. What are the principal modes in which general and extensive fluctuations in prices may occur in a country using a metallic currency?
6. What was the annual production of gold at the beginning of the present century? What was the annual produce of Siberia and the Ural mountains for four years prior to 1850? What has been the total annual produce since the discoveries of the mines of California and Australia to the present time?
7. If, in consequence of the discovery of the gold mines in California and Australia, the value of gold be diminished, what will be the first probable result on the metallic currency of England?
8. There is a simple proof derived from the present state of the gold and silver currency of England, that the value of gold has not yet been sensibly affected by the recent discovery.
9. What is a decimal currency? What countries now possess a decimal currency? State the denominations of their coins, and their value in English money.
10. In the conversion of the currency of England into a decimal currency, what coins do you consider should be retained, what coins should be withdrawn from circulation, and what new coins should be issued?
11. Should the issue of bank notes be confined to a single establishment? If so, state the reasons. If not, why not?
12. How is the circulation of the Bank of England now regulated by law?
13. Define a bill of exchange. When were bills of exchange first extensively used? Are there any traces of them in the classic authors?
14. When is the exchange between two countries at its real par? Whence do the terms favourable and unfavourable, as applied to the exchange between two countries, derive their application? To what classes of persons alone, in the respective countries, are the exchanges favourable or unfavourable?
15. On the news of Napoleon's landing from Elba the price of foreign bills advanced in one day 10 per cent. upon the Stock Exchange in London. The price of bullion rose likewise with the same suddenness. State the reasons for this. Under the present system of the Bank of England would so great a rise in the price of bills be possible?

1st October, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

1. What was the mercantile system? Show its errors.
2. Whether does the free importation of foreign productions increase or diminish the general demand for labour in a country? Prove the proposition which you adopt.
3. Mr. M'Culloch says:—"Had he [Locke] carried his analysis a little further, he could hardly have failed to perceive that water, leaves, skins, and other spontaneous productions of nature, have no value except what they owe to the labour required for their appropriation. The value of water to a man on the bank of a river depends on the labour necessary to raise it to his lips; and its value, when carried ten or twenty miles off, is equally dependent on the labour necessary to convey it there." (*Introductory Discourse to Wealth of Nations*, p. 31.) Is this proposition true? If so, how is it to be proved? If not true, how is it to be disproved?
4. In what year was the "Wealth of Nations" published? State briefly the object and plan of the work.
5. Upon what does the value of money depend—
   (*a.*) When the power to supply it is not restricted?
   (*b.*) When the power to supply it is restricted?
6. By what means may the value of paper money be kept on a par with gold? What effect has the over issue of convertible notes upon the exportation or importation of gold?
7. What are the grounds of the principle of equality of taxation?
8. Should the same percentage be levied upon all amounts of incomes? If not, why not?
9. Should the same percentage be levied upon perpetual and terminable incomes? If not, why not?
10. Mr. J. S. Mill says, that the principle of equality of taxation "requires that a person who has no means of providing for old age, or for those in whom he is interested, except by saving from income, should have the tax remitted on all that part of his income which is really and bona fide applied to that purpose." (*Political Economy*, vol. 2, p. 376.) Is this proposition correct? If so, how is it to be proved? If not correct, how is it to be disproved?
11. The Income Tax Act, 16 & 17 Vict., cap. 34, 1853, is entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices."

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State, according to their scientific nomenclature, the different species of income taxed by this Act. What other Act of last session imposed a tax upon another species of income?

12. Sketch the history of the Income Tax in England, from its first enactment to the present time.

13. There is a remarkable difference between the methods of levying general and local taxation in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Which do you prefer in each case? State your reasons.

14. Whether would the abolition of the impressment of seamen raise or lower the rate of wages in the merchant service? State your reasons for the proposition which you adopt.

27th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ASTRONOMY—*Examiner, George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

NOTE.—The numbers in parentheses at the right hand side of the page, represent the value which will be attached to the answers of the questions opposite them.

1. Show that the radial and tangential components of the sun's disturbing force on the moon are respectively—

$$-\tfrac{1}{2} m^2 f \frac{a'^2 r}{r'^2 a} \left\{ 1 + 3 \cos.\ 2\ \omega; \right\} \qquad \text{(One.)}$$

$$\text{and } \tfrac{3}{2} m^2 f \frac{a'^2 r}{r'^2 a} \sin.\ 2\ \omega; \qquad \text{(One.)}$$

and show that this force is a quantity of the same order as m^2, m being the ratio of the sun's mean motion to that of the moon. (One.)

2. Show by Newton's method that the above force produces the following effects—

(*a*) It increases the length of the month, and, at the present epoch, makes the winter months longer than those of summer. (One.)

(*b*) It increases the moon's velocity (supposing her orbit circular) in the ratio—

$$\left[1 + \frac{3\, m^2}{2\,(1-m)} \cos.\ 2\,(1-m)\,\theta \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} : 1. \qquad \text{(One.)}$$

(*c*) It changes the orbit from a circle into a curve, whose equation is of the form—

$$r = a\,(1 - x \cos.\ 2\ \omega), \qquad \text{(Two.)}$$

(where x is a function of m), and having its axes in the ratio 70 : 69. (Two.)

(*d*) By both these changes, conjointly, it produces a resulting velocity =

$$\text{mean vel. in circular orbit} \times \left[1 + (2\,x + \frac{3\, m^2}{2\,(1-m)}) \cos.\ 2\,(1-m)\,\theta \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \qquad \text{(One.)}$$

and a consequent error in longitude (the variation) of which the periodic term is sine twice moon's angle from sun. (One.)

(*e*) It causes the nodes to regress pretty steadily, and the inclination to fluctuate in such a manner that the fluctuations counteract each other in one revolution of the nodes. (Two.)

3. Show by Newton's method, that the motion of the nodes and the inclination of the orbit (considered circular), are expressed respectively by the equations—

$$\frac{d\,\mathrm{N}}{d\,\theta} = -3\, m^2 \cos.\ (1-m)\,\theta \sin.\ (\theta - \mathrm{N}) \sin.\ (m\,\theta - \mathrm{N}); \qquad \text{(Two.)}$$

$$\frac{d\,\mathrm{I}}{d\,\theta} = -3\, m^2 \sin.\ \mathrm{I} \cos.\ (1-m)\,\theta \cos.\ (\theta - \mathrm{N}) \sin.\ (m\,\theta - \mathrm{N}); \qquad \text{(Two.)}$$

4. The equations of motion of a disturbed planet may be written in the form—

$$\frac{d^2 x}{d\,t^2} + \frac{(M+m)\,x}{r^3} + \frac{d\,R}{d\,x} = 0;\ \frac{d^2 y}{d\,t^2} + \&c. = 0;\ \frac{d^2 z}{d\,t^2} + \&c. = 0;$$

where R is a function of x, y, z, satisfying Laplace's equation—

$$\frac{d^2 R}{d\,x^2} + \frac{d^2 R}{d\,y^2} + \frac{d^2 R}{d\,z^2} = 0. \qquad \text{(Two.)}$$

5. State the principal steps of the process by which the polar equation of the moon's motion in longitude, to wit—

$$\frac{d^2 u}{d\,\theta^2} + u - \frac{\dfrac{\mathrm{P}}{u^2} - \dfrac{\mathrm{T}}{u^2}\dfrac{d\,u}{d\,\theta}}{h^2 + 2\displaystyle\int \frac{\mathrm{T}\,d\,\theta}{u^2}} = 0$$

is reduced to the form—

$$\frac{d^2 u}{d\,\theta^2} + u - b\,(1 - \tfrac{3}{4} k^2 - \tfrac{1}{2} m^2) - \tfrac{5}{2}\, b\, m^2 e \cos.\ (\theta - \alpha)$$
$$- \tfrac{3}{4}\, b\, k^2 \cos.\ 2\,(\theta - \gamma) + 3\, b\, m^2 \cos.\ \left\{ (2 - 2\,m)\,\theta - 2\,\beta \right\}$$
$$- \tfrac{15}{2}\, b\, m^2 e \cos.\ \left\{ (1 - 2\,m)\,\theta - 2\,\beta + \alpha \right\} + \tfrac{5}{2}\, b\, m^2 e' \cos.\ (m\,\theta + \beta - \alpha') = 0$$

explaining particularly, first, why it is necessary to preserve terms of the third order of magnitude in the latter equation, when we only require our solution to be an approximation within the second order; and second, how is the difficulty that arises from the existence of the term cos. $(\theta - \alpha)$ to be removed. (Five.)

6. The form to which this differential equation is finally reduced for integration is—

$$\frac{d^2 u}{d\,\theta^2} + c^2\,(u - b) + \tfrac{1}{4}\, b\,(3\, k^2 + 2\, m^2) - \tfrac{3}{4}\, b\, k^2 \cos.\ 2\,(g\,\theta - \gamma) + \&c.$$

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Explain the appearance of the co-efficient g, and state the method by which the equation is integrated. (Two.)

7. What are the principal steps of the process, by which the longitude of the moon is expressed in terms of the time? (Two.)

8. What is the geometric interpretation of the first two terms of the value of $\frac{1}{r}$, namely—

$$b\left\{1 + e\cos.(c\,\theta - \alpha)\right\} \qquad \text{(One.)}$$

and of the term in the longitude called the *Evection*. (One.)

9. (*a*) Show that when a star passes from one given zenith distance, z, to another, z', in the shortest possible time, its declination satisfies the equation—

$$\text{sin. decl.} = \text{sin. latitude} \times \frac{\cos.\frac{1}{2}(z+z')}{\cos.\frac{1}{2}(z-z')}. \qquad \text{(Two.)}$$

(*b*) And hence derive a solution to the question, at what epochs of the year is twilight shortest in a given latitude? (One.)

10. It was lately urged, as an objection to the spheroidal figure of the earth, that Holyhead is, in clear weather, visible at Howth. Allowing 1,100 feet for the height of the Head, and 60 miles for its distance from Howth, show that the atmospheric refraction is sufficient to bring the object within view. (One.)

11. The discovery of the planet Neptune has invalidated one supposed law of the solar system. (One.)

12. (*a*) Show that by assigning a right proportion to the radii of the epicycle and the deferent in the Ptolemaic system, the planetary motions can be as accurately predicted by means of this system as by the circles of Copernicus. (One.)

(*b*) Did Copernicus reject altogether the use of epicycles? (One.)

13. Describe the mode in which the heights of lunar mountains are measured. (One.)

14. Explain the manner in which, from the tables of the sun and moon's longitudes, the moon's latitude, parallax, mean motion, &c., we predict the beginning, ending, and magnitude, of a solar eclipse. (Two.)

15. The beginning of a solar eclipse having been observed in two places, the longitude of one of which is given, show that the longitude of the other can be inferred. (Three.)

Total value of answers to the above questions—Forty-three.

27th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—*Examiner, G. F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

1. Define the terms—*quantity of heat, temperature, capacity for heat, relative heat, specific heat.*

2. Some of these terms become ambiguous in the case of gases.

3. The co-efficient of expansion of any one metal being known, that of any other can be ascertained by juxta-position of two rods of the given metals.

4. Explain the method by which the dilatation of mercury or other liquids may be measured, independently of the expansion of the vessel which contains it.

5. Let the heights observed in this process be 30 and 30·467, corresponding, respectively, to the temperatures zero and 74° F.; what is the liquid's co-efficient of expansion?

6. By two different modifications of a single form of apparatus, M. Regnault determines the co-efficient of expansion of a gas; 1st, directly, by measuring its dilatation under a constant pressure; 2nd, by inferring this dilatation from the change in its elastic force under a nearly constant volume.

7. Let D be the density of a gas, at the temperature t, and pressure h, referred to a standard gas at temp. T and pressure H; show that D′, the density of the first gas, at t' and h', referred to the standard at T′ and H′, is—

$$D\frac{H}{H'}\,\frac{h'}{h}\,\frac{(1+\alpha\,t)}{(1+\alpha\,t')}\,\frac{(1+\alpha'\,T')}{(1+\alpha'\,T)}.$$

8. By what process did Cavendish estimate the mean density of the earth? Particularize the data to be collected from the balance of torsion.

9. Explain the curves formed by iron filings when spread over a non-conducting surface, beneath which the poles of a magnet are placed.

10. Explain the production of currents by the magneto-electric machine.

11. Mention some other apparatus illustrative of the mutual action of currents and magnets.

12. Define the terms—*centre of gravity*, of *pressure*, of *parallel forces*, of *oscillation*, of *percussion*, and *metacentre*.

13. What is the definition of the *dispersive power* of a refracting substance? and what is its measure?

14. Show that every spherical refracting surface has two principal foci.

15. How are physical phenomena to be distinguished from chemical in cases where they approximate in character?

16. Give instances from the history of science in which an addition to the *doctrines* of a science became an addition to its *method*.

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1st October, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

MATHEMATICS—*Examiner, John Mulcahy, LL.D.*

1. Find the expression for the number of balls in a square pyramid, n being the number in each side of the base.

2. Prove that the number of odd combinations of n things, exceeds the number of even by one, and that the entire number of both $= 2^n - 1$.

3. Show that the solution of a recurring equation of an even degree, depends on that of an equation whose degree is one half that of the former equation.

4. Deduce, by the differential calculus, the rule for finding the equal roots of an equation, and apply the rule to the equation $x^4 - 14x^3 + 61x^2 - 84x + 36 = 0$.

5. Given the probability that an event will occur at a single trial, show how to find by means of a table of logarithms, the number of trials in which there will be a given probability that the event will happen once at least.

6. A vessel contains m white and n black balls; a second vessel contains m' white and n' black; and so on for any given number of vessels. Find the probability of drawing a white ball from one of the whole system of vessels taken at random.

7. Find the expression for the area of a spherical triangle in terms of the angles.

8. Express the cosine of a side of a spherical triangle in terms of the angles.

9. Given two sides, and the included angle in a spherical triangle, find the expression for tan. $\frac{1}{2}$ sum of the remaining angles.

10. Assuming Taylor's theorem, deduce the rule for finding the values of x, which render $f(x)$ a maximum or minimum.

11. Integrate $\frac{dx}{\sin. x \cos. x}$, $\frac{dx}{\sin. x}$, and $\frac{dx}{\cos. x}$.

12. Integrate $dx\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$.

13. Integrate the equation $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - a^2 y = 0$.

14. Integrate the simultaneous equations—

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - ay - bx = c, \text{ and } \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - a'y - b'x = c'.$$

15. Integrate the equation $q^2 r - 2pqs + p^2 t = 0$, and show that it belongs to the class of surfaces generated by a right line, which moves constantly parallel to a given plane.

16. Supposing an event, of whose antecedent probability nothing is known, to have been observed to occur m times, and to fail n times in $m + n$ trials, show that, relatively to these *data*, the probability of its occurring again on a new trial $= \frac{\int_0^1 x^{m+1} dx (1-x)^n}{\int_0^1 x^m dx (1-x)^n}$.

17. Assuming this expression, show that the probability in question $= \frac{m+1}{m+n+2}$.

1st October, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MATHEMATICS—*Examiner, John Mulcahy, LL.D.*

1. Given the equation of a conic referred to rectangular axes of co-ordinates drawn from the centre as origin, find by transformation of co-ordinates the position of the axes of the curve.

2. Find the polar equation of an ellipse referred to the focus as pole, and show how the same equation will also represent the hyperbola and parabola.

3. Find the expression for the number of points required to determine a curve of the nth degree.

4. From a given point o on a curve of the third degree let a right line be drawn, cutting the curve in two other points; prove that the locus of the harmonic conjugate of o, with respect to these points, is a conic touching the given curve at o.

5. Prove that from any point on a curve of the third degree, four tangents (distinct from the tangent at the point) can, in general, be drawn to the curve, and that the anharmonic ratio of the pencil so formed remains constant when the point moves along the curve.

6. Show that the homogeneous trilinear equation of a curve becomes also the equation of the polar reciprocal of the same curve, with respect to any given circle, by using as co-ordinates in the latter case the perpendiculars drawn from three fixed points upon a variable tangent.

7. The area of a prolate or curtate cycloid $= (2m + 1)$ times the area of the circle whose diameter is the axis of the curve, $m : 1$ being the ratio of the radius of the rolling circle to the distance from its centre to the generating point.

8. Given the general equation of surfaces of the second degree, find the expressions for the co-ordinates of the centre, and explain the nature of the locus when these expressions take the form of $\frac{0}{0}$.

9. If a cone be circumscribed to a central surface of the second degree, its three axes are, respectively, normals to the three surfaces, *confocal* (*i.e.* having the same focal conics) with the given one, which can be described through the vertex of the cone.

10. Given the differential equation of a surface, $dz = p\,dx + q\,dy$, find the equations of a normal drawn from a given point on the surface, the co-ordinates being supposed rectangular.

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11. If a second normal, drawn from a point of the surface infinitely close to the former point, meet the former normal, prove that the segment intercepted between the surface and the point of intersection is given by a quadratic equation, and find the equation, the *data* being the same as before.

12. Find the first integral and also the complete integral of the equation $r\,t - s^2 = 0$, and show what class of surfaces is represented by it.

13. If a normal section and an oblique section be made by planes drawn through any tangent to a surface, the radius of curvature of the latter section, at the point of contact, is the orthographic projection of the corresponding radius of curvature of the former. Required a geometrical proof.

27th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MECHANICS AND OPTICS—*Examiner, George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

NOTE.—The numbers subjoined to the questions, denote the relative value of the corresponding answers.

1. Prove that the components of the attraction exercised by a solid homogeneous ellipsoid on an external point are—

$$X = -\frac{3\,M f \alpha}{A^3} L; \quad Y = -\frac{3\,M f \beta}{A^3}\,\frac{d.\lambda L}{d\lambda}; \quad Z = -\frac{3\,M f \gamma}{A^3}\,\frac{d.\lambda' L}{d\lambda'};$$

where M is the mass of the attracting ellipsoid, A its least semiaxis, α, β, γ, the co-ordinates of the external point—

$$\lambda^2 = \frac{B^2 - A^2}{A^2}; \quad \lambda'^2 = \frac{C^2 - A^2}{A^2};$$

$$\text{and } L = \int_0^{\frac{A}{A'}} \frac{u^2\,du}{(1+\lambda^2 u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}\,(1+\lambda' u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}};$$

u being the ratio $\frac{a}{a'}$, of the axes of two ellipsoidal surfaces, one of which bounds the differential element of the attracting solid and is similar to its bounding surface, while the other is the surface confocal to the first and passing through the attracted point. (Six.)

2. From the above equations show that in an oblate spheroid, the equation of which is—

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2 + z^2}{a^2(1+\lambda^2)} = 1;$$

the components of the attraction which it exerts on a point at its surface are—

$$X = \frac{4\,\pi\,\rho f x}{\lambda^3}\,(1+\lambda^2)\,[\tan.^{-1}\lambda - \lambda];$$

$$Y = \frac{2\,\pi\,\rho f y}{\lambda^3}\,[\lambda - (1+\lambda^2)\tan.^{-1}\lambda];$$

$$Z = \frac{2\,\pi\,\rho f z}{\lambda^3}\,[\lambda - (1+\lambda^2)\tan.^{-1}\lambda]. \qquad \text{(Three.)}$$

3. (*a*) To the above spheroid, supposed fluid, let an angular velocity ω, be communicated, the least of its axes being the axis of rotation; show that the condition that equilibrium exist at its surface is—

$$\frac{3\lambda + 2\,\varepsilon\,\lambda^2}{3+\lambda^2} - \tan.^{-1}\lambda = 0; \qquad \text{(Two.)}$$

$$\text{where } \varepsilon = \frac{\omega^2}{4\,\pi f \rho}; \text{ and—}$$

(*b*) From hence show that for every angular velocity below a certain limit, the spheroidal figure is compatible with equilibrium. (Four.)

4. From any point in a solid body draw right lines, the squares of the reciprocals of which are proportional to the body's corresponding moments of inertia. Show that the locus of their extremities is an ellipsoid, and reduce its equation to the simplest form. (One.)

5. Show that the point being fixed, and any number of impulses being communicated to the body (*a*), the axis of rotation at each instant is that radius of the above (Poinsot's) ellipsoid, which terminates at the tangent plane parallel to the plane of the resulting couple. (Two.)

(*b*). The angular velocity round this momentary axis is proportional to the radius round which it takes place, and (One.)

(*c*). Gives a constant component round the axis of the resulting couple. (One.)

(*d* and *e*). Both the momentary axis of rotation and the axis of the resulting couple, describe in the interior of the body cones of the second degree. (Three.)

6. (*a*). Apply D'Alembert's principle to deduce the differential equations of motion of a flexible string, acted on at both extremities, and along its whole length by forces X, Y, Z. (One.)

(*b*). Suppose the string to be fixed at one end, A, and passing over a pulley at B, to be kept stretched by a weight T hung at the other end. Let the portion between A and B be slightly disturbed, so as to assume the form of a plane curve $y = \phi\,(x)$,

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the tangents to which curve make infinitely small angles with AB (axis of x). Show that in this case, the equation of motion of the string is—

$$y = \frac{\phi\left(x + t\sqrt{\frac{T}{\epsilon}}\right) + \phi\left(x - t\sqrt{\frac{T'}{\epsilon}}\right)}{2}$$

ϵ being the mass of a unit-length of the string. (Four.)

7. (*a*.) What equation exists between the vis viva, the applied work, and the expended work, in a machine? (One.)

(*b*.) From this equation show the effect of a massive fly-wheel in obviating sudden changes of velocity. (One.)

8. Barometric observations are taken at two heights, z_0 and z_1 above the sea level. Corrected for temperature, the observed pressures are h_0 and h_1. Show that the height to be measured, $z_1 - z_0$, or

$$Z = \frac{k(1+a\theta)R^2}{M g r^2}\left[\log.\frac{h_0}{h_1} + 2\log.\left(1+\frac{Z}{R}\right)\right]\left(1+\frac{Z}{R}\right)$$

M being the log. modulus, θ the mean of the temperatures at the two places, r = radius of earth, and g = gravity at sea level; $R = r + z_0$, and k and a the constants of the equation; pressure $= k\,(1 + a\theta) \times$ density. (Three.)

9. Let α, β and α^1, β^1 be the co-ordinates of two points taken, one in the incident, the other in the reflected portion of a ray of light. If $dy = pdx$, be the equation of the reflecting curve, prove that the equation of the reflected ray is—

$$(\beta^1 - y)\,[(p^2-1)(\alpha - x) - 2p(\beta - y)] + (\alpha^1 - x)\,[(p^2-1)(\beta - y) + 2p(\alpha - x)] = 0 \quad \text{(Three.)}$$

10. Show that α^1 being the vergency of a refracted ray, and ρ the curvature of the spheric surface,

$$d\,\alpha^1 = \frac{m-1}{2m^2}(\rho - \alpha)^2\,[\rho - (m+1)\,\alpha]x^2$$

and hence deduce the aberration. (Three.)

11. Let ρ be the radius of the least circle of chromatic aberration, A the aperture of the lens, f the focal length, and d the distance of the object from the surface. Prove that—

$$2\rho = \mathrm{A}\frac{\Delta\mu}{\mu - 1}\frac{d}{f} \quad \text{(Three.)}$$

12. In order that a distant object may be distinctly seen through three lenses, the equation of condition—

$$\frac{1}{e-f} + \frac{1}{e'-f''} = \frac{1}{f'}$$

must hold, e and e' being the intervals between the lenses, and f, f', and f'' their focal lengths. (Two.)

13. Let A', A'', A''', &c., be the effective apertures of all the lenses of a system, after the first or object glass. Prove that

$$\frac{A'}{f'} + \frac{A''}{f''} + \text{\&c.,} + \frac{A^{(n)}}{f^{(n)}} = (\rho - 1)\Theta$$

where Θ is the field of view, and ρ the ratio of the tangents of the first and the last visual angles. (Five.)

Total value of answers to the above questions—Forty-nine.

27th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

HEAT AND ELECTRICITY—*Examiner, G. F. Shaw, F.T.C.D*

NOTE.—The numbers in parentheses denote the values of the answers to the questions opposite them.

1. Find the equation of motion of heat in an indefinite solid. (One.)

2. Deduce and integrate the equation of motion of heat in a ring. (Three.)

3. A system of very small plane electric currents, equal to each other in area and intensity, are ranged at equal distances along the surface of a canal, of any form, the directrix of which intersects their planes at right angles: find the total action on any element of another current. (Two.)

4. Find the direction of this resulting force, and its law of variation, when the canal is indefinitely extended in one direction. (Two.)

Total value of answers to questions in this paper—Eight.

27th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY—*Examiner, Frederick M'Coy, F.G.S.L., Hon. F.C.P.S.*

1. State the lengths and inclinations of the axes in all the systems of crystallization.

2. State the law of symmetry, influencing the number of like secondary faces in the cubic, the pyramidal, and the anorthic or triclinic systems.

3. Draw a figure compounded of the faces $\infty\ 0\ \infty$, 0, and $\infty\ 0$, and the faces, which in the cubic system, must co-exist with them.

4. What is the law according to which the individuals of twin crystals are united?

5. Explain in detail the method of using the reflecting goniometer.

6. Explain briefly the method of calculating the positions of the faces of crystals when projected on the surface of a sphere, and give one or two simple illustrations of the process, using the angles between normals instead of the angles between faces.

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28th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

CHEMISTRY—*Examiner, Edmund Ronalds, Ph. D.*

1. In preparing the solution of NH_4S, HS for analytical purposes, how do you know when the solution is properly saturated with gas?

2. What impurities are frequently contained in commercial sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids, respectively, and how may they be detected?

3. What arguments are brought forward in support of the salt-radical theory, and what objections may be raised to it?

4. What is the great distinction between soluble double salts and salts of a bibasic acid?

5. How does the theory of chemical types, as established by Laurent, conflict with Berzelius' electro-chemical theory? And what support does the former receive from the series of recently discovered artificial organic bases?

6. Write the formulæ for the radicals, aldehydes, ethers, alcohols, and volatile acids, of the respective series to which pyroxilic spirit, alcohol, and oil of grain belong.

7. Give an example of an homologous series of organic compounds, and state the grounds upon which the series is said to be homologous.

8. What is the constitution of the amidogen, imidogen, and nitrile bases, respectively, and what analogy do their salts present to those of ammonia?

9. How would you ascertain the relative amounts of carbonated and caustic alkali in a specimen of soda ash?

10. Describe the process for estimating the value of bleaching powder by means of arsenious acid?

11. How may cane-sugar be distinguished from grape-sugar?

12. How much carbonic acid and alcohol should be obtained by the fermentation of 1 ℔ of cane-sugar?

N.B.—Crystallized cane-sugar $C_{12}H_{11}O_{11}$—

Equiv. of carbon,	.	6
„ hydrogen,	.	1
„ oxygen,	.	8

13. In estimating the amount of peroxide of iron in a solution containing magnesia, why is it necessary to add chloride of ammonium before precipitating the iron?

14. Describe the three processes employed in different localities on a manufacturing scale for obtaining acetic acid.

15. Upon what experiment does the hypothetical existence of NH_4 rest?

16. Sulphate of magnesia yielded on analysis the following composition:—

Magnesia, .	16·04
Sulphuric acid,	32·53
Water, . .	51·43
	100·00

what will be the rational formula for the compound?

N.B.—Equiv. of magnesium,	.	12
„ sulphur,	. .	16
„ oxygen,	. .	8
„ hydrogen,	. .	1

17. What is the usual method employed for ascertaining the atomic weight of an organic acid?

18. What was the theory known as the protein theory of Mulder, and why is it untenable?

19. Upon what chemical change does the drying property of certain oils depend, and by what means may the change be accelerated?

20. In a substance containing silica, alumina, lime, and potash, how would you proceed to separate the several ingredients, with a view to the estimation of their relative quantities?

29th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ZOOLOGY—*Examiner, Dr. Dickie.*

1. Explain the position and nature of the organs of offence or defence in Rhinocerotidæ as contrasted with those of Bovidæ and Cervidæ; mention any relations between the development of such appendages and the dentition of the Rhinocerotidæ, and state by whom such relations have been indicated.

2. Describe the general peculiarities of the hard parts of the Chelonia; state the opinions entertained respecting their homologies, and mention the families into which they are usually divided.

3. Mention the general principles on which Cuvier's classification of fishes is founded; state his system, and any objections which may be urged against it.

4. State the leading characteristics of the mammalian fauna of Australia, indicating orders, &c., well represented, those of which the examples are few, and those which are absent.

BOTANY.

1. State the relative values, in classification, of characters founded on the nature of the elementary tissues, adhesion or non-adhesion in the flower, and the numbers of its parts; illustrate by reference to examples.

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2. Explain the terms Gymnogen, Thallogen, and Acrogen; give their derivations; explain the peculiarities of each, and illustrate by examples.

3. Explain fully the homologies of the fruits of the Pomeæ, Amygdaleæ, and Roseæ.

4. State the general characters of the Cruciferæ; mention also the suborders, their characters, and the derivations of their names. Give examples.

5. State the orders and genera of plants which chiefly characterize the Arctic zone, and mention under what circumstances species representing the same might be expected in low latitudes.

29th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner, Frederick M'Coy, F.G.S.L., Hon. F.C.P.S.

1. State the distinguishing characters of aqueous and of igneous rocks.

2. State the particulars in which syenite differs from granite and from greenstone.

3. Illustrate by diagrams the terms "anticlinal" and "synclinal axes," in several flexures of strata, keeping the relations between the scarp and talus sides of the flexures and the centre of disturbance indicated by the theory of Professor Rogers. Also, show the difference between valleys of elevation and of denudation.

4. Mention some of the genera of fossils, which would enable you to discriminate with certainty between rocks of the Tertiary, Cretaceous, and Palæozoic ages.

5. Write down in order the subdivisions of the oolitic series.

6. What do you understand by "river basins?" How would you divide an ordinary map so as to show the river basins?

7. Give the elevation above the sea level of a few of the principal lakes of North America, and the depression below the sea level of a few of those in Asia Minor.

8. What is the most general cause of winds? Explain the production of the "land and sea breezes," and describe the direction and causes of the "trade winds."

9. What is meant by isothermal, isotheral, and isochimenal lines? How are maps of them formed?

EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF LL.B.

27th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

LAW OF PROPERTY AND PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING—*Examiner, Dr. Lawson.*

1. What is a tenancy at will? What is a tenancy at sufferance?

2. Where a mortgagor remains in possession, what different kinds of tenancy may subsist between him and the mortgagee, and what are the circumstances which determine the nature of the tenancy?

3. What is the practical importance of determining whether a tenant be a tenant for years, a tenant at will, or a tenant at sufferance?

4. What is an *interesse termini?*

5. Can an estate *pur autre vie* be entailed, and how does such an entail differ from the ordinary entail?

6. How does the statute law regulate the devolution of estates *pur autre vie?*

7. What are the rules to be observed in the creation of a valid remainder?

8. What kind of remainder is a remainder to trustees to preserve contingent remainders?

9. State the substance of the legislative provisions of the 11 Geo. II., c. 19, and 4 and 5 Wm. IV., c. 22, with respect to the apportionment of rents.

10. In case of the death of a tenant in fee, is there any apportionment of the rent payable by his lessee for years, as between the real and personal representatives of the tenant in fee?

11. What was the common law as to the liability of an heir or devisee of freehold lands to the specialty debts of the ancestor or testator?

12. How has this been altered by statute?

27th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

JURISPRUDENCE—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

A. 1. Into what did Puffendorf, Cocceii, Heineccius, and Domat resolve the Law of Nature?

2. What was held to be the first principle of natural law—

(*a.*) By Hobbes and Spinoza?

(*b.*)By Chancellor D'Aguesseau, Thomasius, and Pestel?

3. Other jurists have derived the natural law from the benevolent and social dispositions of the human race; what phase was used to express this—

(*a.*) By Grotius?

(*b.*) By Cumberland and Shaftesbury?

(*c.*) By Adam Smith?

4. In what did the Stoics consider the Law of Nature to consist? By whom have they been followed in modern times?

B. 1. Define a motive.

2. How does Bentham divide motives?

3. There are four rules for measuring the depravity of disposition indicated by an offence.

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4. The mischief of an act may be divided into two portions.

5. Bearing in mind the principle of utility, how far only ought punishment to be admitted?

6. The evil of punishment divides itself into four branches, by which so many different sorts of persons are affected.

C. 1. What effect upon the rate of interest have laws against usury?

2. State briefly the advantages of the codification of the law?

3. What effect would a register of personal debts have on the system of general credit, and on the trade of lending money?

27th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

EQUITY—*Examiner, Dr. Lawson.*

1. Can a purchaser of an estate obtain any relief against a vendor for false affirmation of value, or that the estate was valued by a competent person at a price greater than it really was?

2. If the same solicitor be employed by purchaser and vendor, to what dangers is the purchaser thereby exposed?

3. What is the effect of a vendor employing puffers to bid at a sale by auction of real estate?

4. What is the vendor's lien for unpaid purchase money, and how may it be lost?

5. How must suits in Equity, on behalf of infants and married women, be instituted; and is there any difference between them in respect of requiring security for costs?

6. How far has the rule, "that all persons having interests should be parties to a suit," been modified?

7. What is now the consequence of a want of parties to a suit?

8. Will a Court of Equity carry out a trust deed at the instance of a creditor, not a party to it, but named in a schedule, and whose demand is included in the provisions of the deed?

27th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

COMMON AND CRIMINAL LAW—*Examiner, Dr. Lawson.*

1. State the decision in the case of *Wain* v. *Warlters.*

2. When must a promise to answer for the debt of another be in writing, and when not?

3. What is the leading case upon the subject of bailments, and what was the point decided in that case?

4. What is the extent of the liability of a gratuitous bailee?

5. What is the responsibility of the bailee in the bailment called *Commodatum?*

6. What is the distinction between a pawn, a lien, and a mortgage?

7. Upon the trial of a prisoner, can evidence be given of a previous conviction; and if so, for what purpose?

8. In cases of property taken by a servant, what is the distinction between larceny and embezzlement? Is the distinction now of much practical importance?

27th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

CIVIL LAW—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

1. Fidei-commissa were invented in Rome for the same purposes as uses in England.

2. For what purposes were codicils invented?

3. Justinian divides the law of inheritance into four portions.

4. There are four species of contracts *quæ re contrahuntur.*

5. Define *dolus* and *culpa.*

6. Distinguish *pignus* from *hypotheca.*

7. What forms of ceremonials, in the rites of the Church, have been supposed to have been derived from the Roman *stipulatio?*

8. Voet defines a condition.

9. Since all contracts arise from consent, for what reason is one class, in particular, termed *ex consensu?*

10. Give the definition and derivation of the term *emphyteusis.*

11. From what does Cujacius derive the origin of fiefs? Is his opinion correct? If not, why not?

12. What is the definition given by Heyneccius of a quasi contract?

28th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

PLEADING, PRACTICE, AND EVIDENCE—*Examiner, Dr. Lawson.*

1. What is the general rule as to the party in whose name an action on a contract must be brought?

2. Is there any difference in this respect, between simple contracts and contracts under seal?

3. In what cases may a person, who is an agent merely, sue or be sued upon a contract?

4. In what cases may husband and wife join in an action, and in what cases must they join?

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5. What was the rule as to the joinder of actions, and how has it been altered by the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act, 1853?

6. What are the several modes of correcting the erroneous ruling of a judge at Nisi Prius; and state shortly the practice with respect to each of them?

7. Why is it better for a plaintiff to be non-suited than to have a verdict against him; and is there any case in which it is immaterial whether there be a non-suit or a verdict for defendant?

8. What is now the power of a judge to amend the record at a trial, and can his decision be questioned in the court above, in case he amends or refuses to amend?

9. In order to admit secondary evidence of a deed or document, what facts must be established?

10. When is parol evidence admissible to explain an ambiguity in a written instrument?

11. When is a receipt for money conclusive evidence, and when may it be contradicted or explained?

12. In an action of assumpsit containing a special count, and the common money counts, what is the effect of a payment of money into court, generally on all the counts, and of a payment on the common counts only, and what is the effect of those payments, respectively, on the trial of the case?

28th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

1. What is the date of Magna Charta?

2. Give an historical account of the origin of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer? What is the date of the institution of Justices of Assize?

3. In reference to the privileges of the nobility, what has been the prominent distinction between the constitution of England and that of every other country in Europe?

4. Give the date and principal provisions of the Petition of Right.

5. Give the date and principal provisions of the Bill of Rights.

6. Give the date and principal provisions of the Act of Settlement.

28th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

COLONIAL LAW—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

1. Mention the resolutions of the Privy Council previous to 1722, as to settled colonies, conquered colonies, and their laws.

2. Mention the sources of the law, as now administered in British India, in reference to
   (*a*). Criminal justice:
   (*b*). The admissibility of evidence, and the competency of witnesses:
   (*c*). Inheritance:
   (*d*). Contract.

3. Under what modification is the Civil law established in the British colonies of Guiana, Cape of Good Hope, and Ceylon?

4. In what body is the power of legislation vested for British India?

28th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

1. Define international law?

2. What principles of public international law were enforced by the Council of the Amphictyonic League?

3. Sallust, in the history of the Jugurthine War, appears to allude to some principles of international law, as recognised by the Romans.

4. Explain the phrase "comity of nations."

5. State briefly the rules recognised in cases where the *lex loci* and *lex domicilii* conflict—
   (*a.*) As to real property.
   (*b.*) As to personal property.
   (*c.*) As to the state and capacity of persons.
   (*d.*) As to contracts.

6. Define war.

7. What was the Holy Alliance, and on what grounds did the government of England refuse to join it?

8. What is the jus postliminii? How far does it operate—
   (*a.*) In the case of captured vessels.
   (*b.*) In reference to real property.

28th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

LAW OF PROPERTY AND PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING—*Examiner, Dr. Lawson.*

1. State the rule against perpetuities.

2. When an estate is limited to take effect on the failure of a previous limitation which is void for remoteness, what is the effect upon the limitation over?

3. Does the objection of remoteness apply to a contingent remainder?

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4. What is the construction of the words, "dying without issue," in wills of personal and of real estate, before and since the 1st Vict., c. 26?

5. In this country, what restriction does the law impose upon the power of a testator to direct the accumulation of rents and profits?

6. State the substance of the decision of the Court of King's Bench in *Perrin* v. *Blake*, and the grounds on which it has been impeached.

7. What are the different species of powers?

8. What is the law at present with respect to illusory appointments?

9. If a tenant be evicted from part of the premises by the landlord, or persons claiming under him by grant subsequent to the lease, what is the effect upon the remedies of the landlord, and the rights of the tenant?

10. In a similar case, what is the effect of eviction by title paramount?

11. What is the difference between the position of a lessee and of the assignee of a lessee, in respect to the liability to the payment of rent and keeping in repair?

12. Premises are in the occupation of a tenant, from year to year, who holds without any written agreement; they are burned by an accidental fire, in the middle of a half-year; what are the rights of the landlord as to compelling repair and payment of rent?

HONOR EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

29th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

EQUITY AND BANKRUPTCY—*Examiner, Dr. Lawson.*

1. When a party entitled to a charge upon an estate subsequently becomes entitled to the estate itself, when does the charge merge, and when does it not merge?

2. What act is necessary to be done by the purchaser of a chose in action or equitable right, in order to complete his title?

3. In the case of several purchasers or incumbrancers of the same fund, what circumstances generally determine the question of priority?

4. Mention the two principal cases which have established the doctrine adverted to in the last two questions.

5. What is the effect of bankruptcy upon judgments obtained against the bankrupt before he became a trader, and since?

6. If a bankrupt, on the eve of his bankruptcy, fraudulently deliver goods to one of his creditors, what are the rights and remedies of the assignees?

29th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

COMMON AND CRIMINAL LAW—*Examiner, Dr. Lawson.*

1. *Ubi jus, ibi remedium.* What is the case usually cited to exemplify this maxim?

2. An action cannot be sustained for a damage not occasioned by an *injury*. What is the mode of determining whether the act complained of amounts to an injury?

3. Are there any cases in which an act may be in law an injury, and may produce damage, and yet an action cannot be maintained?

4. In what cases can an action be maintained against an officer acting in execution of a public duty for something done by him in performing that duty?

5. When are the declarations of conspirators evidence against co-conspirators? What must be established in order to render them admissible in evidence?

6. What is now necessary in order to render the statement of a prisoner to a magistrate receivable in evidence against the prisoner?

29th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

PLEADING, PRACTICE, AND EVIDENCE—*Examiner, Dr. Lawson.*

1. How far has the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act, 1853, abolished the distinction between forms of actions, or the necessity of considering whether a cause of action would have existed under the former system of pleading?

2. What will be the test to determine whether any action at law can be sustained in a case, after that Act comes into operation?

3. What are the consequences of

Non-joinder of plaintiffs,
Mis-joinder of plaintiffs,
Non-joinder of defendants,
Mis-joinder of defendants,

in actions of contract and tort respectively?

4. How has the law, as to mis-joinder, and non-joinder, been altered by the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act, 1853?

5. In an action on the case for the breach of a particular duty, what averments are necessary in order to make the declaration good?

6. When the execution of a deed is attested by two witnesses, one of whom is dead, and the other out of the jurisdiction, what is the proper mode of proving the execution of the deed?

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7. When a party produces a deed upon a notice to produce, when is it necessary for the party calling for it to prove its execution?

8. When is a party permitted to prove a different consideration from that stated in a deed, or in an instrument not under seal?

30th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

JURISPRUDENCE—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

A.

1. The land revenue of British India is collected under three distinct systems. The Zemindary settlement of Bengal is a fixed assessment made with a class of landholders whom the government of 1793 recognised as the legitimate owners of the soil. The amount payable to government on each estate is paid in perpetuity; and so long as the Zemindar pays the fixed amount of assessment punctually to the Company, he and his descendants remain, at this fixed rate, in possession. Under the Ryotwar system the government let the land to the cultivator generally on an annual lease. The amount of rent is increased or diminished each year according to the ascertained value of the holding. The assessor fixes the amount to be paid, and the Ryot takes it or not as suits his convenience. The third system, now in force in the north-western provinces of India, is a system of long leases, settlements made for twenty or thirty years with different descriptions of tenants. The village communities have been recognised wherever they existed in a perfect state; and each village, whether the proprietary right was claimed by an individual or by a community, was made the limit of a separate settlement.

(*a.*) Do you approve of any, and which of these systems.

(*b.*) Suggest an improved scheme for the collection of the land-tax.

2. Appeal from Mr. Baynes, C. Judge of Madura. The point for decision in the case was the authenticity or otherwise of the document No. 78. "The special appellants urge that exhibit No. 78 is not the copy of an original deed, but the copy of a copy; that the witness called to prove that the original was deposited with him declared he knew nothing about it, and that the Civil Judge refused to allow them to summon the alleged attesting witnesses to the deed, or to adduce documentary evidence to prove it to be a forgery."—3 *Sudder Reports* (1851), p. 161.

(*a.*) Give your opinion on the above case and the conduct of the judge.

(*b*) Should the genuineness of a document be allowed to be proved or disproved by the comparison of handwriting.

3. A man was stabbed in the belly, during the night, whilst sleeping on his cot by the side of his son. The judge, Mr. Forsyth, found the prisoner guilty, but recommended that he should be transported for life because of the darkness of the night, which rendered the testimony of those who said they saw the prisoner, suspicious, and because the deceased might possibly have survived, had his wound been dressed without loss of time. —1 *Foujdaree Criminal Reports*, p. 1. State your opinion of the above case.

4. A man was convicted of a murder committed nineteen years before. The sessions' judge says, he has behaved well ever since, and suggests transportation. The Foujdaree second judge says—"I cannot recognise the validity of any of the reasons advanced by the sessions' judge, many of which are only conjectures, for a mitigation of the law; yet I am of opinion that, considering the great lapse of time which has elapsed since the murder was committed, the execution of the prisoner is not required for public example."—1 *Foujdaree Criminal Reports*, p. 196. State your opinion of the above case.

5. Forgery. Judgment:—"The prisoners are charged with fabricating a receipt for the payment of a moiety due on a bond, with a view of defrauding the prosecutor of the residue claimable upon the bond, under the representation that the prosecutor was liable for the same. There is no evidence of the bond being a false one; and without proof of this fact, the charge of fraud cannot, it appears to me, stand."—1 *Foujdaree Criminal Reports*, p. 297. State your opinion of the above judgment.

B.

1. Property can be entailed in some parts of Germany for ever; in England for a life or lives in being and twenty-one years afterwards; in France, not at all. State the advantages and disadvantages of each system. Of which do you approve?

2. With respect to the election of representatives in parliament, state the advantages and disadvantages of voting by lists, or separately for each candidate, or for each two, or three, or four candidates, according to the number of representatives the electoral division may have.

3. Whether do you approve of the system of collecting the suffrages by means of the electors voting at a predetermined place and time, or by means of voting papers left at the houses of the electors, and collected by a public officer? State the advantages and disadvantages of each system.

4. Whether do you consider that the electoral division should possess only one representative, or more than one representative? State the advantages and disadvantages of each system, especially with regard to the representation of the minority.

5. It has been proposed by some publicists, that each elector in the community should be allowed one vote for one candidate, and that the requisite number of candidates who might have the majority of suffrages from the entire country should be elected. Under this plan there would be no electoral divisions. What advantages, under this system, would

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distinguished public men possess in reference to their election? State briefly your opinion of such a plan.

6. In the law of England a will of lands is generally governed by the *lex loci rei sitæ*. Thus, a will made in France and written in French must, in order to operate on lands in England, contain expressions which, being translated, would comprise the lands in question, and must be executed and attested in precisely the same manner as if the will were made in England. But in respect of a will of personal property the *lex domicilii* prevails, and the ecclesiastical courts will grant probate of an instrument ascertained to be testamentary according to the law of the foreign domicil, though invalid and incapable of operation as an English will. Is there any reason in natural law for the distinction? State the rule which ought to be adopted.

7. In the law of England, with respect to conditions precedent which are impossible or illegal, a different rule is applicable to bequests of personal property from that which is prevalent respecting devises of realty. What is the rule in each case? Is there any reason in natural law for the distinction? What is the rule in the law of England as to impossible, illegal, or repugnant conditions subsequent? State the general rule which ought to be adopted whenever such conditions are imposed, whether in deeds or wills, and whether they be precedent or subsequent.

8. Lord Ellenborough, in the case of *Elwes* v. *Mawe* (3 East 38), decided that the tenant who erects agricultural fixtures has no absolute property in them, and that he is not entitled to remove them as in the case of fixtures for the purposes of trade. Was this decision agreeable to natural law? If so, state the reason. If not, why not?

C.

1. According to Bentham the enunciation of truth is supported by four sanctions.

2. Define an oath. In what form should an oath be taken? State the result of the decision in *Omychund* v. *Barker*.

3. What is pre-appointed evidence? Give some principal examples of pre-appointed evidence provided by the laws of England.

4. What are the objections to hearsay evidence? In the law of England the rule against hearsay evidence has been relaxed in six cases.

5. What species of fallibility are incident to direct, and what to circumstantial evidence; and what caution should be adopted in the use of such evidence? What is your opinion of the presumptions arising from the rinsing of the bottles in Donnellan's trial, and of the direct testimony of Houseman in that of Eugene Aram?

30th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

CIVIL LAW—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

1. The system of castes was maintained by certain enactments in the XII Tables.

2. What were the Valerian, Canuleian, and Licinian Laws?

3. What law, and in what year passed, finally abolished the distinctness of the patrician caste?

4. Was the agrarian bill of Tiberius Gracchus an interference with the rights of private property? If not, why not?

5. What were the *actio exercitoria* and the *actio institoria?*

6. From what portions of the Civil law were the English systems of common law pleading and Equity pleading respectively derived?

7. Have mortgages been borrowed from the Civil law? State Mr. Butler's opinion.

8. The probate of wills in the Ecclesiastical Courts is derived from certain portions of the Civil law.

9. Servitudes in the Civil law include two species of property in the law of England.

10. How are the Institutes, Pandects, Code, and Novels respectively divided and cited?

30th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

1. In the development of the constitution what has been the most important privilege of the parliament of England?

2. Give an historical account of the abolition of villeinage. What existing tenure of land in England has been derived from villeinage?

3. At what time was the English parliament divided into two houses? State Mr. Hallam's opinion. When were knights of the shire and when were burgesses first returned?

4. What was the Cabal administration?

5. Mention the principal constitutional questions which arose upon the impeachment of Lord Danby.

6. One question which arose on the trial of Lord Danby was not decided until the impeachment of Warren Hastings.

7. When were the names *Whig* and *Tory* first applied to English parties? What is the derivation of each?

8. Mention the principal acts of parliament passed in the reign of Charles II.

9. When was the septennial bill passed, and for what purposes?

10. When was the militia first established?

11. What were the laws of tanistry and gavelkind in the ancient history of Ireland?

12. Give the date and provisions of Poyning's law.

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30th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

COLONIAL LAW—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

1. Classify the several heads under which the law is administered in the Supreme Courts of the three presidencies of British India?
2. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of judicature in British India extends over several distinct classes of persons in certain cases. State these, and mention the several jurisdictions with which these courts are invested.
3. What are the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut courts?
4. Subject to what restrictions is the right of legislation for British India vested in the Governor-General in council?
5. What is the ultimate appellate jurisdiction for British colonies?
6. There are two schools of Hindoo law.

30th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

1. Enumerate the earliest writers upon the law of nations in Europe.
2. What distinction between maritime and land warfare is recognized by the existing law of nations?
3. Under what restrictions are neutral states entitled to freedom of commerce?
4. Civilians have divided statutes into three classes.
5. Huberus has laid down three maxims on the conflict of laws.
6. How far is the right of intervention limited in international law? Mention the instances in which the Government of England has refused to sanction the right of intervention during the present century.
7. Mention the principal instances in which the right of intervention has been exercised by England.
8. For what purposes does the right exist of visiting and searching merchant ships upon the high seas? And what is the penalty for a violent contravention of this right.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF A.B.

20th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

LATIN—*Examiner, Bunnell Lewis, A.M.*

Translate any two of the following extracts:—

VIRGIL.—ÆNEID, BOOK I.

Corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat;
Iamque adscendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi
Imminet, adversasque adspectat desuper arces.
Miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam,
Miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.
Instant ardentes Tyrii, pars ducere muros
Molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
Pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco;
Iura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum;
Hic portus alii effodiunt; hic alta theatri
Fundamenta locant alii, immanesque columnas
Rupibus excidunt, scenis decora alta futuris.

VIRGIL.—ÆNEID, BOOK VI.

Principio coelum ac terras camposque liquentes,
Lucentemque globum Lunæ Titaniaque astra
Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet.
Inde hominum pecudumque genus vitaeque volantum,
Et quae marmoreo fert monstra sub aequore pontus.
Igneus est ollis vigor et coelestis origo
Seminibus: quantum non noxia corpora tardant,
Terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.
Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque auras
Dispiciunt clausae tenebris et carcere caeco.

HORACE.—SATIRES, BOOK II.

Vix tamen eripiam, posito pavone velis quin
Hoc potius quam gallina tergere palatum,
Corruptus vanis rerum, quia veneat auro
Rara avis et picta pandat spectacula cauda:
Tanquam ad rem attineat quidquam. Num vesceris ista,
Quam laudas, pluma? cocto num adest honor idem?
Carne tamen, quamvis distat nil, hac magis illa.
Imparibus formis deceptum te patet. Esto:

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Unde datum sentis, lupus hic Tiberinus an alto
Captus hiet pontesne inter iactatus an amnis
Ostia sub Tusci? Laudas, insane, trilibrem
Mullum, in singula quem minuas pulmenta necesse est.

HORACE.—EPISTLES, BOOK I.

Quem tenues decuere togæ nitidique capilli,
Quem scis immunem Cinarae placuisse rapaci,
Quem bibulum liquidi media de luce Falerni,
Coena brevis iuvat et prope rivum somnus in herba,
Nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum.
Non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam
Limat, non odio obscuro morsuque venenat;
Rident vicini glebas et saxa moventem.
Cum servis urbana diaria rodere mavis,
Horum tu in numerum voto ruis; invidet usum
Lignorum et pecoris tibi calo argutus et horti.

HORACE.—ARS POETICA.

Tibia non, ut nunc, orichalco vincta tubaeque
Aemula, sed tenuis simplexque foramine pauco
Adspirare et adesse choris erat utilis, atque
Nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu;
Quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus,
Et frugi castusque verecundusque coibat.
Postquam coepit agros extendere victor, et urbem
Latior amplecti murus, vinoque diurno
Placari Genius festis impune diebus;
Accessit numerisque modisque licentia maior.
Indoctus quid enim saperet liberque laborum
Rusticus urbano confusus, turpis honesto?

SALLUST.—CATILINE.

Tantummodo incepto opus est: cætera res expediet. Etenim quis mortalium, cui virile ingenium est, tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, quas profundant in extruendo mari, et montibus coæquandis, nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse? Illos binas aut amplius domos continuare; nobis larem familiarem nusquam ullum esse? Cum tabulas, signa, toreumata emunt, nova diruunt, alia ædificant; postremo omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant; tamen summâ lubidine divitias suas vincere nequeunt. At nobis est domi inopia, foris æs alienum; mala res, spes multo asperior. Denique quid reliqui habemus, præter miseram animam? Quin igitur expergiscimini? En illa, illa, quam sæpe optâstis, libertas, præterea divitiæ decus gloria in oculis sita sunt: fortuna ea omnia victoribus præmia posuit.

SALLUST.—JUGURTHA.

Atque ego credo fore, qui, quia decrevi procul a republica ætatem agere, tanto tamque utili labori meo nomen inertiæ imponant: certe, quibus maxuma industria videtur, salutare plebem et conviviis gratiam quærere. Qui si reputaverint, et quibus ego temporibus magistratus adeptus sim, et quales viri idem adsequi nequiverint, et postea quæ genera hominum in senatum pervenerint; profecto existumabunt, me magis merito, quam ignavia, judicium animi mei mutavisse, majusque commodum ex otio meo quam ex aliorum negotiis reipublicæ venturum. Nam sæpe ego audivi, Q. Maxumum, P. Scipionem, præterea civitatis nostræ præclaros viros solitos ita dicere quum majorum imagines intuerentur, vehementissume sibi animum ad virtutem accendi.

TERENCE.—ADELPHI.

D E. Eccum adest
Communis corruptela nostrum liberum.
M I. Tandem reprime iracundiam, atque ad te redi.
D E. Repressi, redii, mitto maledicta omnia:
Rem ipsam putemus: dictum inter nos hoc fuit,
Ex te adeo est ortum, ne tu curares meum,
Neve ego tuum? responde. M I. Factum 'st; non nego.
D E. Cur nunc aput te potat? Cur recipis meum?
Cur emis amicam, Micio? Numquid minus
Mihi idem jus æquom 'st esse, quod mecum 'st tibi?
Quando ego tuum non curo, ne cura meum.

TERENCE.—PHORMIO.

A N. Geta. G E. Hem! A N. Quid egisti? G E. Emunxi argento senes.
A N. Satin 'st id? G E. Nescio, hercle, tantum jussus sum.
A N. Eho, verbero; aliud mihi respondes ac rogo?
G E. Quid ergo narras? A N. Quid ego narrem? Opera tua
Ad restim mi quidem res redit planissume.
Ut te quidem omnes Di Deæque, superi inferi,
Malis exemplis perdant! Hem! si quid velis,

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Huic mandes qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo auferat.
Quid minus utibile fuit quam hoc ulcus tangere,
Aut nominare uxorem? Injecta est spes patri
Posse illam extrudi. Cedo nunc porro, Phormio,
Dotem si accipiet, uxor ducenda est domum,
Quid fiet?

CICERO.—ORAT. II. IN CATILINAM.

Unum genus est eorum, qui magno in ære alieno, majores etiam possessiones habent, quarum amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt. Horum hominum species est honestissima; sunt enim locupletes: voluntas vero et causa impudentissima. Tu agris, tu ædificiis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis: et dubites de possessione detrahere, acquirere ad fidem? Quid enim exspectas? Bellum? Quid? Ergo in vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? An tabulas novas? Errant qui istas a Catilina exspectant. Meo beneficio tabulæ novæ proferentur: verum auctionariæ.

TACITUS.—AGRICOLA.

Clarorum virorum facta moresque posteris tradere antiquitus usitatum, ne nostris quidem temporibus, quanquam incuriosa suorum, ætas omisit, quotiens magna aliqua ac nobilis virtus vicit ac supergressa est vitium, parvis magnisque civitatibus commune, ignorantiam recti et invidiam. Sed apud priores, ut agere memoratu digna pronum, magisque in aperto erat; ita celeberrimus quisque ingenio ad prodendam virtutis memoriam, sine gratia aut ambitione, bonæ tantum conscientiæ pretio ducebatur. Ac plerique suam ipsi vitam narrare, fiduciam potius morum quam arrogantiam arbitrati sunt: nec id Rutilio et Scauro citra fidem, aut obtrectationi fuit: adeo virtutes iisdem temporibus optime æstimantur, quibus facillime gignuntur.

TACITUS.—GERMANIA.

Quotiens bella non ineunt, non multum venatibus, plus per otium transigunt, dediti somno ciboque. Fortissimus quisque ac bellicosissimus nihil agens, delegata domus et penatium et agrorum cura feminis senibusque et infirmissimo cuique ex familia, ipsi hebent: mira diversitate naturæ, cum iidem homines sic ament inertiam, et oderint quietem. Mos est civitatibus, ultro ac viritim conferre principibus, vel armentorum vel frugum, quod pro honore acceptum, etiam necessitatibus subvenit. Gaudent præcipue finitimarum gentium donis, quæ non modo a singulis sed publice mittuntur: electi equi, magna arma, phaleræ, torquesque. Jam et pecuniam accipere docuimus.

1. Comment upon the passages which you have translated.
2. Write the following passage with the quantity of each syllable marked:—
Auditis Cæsaris literis, remissa Ædilibus talis cura; luxusque mensæ, a fine Actiaci belli ad ea arma queis Ser. Galba rerum adeptus est, per annos centum profusis sumptibus exerciti, paullatim exolevere. Causas ejus mutationis quærere libet.
3. Enumerate the principal uses of the subjunctive mood.
4. Describe accurately the situation of Abdera, Utica, Antium, Agrigentum, Herculaneum, Formiæ, Patavium, Lugdunum, Ilerda, Genabum.
5. Give a sketch of the Augustan age, and notice particularly the great writers who flourished in it.
6. How was interest reckoned by the Romans?
7. What are the Latin dates corresponding to April 2, August 13, and December 25, respectively?
8. Translate into Latin prose:—
The bowels of the earth yield us treasures of metals and minerals; quarries of stone and coal. The surface of the earth—what variety of delicate fruits, herbs and grains doth it afford to nourish our bodies and cheer our spirits, and please our tastes and remedy our diseases! How many fragrant flowers, most beautiful and goodly in colour and shape, for the comfort of our smell and delight of our eyes!

20th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

GREEK—*Examiner, Charles Mac Douall, A.M.*

I.—Translate any two of the following passages:

1.—ILIAD, II., 370–393.

Ἡ μὰν αὖτ' ἀγορῇ νικᾷς, γέρον, υἷας Ἀχαιῶν.
αἴ γάρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἄπολλον,
τοιοῦτοι δέκα μοι συμφράδμονες εἶεν Ἀχαιῶν·
τῷ κε τάχ' ἠμύσειε πόλις Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος
χερσὶν ὑφ' ἡμετέρῃσιν ἁλοῦσά τε περθομένη τε.
ἀλλά μοι αἰγίοχος Κρονίδης Ζεὺς ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν,
ὃς με μετ' ἀπρήκτους ἔριδας καὶ νείκεα βάλλει.
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν Ἀχιλεύς τε μαχησάμεθ' εἵνεκα κούρης
ἀντιβίοις ἐπέεσσιν, ἐγὼ δ' ἦρχον χαλεπαίνων·
εἰ δέ ποτ' ἔς γε μίαν βουλεύσομεν, οὐκέτ' ἔπειτα
Τρωσὶν ἀνάβλησις κακοῦ ἔσσεται, οὐδ' ἠβαιόν.
νῦν δ' ἔρχεσθ' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, ἵνα ξυνάγωμεν Ἄρηα.
εὖ μέν τις δόρυ θηξάσθω, εὖ δ' ἀσπίδα θέσθω,
εὖ δέ τις ἵπποισιν δεῖπνον δότω ὠκυπόδεσσιν,
εὖ δέ τις ἅρματος ἀμφὶς ἰδὼν πολέμοιο μεδέσθω,
ὥς κε πανημέριοι στυγερῷ κρινώμεθ' Ἀρηΐ.

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οὐ γὰρ πανσωλή γε μετέσσεται, οὐδ' ἠβαιόν,
εἰ μὴ νὺξ ἐλθοῦσα διακρινέει μένος ἀνδρῶν.
ἱδρώσει μέν τευ τελαμὼν ἀμφὶ στήθεσσιν
ἀσπίδος ἀμφιβρότης, περὶ δ' ἔγχεϊ χεῖρα καμεῖται·
ἱδρώσει δέ τευ ἵππος, ἐΰξοον ἅρμα τιταίνων.
ὃν δέ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε μάχης ἐθέλοντα νοήσω
μιμνάζειν παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν, οὔ οἱ ἔπειτα
ἄρκιον ἐσσεῖται φυγέειν κύνας ἠδ' οἰωνούς.

2.—Herodotus, I., 3, 4.

Δευτέρῃ δὲ λέγουσι γενεῇ μετὰ ταῦτα Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Πριάμου, ἀκηκοότα ταῦτα, ἐθελῆσαί οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος δι' ἁρπαγῆς γενέσθαι γυναῖκα, ἐπιστάμενον πάντως, ὅτι οὐ δώσει δίκας· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐκείνους διδόναι. οὕτω δὴ ἁρπάσαντος αὐτοῦ Ἑλένην, τοῖσι Ἕλλησι δόξαι πρῶτον πέμψαντας ἀγγέλους ἀπαιτέειν τε Ἑλένην καὶ δίκας τῆς ἁρπαγῆς αἰτέειν. τοὺς δέ, προϊσχομένων ταῦτα, προφέρειν σφι Μηδείης τὴν ἁρπαγήν, ὡς, οὐ δόντες αὐτοὶ δίκας οὐδὲ ἐκδόντες ἀπαιτεόντων, βουλοίατό σφι παρ' ἄλλων δίκας γίνεσθαι. Μέχρι μὲν ὦν τούτου ἁρπαγὰς μούνας εἶναι παρ' ἀλλήλων· τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τούτου Ἕλληνας δὴ μεγάλως αἰτίους γενέσθαι· προτέρους γὰρ ἄρξαι στρατεύεσθαι ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην, ἢ σφέας ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην. τὸ μέν νυν ἁρπάζειν γυναῖκας ἀνδρῶν ἀδίκων νομίζειν ἔργον εἶναι, τὸ δὲ ἁρπασθεισέων σπουδὴν ποιήσασθαι τιμωρέειν ἀνοήτων, τὸ δὲ μηδεμίαν ὥρην ἔχειν ἁρπασθεισέων σωφρόνων· δῆλα γὰρ δή, ὅτι, εἰ μὴ αὐταὶ ἐβούλοντο, οὐκ ἂν ἡρπάζοντο. σφέας μὲν δή, τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίης, λέγουσι Πέρσαι ἁρπαζομενέων τῶν γυναικῶν λόγον οὐδένα ποιήσασθαι, Ἕλληνας δὲ Λακεδαιμονίης εἵνεκεν γυναικὸς στόλον μέγαν συναγεῖραι, καὶ ἔπειτεν ἐλθόντας ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην τὴν Πριάμου δυναμιν κατελεῖν. ἀπὸ τούτου αἰεὶ ἡγήσασθαι τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν σφίσι εἶναι πολέμιον. τὴν γὰρ Ἀσίην καὶ τὰ ἐνοικέοντα ἔθνεα βάρβαρα οἰκηϊεῦνται οἱ Πέρσαι, τὴν δὲ Εὐρώπην καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ἡγηνται κεχωρίσθαι.

3.—Æschylus' Prometheus Vinctus, 445–471.

λέξω δέ, μέμψιν οὔτιν' ἀνθρώποις ἔχων,
ἀλλ' ὧν δίδωκ' εὔνοιαν ἐξηγούμενος·
οἳ πρῶτα μὲν βλέποντες ἔβλεπον μάτην,
κλύοντες οὐκ ἤκουον, ἀλλ' ὀνειράτων
ἀλίγκιοι μορφαῖσι τὸν μακρὸν χρόνον
ἔφυρον εἰκῇ πάντα, κοὔτε πλινθυφεῖς
δόμους προσείλους ἦσαν, οὐ ξυλουργίαν·
κατώρυχες δ' ἔναιον ὥστ' ἀήσυροι
μύρμηκες ἄντρων ἐν μυχοῖς ἀνηλίοις·
ἦν δ' οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς οὔτε χείματος τέκμαρ
οὔτ' ἀνθεμώδους ἦρος οὔτε καρπίμου
θέρους βέβαιον, ἀλλ' ἄτερ γνώμης τὸ πᾶν
ἔπρασσον, ἕως δή σφιν ἀντολὰς ἐγὼ
ἄστρων ἔδειξα τάς τε δυσκρίτους δύσεις.
καὶ μὴν ἀριθμὸν, ἔξοχον σοφισμάτων,
ἐξηῦρον αὐτοῖς, γραμμάτων τε συνθέσεις,
μνήμην θ' ἁπάντων μουσομήτορ' ἐργάτιν.
κἄζευξα πρῶτος ἐν ζυγοῖσι κνώδαλα
ζεύγλαισι δουλεύοντα· σώμασίν θ' ὅπως
θνητοῖς μεγίστων διήδοχοι μοχθημάτων
γένοιν θ', ὑφ' ἅρματ' ἤγαγον φιληνίους
ἵππους, ἄγαλμα τῆς ὑπερπλούτου χλιδῆς.
θαλασσόπλαγκτα δ' οὔτις ἄλλος ἀντ' ἐμοῦ
λινόπτερ' ηὗρε ναυτίλων ὀχήματα.
τοιαῦτα μηχανήματ' ἐξευρὼν τάλας
βροτοῖσιν αὐτὸς οὐκ ἔχω σόφισμ' ὅτῳ
τῆς νῦν παρούσης πημονῆς ἀπαλλαγῶ.

4.—Euripides' Medea, 1144–1167.

Ἔπειτα μέντοι προὐκαλύψατ' ὄμματα,
λευκήν τ' ἀπέστρεψ' ἔμπαλιν παρηΐδα,
παίδων μυσαχθεῖσ' εἰσόδους· πόσις δὲ σὸς
ὀργάς τ' ἀφῄρει καὶ χόλον νεάνιδος,
λέγων τάδ'· οὐ μὴ δυσμενὴς ἔσει φίλοις,
παύσει δὲ θυμοῦ, καὶ πάλιν στρέψεις κάρα,
φίλους νομίζουσ', οὕς περ ἂν πόσις σέθεν·
δέξει δὲ δῶρα. καὶ παραιτήσει πατρὸς
φυγὰς ἀφεῖναι παισὶ τοῖσδ', ἐμὴν χάριν.
ἡ δ', ὡς ἐς εἶδε κόσμον, οὐκ ἠνέσχετο,
ἀλλ' ἤνεσ' ἀνδρὶ πάντα· καί, πρὶν ἐκ δόμων
μακρὰν ἀπεῖναι πατέρα καὶ παῖδας σέθεν,
λαβοῦσα πέπλους ποικίλους ἡμπίσχετο·
χρυσοῦν τε θεῖσα στέφανον ἀμφὶ βοστρύχοις
λαμπρῷ κατόπτρῳ σχηματίζεται κόμην,
ἄψυχον εἰκὼ προσγελῶσα σώματος.
κἄπειτ' ἀναστᾶσ' ἐκ θρόνων διέρχεται
στέγας, ἀβρὸν βαίνουσα παλλεύκῳ ποδί,
δώροις ὑπερχαίρουσα, πολλὰ πολλάκις
τείνοντ' ἐς ὀρθὸν ὄμμασι σκοπουμένη.
τοὐνθένδε μέντοι δεινὸν ἦν θέαμ' ἰδεῖν·
χροιὰν γὰρ ἀλλάξασα λεχρία πάλιν
χωρεῖ τρέμουσα κῶλα, καὶ μόλις φθάνει,
θρόνοισιν ἐμπεσοῦσα, μὴ χαμαὶ πεσεῖν.

5.—Xenophon's Anabasis, II., 5, §§ 3–7.

Ἐγώ, ὦ Τισσαφέρνη, οἶδα μὲν ἡμῖν ὅρκους γεγενημένους καὶ δεξιὰς δεδομένας, μὴ ἀδικήσειν ἀλλήλους· φυλαττόμενον δέ σε ὁρῶ ὡς πολεμίους ἡμᾶς, καὶ ἡμεῖς ὁρῶντες ταῦτα ἀντιφυλαττόμεθα. ἐπεὶ δὲ σκοπῶν οὐδὲν δύναμαι οὔτε σὲ αἰσθέσθαι πειρώμενον ἡμᾶς κακῶς ποιεῖν, ἐγώ τε σαφῶς οἶδα ὅτι ἡμεῖς γε οὐδ' ἐπινοοῦμεν τοιοῦτον οὐδέν, ἔδοξέ μοι εἰς λόγους σοι ἐλθεῖν, ὅπως, εἰ δυναίμεθα, ἐξέλοιμεν ἀλλήλων τὴν ἀπιστίαν. καὶ γὰρ οἶδα ἤδη ἀνθρώπους, τοὺς μὲν ἐκ διαβολῆς, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἐξ ὑποψίας, οἳ φοβηθέντες ἀλλήλους, φθάσαι βουλόμενοι πρὶν παθεῖν, ἐποίησαν ἀνήκεστα κακὰ τοὺς οὔτε μέλλοντας οὔτε βουλομένους τοιοῦτον οὐδέν. τὰς οὖν τοιαύτας ἀγνωμοσύνας νομίζων συνουσίαις μάλιστα ἂν παύεσθαι ἥκω, καὶ διδάσκειν σε βούλομαι ὡς σὺ ἡμῖν οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀπιστεῖς. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ καὶ μέγιστον οἱ θεῶν ὅρκοι ἡμᾶς κωλύουσι πολεμίους εἶναι ἀλλήλοις· ὅστις δὲ τούτων σύνοιδεν αὐτῷ παρημεληκώς, τοῦτον ἐγὼ οὔποτ' ἂν εὐδαιμονίσαιμι. τὸν γὰρ θεῶν πόλεμον οὐκ οἶδα οὔτ' ἀπὸ ποίου ἂν τάχους φεύγων τις ἀποφύγοι, οὔτ' εἰς ποῖον ἂν σκότος ἀποδραίη, οὐθ' ὅπως ἂν εἰς ἐχυρὸν χωρίον ἀποσταίη. πάντῃ γὰρ πάντα τοῖς θεοῖς ὕποχα, καὶ πανταχῇ πάντων ἴσον οἱ θεοὶ κρατοῦσι. περὶ μὲν δὴ τῶν θεῶν τε καὶ τῶν ὅρκων οὕτω γιγνώσκω, παρ' οἷς ἡμεῖς τὴν φιλίαν συνθέμενοι κατεθέμεθα· τῶν δ' ἀνθρωπίνων σὲ ἔγωγε ἐν τῷ παρόντι νομίζω μέγιστον ἡμῖν εἶναι ἀγαθόν.

6.—Lucian's Charon.

ΧΑΡ. Καί μοι δοκῶ ἐς δέον ἐντετυχηκέναι σοι· ξεναγήσεις γὰρ εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι με ξυμπερινοστῶν, καὶ δείξεις ἕκαστα ὡς ἂν εἰδὼς ἅπαντα.

ΕΡΜ. Οὐ σχολή μοι, ὦ πορθμεῦ· ἀπέρχομαι γάρ τι διακονησόμενος τῷ ἄνω Διὶ τῶν ἀνθρωπικῶν· ὁ δὲ ὀξύθυμός

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ἐστι, καὶ δέδια μὴ βραδύναντά με ὅλον ὑμέτερον ἰάσῃ εἶναι παραδοὺς τῷ ζόφῳ, ἤ, ὅπερ τὸν Ἥφαιστον πρῴην ἐποίησε, ῥίψῃ κἀμὲ τεταγὼν τοῦ ποδὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ θεσπεσίου βηλοῦ, ὡς ὑποσκάζων γέλωτα καὶ αὐτὸς παρέχοιμι οἰνοχοῶν.

ΧΑΡ. Περιόψει οὖν με ἄλλως πλανώμενον ὑπὲρ γῆς, καὶ ταῦτα ἑταῖρος καὶ σύμπλους καὶ συνδιάκτορος ὤν; καὶ μὴν καλῶς εἶχεν, ὦ Μαίας παῖ, ἐκείνων γοῦν σε μεμνῆσθαι, ὅτι μηδεπώποτέ σε ἢ ἀντλεῖν ἐκέλευσα ἢ πρόςκωπον εἶναι· ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν ῥίγκεις ἐπὶ τοῦ καταστρώματος ἐκταθείς, ὦμους οὕτω καρτεροὺς ἔχων, ἤ, εἴ τινα λάλον νεκρὸν εὕροις, ἐκείνῳ παρ' ὅλον τὸν πλοῦν διαλέγῃ· ἐγὼ δέ, πρεσβύτης ὤν, τὴν δικωπίαν ἕλκων ἐμέττω μόνος. ἀλλά, πρὸς τοῦ πατρός, ὦ φίλτατον Ἑρμάδιον, μὴ καταλίπῃς με, περιήγησαι δὲ τὰ ἐν τῷ βίῳ ἅπαντα, ὅς τι καὶ ἰδὼν ἐπανέλθοιμι· ὡς, ἢν με σὺ ἀφῇς, οὐδέν τῶν τυφλῶν διοίσω· καθάπερ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι σφάλλονται διολισθαίνοντες ἐν τῷ σκότει, οὕτω δὴ κἀγὼ σοι ἔμπαλιν ἀμβλυώττων πρὸς τὸ φῶς. ἀλλὰ δός, ὦ Κυλλήνιε, ἐς ἀεὶ μεμνησομένῳ τὴν χάριν.

ΕΡΜ. Τοῦτο τὸ πρᾶγμα πληγῶν αἴτιον καταστήσεται μοι· ὁρῶ γοῦν ἤδη τὸν μισθὸν τῆς περιηγήσεως οὐκ ἀκίνδυνον παντάπασιν ἡμῖν ἐσόμενον. ὑπουργητέον δὲ ὅμως· τί γὰρ ἂν καὶ πάθοι τις, ὁπότε φίλος τις ὢν βιάζοιτο;

II.—1. Mention the Dialects—and also, in regard to the Attic, its chronological stages—which are exemplified in the preceding extracts.

2. (*a*) State the fundamental Laws of Homeric Verse. (*b*) Specify which of the Homeric lines printed above have a spondee in the fifth place,—which have the third foot commencing with the first syllable of a word,—and which have the third foot commencing with a trochee formed by the two last syllables of a word.

3. (*a*) State the fundamental Laws of Iambic Trimeter observed in Tragedy. (*b*) Point out the metrical faults introduced into the following lines:

πατέρα μακρὰν ἀπεῖναι καὶ παῖδας σίθεν,
λαβοῦσα ποικίλους πέπλους ἡμπίσχετο,
χρυσοῦν τε θεῖσα στέφανον ἀμφὶς βοστρύχοις,
κατόπτρῳ λαμπρῷ προσγελῶσα σωματος.

4. Write down the future, the perfect, and the aorist (active), of each of the following verbs, when you know or believe them to be actually used in Attic Greek, and the synonymes from other verbal roots which are substituted for such forms as are not so used:

ἄγω, λέγω, τίκτω, ἔχω, τρέχω, ἔρχομαι. δείδω, ἔρδω, πλάζω, πέρθω, ἵπταμαι, τρίβω, λείπω, τρίπω, τρέφω, στέλλω, πίνω, βαίνω, φαίνω, ἐλαύνω, κάμνω, τυγχάνω, ἀνδάνω, ἐγείρω, αἱρέω, ἐσθίω, ὁράω, ἀκούω, καίω, εὑρίσκω, θνήσκω, γιγνώσκω, ὄμνυμι, ὄλλυμι, πίμπλημι, δίδωμι.

Over every doubtful vowel mark its quantity.

21*st September*, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

GERMAN—*Examiner, I. G. Abeltshauser, LL.D., M.R.I.A.*

I.

Translate into German:—

Lorenzo dei Medici was about sixteen years of age when Cosmo died, and had at that time given striking indications of extraordinary talents. From his earliest years he had exhibited proofs of a retentive and vigorous mind, which was cultivated, not only by all the attention which his father's infirmities would permit him to bestow, but by a frequent intercourse with his venerable grandfather.

WM. ROSCOE—*Life of Lorenzo dei Medici.*

II.

Translate into English:—

Der Pariser Friede, wodurch Canada an England kam, befreite die alt englischen Colonien von der gefährlichen Nachbarschaft der französischen Pflanzer. Von nun an bedurften sie des brittischen Schutzes minder. Ihr Selbstgefühl, so wie ihre Kraft, stieg seitdem zusehends; und sie trugen jetzt minder geduldig als zuvor die Handelsbeschränkungen, welche das Mutterland ihnen auflegte. Der Schleichhandel ward daher mit steigender Kühnheit getrieben, welches die Engländer zu harten Zwangsmaßregeln bewog.

ROTTECK—*Weltgeschichte.*

III.

Wenn ihr in der Menschheit traur'ger Blöße
Steht vor des Gesetzes Größe,
Wenn dem Heiligen die Schuld sich naht,
Da erblaße vor der Wahrheit Strahle
Eure Tugend, vor dem Ideale,
Fliehe muthlos die beschämte That.
Kein Erschaffner hat dieß Ziel erflogen;
Ueber diesen granenvollen Schlund
Trägt kein Nachen, keiner Brücke Bogen,
Und kein Anker findet Grund.

SCHILLER—*Das Ideal und das Leben.*

21*st September*, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

FRENCH—*Examiner, I. G. Abeltshauser, LL.D., M.R.I.A.*

I.

Traduisez en Français:

The rude American tribes were divided into small independent communities. While hunting is the chief source of subsistence, a vast extent of territory is requisite for supporting a small number of people. In proportion as men multiply and unite, the wild animals, on which they depend for food, diminish or fly at a greater distance from the haunts of their enemy. The increase of a society in this state is limited by its own nature, and the members of it must either disperse, like the game which they pursue, or fall upon some better method of procuring food than by hunting.

ROBERTSON—*History of America.*

II.

Traduisez en Anglais:

Les habitants du Caucase, quoique individuellement très-courageux, sont incapables d'attaquer en masse, et sont par conséquent peu dangereux pour une troupe qui fait bonne

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contenance; mais ils ont de bonnes armes, et tirent fort juste. Leur grand nombre dans cette occasion, rendait le combat trop inégal. Après une assez longue fusillade, plus de la moitié des Cosaques furent tués ou mis hors de combat; le reste s'était fait avec les chevaux morts un rempart circulaire derrière lequel ils tirèrent leurs dernières cartouches.

X. De Maistre—*les Prisonniers du Caucase.*

III.

L'idée du juste est une des gloires de la nature humaine. L'homme l'aperçoit d'abord, mais il ne l'aperçoit que comme un éclair dans la nuit profonde des passions primitives; il la voit sans cesse violée, et à tout moment effacée par le désordre nécessaire des passions et des intérêts contraires. Ce qu'il a plu d'appeler la société naturelle, n'est qu'un état de guerre, où règne le droit du plus fort, et où l'idée de la justice n'intervient guère que pour être foulée aux pieds par la passion. Mais enfin cette idée frappe aussi l'esprit de l'homme.

V. Cousin—*Cours de Philosophie.*

21st September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

Italian—*Examiner, I. G. Abeltshauser, LL.D., M.R.I.A.*

I.

Translate into Italian:

To desire or even to accept of praise, where no praise is due, can be the effect only of the most contemptible vanity. To desire it where it is really due, is to desire no more than that a most essential act of justice should be done to us. The love of just fame, of true glory, even for its own sake, and independent of any advantage which he can derive from it, is not unworthy even of a wise man.

A. Smith—*Moral Sentiments.*

II.

Translate into English:

I Corsi, dati piuttosto alla vita selvaggia che alla civile, furono primieramente, per quanto si estendono le storie, signoreggiati dai Romani. I vincitori del mondo videro della Corsica poco più che i lidi: della parte aspra, selvaggia e montagnosa dell' interno, poco si curarono. Era per essi l' isola piuttosto posto militare per frenare corsari e Cartaginesi che parte dello stato, cui avanzare in civiltà volessero. Tributi, e questi ancora conformi alla natura delle terre e degli abitatori, ne cavavano.

Carlo Botta—*Storia d'Italia.*

III.

Fabioni.—Tribonio, signora, è in arresto. Egli ha confessato al presidente che a lui erano state mandate da Vienna le carte e i denari, onde far riconoscere la Contessa Amalia Alvisi come padrona di questa casa; ma che accecato dall' avidità d' un doppio lucro ritenne ogni cosa, e lasciò progredir la causa sin qui tra il mio cliente e la signora Contessa Gertrude.

Nota—*I litiganti.*

21st September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

Special Group, B:—

English Philology and Criticism—*Examiner, George L. Craik, A.M.*

1. Explain the position and connexions of the present English language in the Indo-European system of languages, taking account of both its great constituent elements.

2. Describe the extent to which the original Gothic substance of our language has been intermixed with the Latin or Romance element.

3. Describe the nature of the changes in its grammatical structure and general organization which the English language has undergone in its conversion from what is called Anglo-Saxon into its existing state.

4. State how the successive stages of our language, from the Anglo-Saxon inclusive, are distinguished and characterized by the vowel-endings of nouns and verbs.

5. State how the *e* final appears to have been circumstanced in the written and spoken English of the age of Chaucer; noticing the explanation which has been given of it in such phrases as "with his shoures *sote*," "perced to the *rote*," "hire gretest *othe*," "a cloth of gold that *brighte* shone."

6. When was the use of the French language discontinued in England as the medium through which youth were taught Latin in the Grammar schools? By whom is the innovation said to have been introduced? and by whom are the facts recorded? How and when, also, was the French language abolished in the conducting of trials in the higher courts of law? And what is the date of the earliest of our statutes, or acts of parliament, that is in English?

7. Deduce the meanings of the following words from their etymologies:—*Alms, Bishop, Monk, Minster, Hermit, Surgeon, College, University, Matriculate, Initial, Journal, Patience, Passion, Expedition, Miscreant, Ecstasy, Hypocrisy, Misogynist, Pretend, Prevent, Fade, Doubt, Frail, Deck, Kind.*

8. Discriminate the meanings, or legitimate applications, of the following words:—*Acute* and *Sharp; Eager* and *Keen; Great* and *Large; Language, Tongue,* and *Speech; Mortal, Deadly,* and *Death-like; Grave, Weighty, Heavy,* and *Cumbrous; Wicked, Sinful, Criminal, Depraved,* and *Guilty.*

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9. Enumerate the principal classes of English words, according to termination, that are of Latin origin.

10. Enumerate, in the order of time, the principal English poetical writers, or works, between the Norman Conquest and Chaucer.

11. Translate into our modern English the following lines from the Dedication of the *Ormulum* by the author to his brother; state the nature of the work, and the time at which it may be supposed to have been written; and explain the principle of the orthography adopted in it, and point out the words or syllables in the extract, if any, which would thence seem to have had the medial vowel sounded differently then from what it now is:—

"Icc hafe wennd inntill Ennglissh Goddspelless hallghe láre,
Affterr thatt little witt tatt me Min Drihhtin hafeththt lenedd.
Thu thohhtesst tatt itt mihhte wel Till mikell frame* turrnenn,
Giff Ennglissh follk, forr lufe off Crist, Itt wollde gernet† lernenn,
Annd follghenn itt, annd fillenn itt, Withth thohht, withth word, withth dede."

* Profit. † Earnestly.

12. Construe and explain the following passages:—

"Best state, contentless,
Hath a distracted and most wretched being,
Worse than the worst, content."—*Shakespeare.*

"I to bear this,
That never knew but better, is some burden."—*Id.*

"Let's mock them still, as well known as disguised."—*Id.*

"More is thy due than more than all can pay."—*Id.*

"The rest is labour, which is not used for you."—*Id.*

"Who is it, that says most, which can say more
Than this rich praise, that you alone are you?"—*Id.*

"Music to hear,* why hear'st thou music sadly?"—*Id.*

* Compare: "How oft, when thou, my music, music play'st."—*Id.*

"For there is nothing lost, that may be found if sought."—*Spenser.*

"I give not heaven for lost."—*Milton.*

"Happy, but, for so happy, ill secured
Long to continue."—*Id.*

22nd September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

MATHEMATICS—*Examiner, John Mulcahy, LL.D.*

1. If £540 at simple interest amount to £734 8*s.* in nine years, find the rate per cent.

2. Divide 325 by 8·7, and carry the quotient to five decimal places.

3. Divide $\frac{5}{11}$ by $\frac{4}{3}$, and explain the reason of the process.

4. A and B perform a piece of work in three days. A alone can perform it in four days. How many days would B require?

5. Find the numerical values of a^0 and $4^{-\frac{3}{2}}$.

6. Simplify the fraction $\frac{x^5-y^5}{x^2-2xy+y^2}$

7. Explain the method of finding a fourth proportional to three given numbers by means of a table of logarithms.

8. Solve the equation—

$$\frac{x}{8}-\frac{2x-2}{5}=\frac{3x-4}{15}+\frac{x}{12}$$

9. Solve the simultaneous equations—

$$x-3y=2, \text{ and } x^2+y^2=26.$$

10. Find the difference between $\sqrt[3]{108}$ and $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}}$.

11. In any triangle the square of a side opposite to an acute angle is less than the sum of the squares of the sides containing the acute angle, by what quantity?

12. Two opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles; required the proof.

13. If through any point within a circle two chords be drawn, the rectangle under the segments of one is equal to the rectangle under those of the other.

14. If two triangles have two sides in one, proportional to two sides in the other, and the contained angles equal, the triangles are similar.

15. If similar and similarly posited figures be described on the three sides of a right-angled triangle, that on the hypotenuse equals the sum of the other two.

16. If s be the sine of an angle, prove that the tangent of the angle is equal to $\frac{s}{\sqrt{1-s^2}}$.

17. Find the expression for the cosine of the sum of two angles, in terms of the sine and cosines of the angles.

18. Given the three sides of a triangle, show how the angles can be found trigonometrically.

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22nd September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

METAPHYSICS—*Examiner, Rev. William Fitzgerald, D.D.*

1. What are the chief modern improvements upon the old Epicurean "selfish system?"
2. Enumerate the chief faults which Cousin finds with Locke's Essay?
3. What are the tests assigned by Kant of an intuition a priori?
4. In what respects does Kant's doctrine differ from Berkeley's?
5. What was the distinction between the academics and the sceptics?
6. How are the conceptualists distinguished from the nominalists and the realists?
7. What is the reason that day and night, though following each other in invariable sequence, are never regarded under the aspect of cause and effect?
8. State various meanings of the word "cause."
9. In what did Locke suppose personal identity to consist, and what was the source of his mistake?

22nd September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

LOGIC—*Examiner, Rev. William Fitzgerald, D.D.*

1. Bacon enumerates four prejudices of Divines, which, up to his time, had obstructed improvements in physical science. State them, and give the substance of his remarks upon them.
2. What reasons does Bacon assign why the "anticipationes naturæ" are commonly more willingly acquiesced in than the "interpretationes naturæ?"
3. What are the errors most commonly committed in reasoning from analogy?
4. What are the chief ways in which words become equivocal? Give instances.
5. How far should definitions be exacted?
6. If the probability of one premiss be $\frac{6}{10}$, and of the other $\frac{7}{10}$, what will that of the conclusion be?
7. Explain and illustrate Mr. Mill's "method of concomitant variations."
8. Why is a single instance, in some cases, sufficient for a complete induction; while, in others, myriads of concurring instances, without a single exception, known or presumed, go but a little way towards establishing an universal proposition?

23rd September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

CHEMISTRY—*Examiner, Edmund Ronalds, Ph. D.*

1. For what reasons is the expansion of mercury peculiarly adapted to the measurement of ordinary atmospheric temperatures?
2. What is understood by the specific heat of a substance; and what relation has been shown to exist between the specific heats and equivalent weights of bodies of similar chemical constitution?
3. What volume will 100 cubic inches of gas, at 50° Fahrenheit occupy, if the temperature be raised to 70° Fahrenheit, the pressure remaining unaltered?
4. In what proportions, by volume, do oxygen and nitrogen unite, to form the protoxide and deutoxide of nitrogen respectively; and what relation do the volumes of the compound gases produced bear to the volumes of their constituents?
5. What is the general law of isomorphism, as established by Mitscherlich?
6. Why should more intense heat be generated when carbon is burned in oxygen gas, than when the combustion occurs in atmospheric air?
7. Describe the process for obtaining sulphurous acid, and illustrate the chemical reaction by means of symbols.
8. How is the element chlorine obtained, and for what purpose is it chiefly employed in the arts?
9. Define the terms salt radical and salt basyle, and show, by symbols, the action of the former class of bodies upon a solution of caustic potash.
10. What is the usual cause of the explosions which frequently occur in coal mines, and what principle is applied in the construction of the safety lamp employed by the colliers?
11. How is sulphuretted hydrogen prepared, and what purpose does it serve in the laboratory?
12. What are the products of the reaction which ensues when pounded glass and fluor spar are heated with oil of vitriol; and show, by means of symbols, the nature of the decomposition that occurs when the gaseous product from the previous reaction is carried through water?
13. What is the cause of the incrustation of steam boilers, and how may it often be obviated?
14. What process is now universally adopted for the manufacture of carbonate of soda; and what is the difference, in composition, between soda ash and crystallized carbonate of soda?
15. What is the essential difference, in composition, between crown and flint glass?
16. Describe the process for obtaining cast iron in the blast furnace, stating the composition of the ores and of the flux, with the theory of reduction, the chemical constitution of the products, and the object aimed at in the subsequent process of puddling.
17. What common cause is adduced by Liebig, to explain the quick-vinegar-process, and that of nitrification?

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18. When dilute acids are heated with a solution of starch, what gradual changes are observed in the nature of the product; and how may the ultimate absence of starch in the liquid be ascertained?

19. Alcohol is generally represented as the hydrate of ether. What objections may be raised to this view of its constitution?

20. What are the respective compositions of the yellow and red prussiates of potash; and how, by their means, are we enabled to distinguish the salts of the two oxides of iron from each other?

23rd September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—*Examiner, George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

1. A lever 4 feet long is attached at one end by a hinge to a fulcrum, and supported at the other by the finger. Five weights, of 1 lb. each, are hung from the lever at the distances of 6, 14, 20, 31, and 44 inches respectively from the fulcrum. Find the pressure on the finger.

2 A pressure of 27 lbs. makes with another pressure, unknown in magnitude, an angle of which the sine is ·473. They compound a resultant equal to 42 lbs. Find the magnitude of the unknown pressure, and the sine of the angle it makes with the resultant.

3. Find the velocity acquired by a railway train in running down a gradient of 2,164 feet, having a total fall of 26 feet, the force of gravity being 32·19, and the resistance of the air and friction being 9 lbs. per ton.

4. The pressure of a fluid on an immersed body is, at each point, proportional to the depth of immersion. By what simple apparatus is this law directly proved?

5. A gas contained in a vessel of 1,000 cubic inches, and kept at 100° C, sustains a pressure of 11 inches of mercury. How many inches will it sustain when compressed into a vessel of 450 inches, and raised to the temperature 120°?

NOTE—Assume the gas's coefficient of expansion at ·00376.

6. Describe some experiments by which the latent heat (*a*) of water, and (*b*) of steam, can be measured, and state the result in each case.

7. Describe the mechanism (*a*) of the *reversing rod* in a locomotive, and (*b*) of the *air-pump* in a condenser, stating how any imperfection in the valves of the latter would affect the working of the engine.

8. I move the pole of a magnet to and fro beneath a card on which iron filings are strewn. State and explain the motion exhibited by the filings.

9. Explain the terms, free electricity, and latent electricity Illustrate the latter (*électricité dissimulée*) by certain experiments and apparatus which involve it.

10. One kind of electric telegraph is founded on an effect of electric currents on the magnetic needle; another kind on an effect of the same currents on soft iron. Give some account of the mechanism in each case.

11. A small bright object advances from a great distance towards a concave spherical reflector. How does the image move?

12. (*a*) Look through a tumbler of water into the street. The movements of the passers by are reversed in direction. Explain this phenomenon.

(*b*) Turn your back on the window and look again into the tumbler. You may see with each eye a *coloured* image of the window. Account for this.

(*c*) Place a lighted candle on the table, and holding the tumbler above the level both of the eye and of the candle, look up at the surface of the water. A *bright* image of the flame is seen floating there. How is this formed?

13. The earth's figure being supposed spherical, how does astronomy determine its magnitude?

14. Knowing this magnitude, we can, by certain observations at different places on the earth, determine the magnitude of the sun and of the planets.

15. The distance of the sun is inferred from the solar parallax, and this from observations of the transits of Venus. State the principal steps of the latter process.

16. The distance of the earth from the sun being known, that of all the other planets is ascertained by further observations.

17. How do the stationary and retrograde appearances of the planets depend on the relative position of the planet, the sun, and the earth?

18. The earth's rotation diminishes the weight of bodies at its surface, and also tends to give them a motion toward the equator. Calculate the amount of each of these forces at the latitude of Dublin.

NOTE.—Sin. lat. = ·8023. Cos. lat. = ·5969.

24th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ZOOLOGY—*Examiner, George Dickie, M.D.*

1. State the general characters of the teeth of Carnivora and Rodentia in reference to form, structure, and number, and mention examples.

2. Institute a general comparison between the wings of Cheiroptera and Aves, in reference both to skeleton and soft parts.

3. State the chief peculiarities in the organization of fishes, having reference to their habits.

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4. Institute a comparison between the Insecta and Arachnida in reference both to external and internal characters, comprehending organs concerned in locomotion, respiration, vision, &c.

5. Why are certain animals called Diptera, Coleoptera, Cephalopoda, and Pteropoda? State their general characters and their positions in the system of classification, and mention the derivations of the names.

6. Why are certain animals called Acalephæ? Give the derivation of the term, refer them to their position in the system of classification, and describe their modes of locomotion.

BOTANY.

1. Describe those forms of tissue called tracheæ, annular vessels and scalariform vessels.

2. State the difference between simple and compound leaves, and mention examples; explain also the terms, *abruptly pinnate*, *unequally pinnate*, and *interruptedly pinnate*.

3. State the true nature of spines and tendrils, give reasons for the opinions entertained, and mention examples.

4. State the position, arrangement, and true nature of the following organs—the partial and general involucres of Umbelliferæ, the involucre of Compositæ, and the cup of the acorn.

5. Describe the parts of the ovule; state also their order of development and their functions.

6. Refer the following orders to their classes in the natural system of classification—Orchideæ, Labiatæ, Ranunculaceæ, Fungi, Liliacæ, Coniferæ, and Musci.

24th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*Examiner, Frederick M'Coy, F.G.S.L., Hon. F.C.P.S.*

1. In the case of earthquakes occurring near the sea shore, describe in the order in which they are perceived, the earth sound-wave, the shock, the air sound-wave, the forced sea-wave, and the great sea-wave, explaining the causes producing, and influencing the velocity of each.

2. Explain the circumstances connected with temperature and surface configuration, under which glaciers will form, and give the classification of moraines, and mode of formation of each kind.

3. Explain and illustrate by figures the most ordinary causes of land-slips.

4. If the west coasts of Continental Europe, as far as the Ural Mountains, were submerged beneath the sea, and the east shores of North America, to the Rocky Mountains, also submerged, what would be the effect on the temperature of the British Islands, and what would be the course of the Gulf Stream? What indications are there of this submersion having taken place?

5. Why have not the British Islands the temperature of the Island of S. Georgia?

6. Give, in brief general terms, the course of the tide-wave, from its origin in the Antarctic to London.

7. State the cause and nature of monsoons in the Indian Ocean, and their direction, from April to September, north and south of the equator.

8. What part of the atmosphere has the greatest temperature in any given district? At moderate elevations, what number of feet of elevation corresponds to 1° of temperature by Fahrenheit's thermometer?

9. At what height is the density of the air about half that at the surface or sea level? At what height is the density of the air supposed to be almost insensible?

26th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

JURISPRUDENCE—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

1. Define Jurisprudence.

2. Explain and illustrate, by examples, the different senses in which the term Jurisprudence has been used.

3. Define Common and Statute law.

4. What is the technical meaning of Equity in the law of England?

5. What is the proper end of punishment?

6. Define International Law.

7. Two great schools of jurisprudence have existed in modern times.

8. Show the imperfection in the theory of the Utilitarian School of Philosophy.

9. From what principal cause has so much confusion of thought and expression arisen amongst modern jurists?

10. How did Grotius define Natural Law; and what is the error in his definition?

11. What human duties alone come within the cognizance of justice?

12. Explain the terms *justitia attributrix* and *justitia expletrix*.

13. What is the distinction between Ethics and Jurisprudence? They coincide in their general ultimate end.

14. Show that utility, as a principle, is not peculiar to Jurisprudence.

15. What is the proper province of coercive law?

16. Explain the terms *jus gentium, jus naturæ, jus feciale*.

17. Mr. Reddie briefly characterizes the advantages of method in the study of law.

18. What was the methodical arrangement of the component parts of private law by Gaius?

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19. In what codes, and by what great authors, has the arrangement in the Institutes of Justinian been followed in modern times?
20. What are the objects of law?
21. Define a contract and a promise.
22. Define an action at law.
23. Name the principal jurists—
(*a*) Of the seventeenth century.
(*b*) Of the eighteenth century.
24. What was the primary object of the great work of Grotius?

26th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

1. Define Political Economy.
2. What are the three constituents of wealth?
3. What are the chief sources of the influence which limitation in supply has on value?
4. Define the terms *value*, *demand*, and *supply*.
5. Upon what does steadiness in value depend?
6. Mr. Senior states four elementary propositions of the science of Political Economy.
7. What are the three instruments of production?
8. Define production.
9. How is production divided by Mr. Senior?
10. Define consumption.
11. How is consumption divided by Mr. Senior?
12. Define abstinence.
13. Define capital and labour.
14. What are the advantages derived from the use of capital?
15. Society is divided into three great classes, each class having a different *instrument*, a different *conduct*, and a different *remuneration*. What are the three classes? State the nomenclature applicable in each of the classes severally to the above terms.
16. How is the cost of production defined by Mr. Senior?
17. Monopolies may be divided into four kinds.
18. Increased demand has different effects on the price of manufactured and of raw produce.
19. Increased taxation has different effects upon the price of manufactured and of raw produce.
20. Define rent.
21. The terms high and low wages have been used in three different senses.
22. What is the difference between the amount of wages and the price of labour?
23. What proximate cause determines the rate of wages?
24. Define profit.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES PASSED FOR DEGREE OF A.B.

27th September, 1853.

GREEK—*Examiner, Charles Mac Douall, A.M.*

I.—1. Translate the following extract from HERODOTUS, I, cc. 90, 91:

Ὡς δὲ ταῦτα ἤκουσε ὁ Κροῖσος, πέμπων τῶν Λυδῶν ἐς Δελφοὺς ἐνετέλλετο τιθέντας τὰς πεδας ἐπὶ τοῦ νηοῦ τὸν οὐδὸν εἰρωτᾶν, εἰ οὔ τι ἐπαισχύνεται τοῖσι μαντηίοισι ἐπαείρας Κροῖσον στρατεύεσθαι ἐπι Πέρσας ὡς καταπαύσοντα τὴν Κύρου δύναμιν, ἀπ' ἧς οἱ ἀκροθίνια τοιαῦτα γενέσθαι, δεικνύντας τὰς πέδας· ταῦτά τε ἐπειρωτᾶν, καὶ εἰ ἀχαρίστοισι νόμος εἶναι τοῖσι Ἑλληνικοῖσι θεοῖσι. ἀπικομένοισι δὲ τοῖσι Λυδοῖσι καὶ λέγουσι τὰ ἐντεταλμένα τὴν Πυθίην λέγεται εἰπεῖν τάδε· Τὴν πεπρωμένην μοῖραν ἀδύνατά ἐστι ἀποφυγέειν καὶ θεῷ. Κροῖσος δὲ πέμπτου γονέος ἁμαρτάδα ἐξέπλησε, ὅς, ἐὼν δορυφόρος Ἡρακλειδέων, δόλῳ γυναικηΐῳ ἐπισπόμενος ἐφόνευσε τὸν δεσπότεα καὶ ἔσχε τὴν ἐκείνου τιμὴν οὐδέν οἱ προςήκουσαν. προθυμεομένου δὲ Λοξίεω, ὅκως ἂν κατὰ τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς Κροίσου γένοιτο τὸ Σαρδίων πάθος καὶ μὴ κατ' αὐτὸν Κροῖσον, οὐκ οἷός τε ἐγένετο παραγαγεῖν μοίρας. ὅσον δὲ ἐνέδωκαν αὗται, ἤνυσέ τε καὶ ἐχαρίσατό οἱ· τρία γὰρ ἔτεα ἐπανεβάλετο τὴν Σαρδίων ἅλωσιν· καὶ τοῦτο ἐπιστάσθω Κροῖσος ὡς ὕστερον τοῖσι ἔτεσι τούτοισι ἁλοὺς τῆς πεπρωμένης. δεύτερα δὲ τούτων καιομένῳ αὐτῷ ἐπήρκεσε. κατὰ δὲ τὸ μαντήϊον τὸ γενόμενον οὐκ ὀρθῶς Κροῖσος μέμφεται· προηγόρευε γάρ οἱ Λοξίης, ἢν στρατεύηται ἐπὶ Πέρσας, μεγάλην ἀρχὴν αὐτὸν καταλύσειν. τὸν δὲ πρὸς ταῦτα χρῆν, εὖ μέλλοντα βουλεύεσθαι, ἐπείρεσθαι πέμψαντα, κότερα τὴν ἑωυτοῦ ἢ τὴν Κύρου λέγοι ἀρχήν. οὐ συλλαβὼν δὲ τὸ ῥηθὲν οὐδ' ἐπανειρόμενος ἑωυτὸν αἴτιον ἀποφαινέτω.

2. Write out the whole passage in the Attic dialect and in the style of Xenophon; altering not merely Ionic forms, but cases of nouns, tenses and modes of verbs, and even the structure of entire clauses wherever such treatment of the text may be demanded by Attic idiom.

3. State the leading characteristics of an *oratio obliqua*, or reported speech, in Greek; exemplifying your remarks from the passage printed above, and comparing the requirements of Latin usage.

4. (*a*) Quote or construct, in both Greek and Latin, a hexameter embodying the oracle alluded to in the extract. (*b*) Mention the import of a Delphic response previously issued to Crœsus, and also that of one which he received on consulting the shrine a third time.

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II.—1. Translate THUCYDIDES, I, 141:

„Αὐτόθεν δὴ διανοήθητε ἢ ὑπακούειν πρίν τι βλαβῆναι, ἢ εἰ πολεμήσομεν, ὡς ἔμοιγε ἄμεινον δοκεῖ εἶναι, καὶ ἐπὶ μεγάλῃ καὶ ἐπὶ βραχείᾳ ὁμοίως προφάσει μὴ εἴξοντες μηδὲ ξὺν φόβῳ ἕξοντες ἃ κεκτήμεθα. τὴν γὰρ αὐτὴν δύναται δούλωσιν ἥ τε μεγίστη καὶ ἡ ἐλαχίστη δικαίωσις ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων πρὸ δίκης τοῖς πέλας ἐπιτασσομένη. τὰ δὲ τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῶν ἑκατέροις ὑπαρχόντων ὡς οὐκ ἀσθενέστερα ἕξομεν γνῶτε καθ' ἕκαστον ἀκούοντες. αὐτουργοί τε γάρ εἰσι Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οὔτε ἰδίᾳ οὔτε ἐν κοινῷ χρήματά ἐστιν αὐτοῖς, ἔπειτα χρονίων πολέμων καὶ διαποντίων ἄπειροι διὰ τὸ βραχέως αὐτοὶ ἐπ' ἀλλήλους ὑπὸ πενίας ἐπιφέρειν. καὶ οἱ τοιοῦτοι οὔτε ναῦς πληροῦντες οὔτε πεζὰς στρατιὰς πολλάκις ἐκπέμπειν δύνανται, ἀπὸ τῶν ἰδίων τε ἅμα ἀπόντες καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν δαπανῶντες καὶ προςέτι καὶ θαλάσσης εἰργόμενοι· αἱ δὲ περιουσίαι τοὺς πολέμους μᾶλλον ἢ αἱ βίαιοι ἐσφοραὶ ἀνέχουσι. σώμασί τε ἑτοιμότεροι οἱ αὐτουργοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἢ χρήμασι πολεμεῖν, τὸ μὲν πιστὸν ἔχοντες ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων κἂν περιγενέσθαι, τὸ δὲ οὐ βέβαιον μὴ οὐ προαναλώσειν, ἄλλως τε κἂν παρὰ δόξαν, ὅπερ εἰκός, ὁ πόλεμος αὐτοῖς μηκύνηται. μάχῃ μὲν γὰρ μιᾷ πρὸς ἅπαντας Ἕλληνας δυνατοὶ Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἀντισχεῖν, πολεμεῖν δὲ μὴ πρὸς ὁμοίαν ἀντιπαρασκευὴν ἀδύνατοι, ὅταν μήτε βουλευτηρίῳ ἑνὶ χρώμενοι παραχρῆμά τι ὀξέως ἐπιτελῶσι, πάντες τε ἰσόψηφοι ὄντες καὶ οὐχ ὁμόφυλοι τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος σπεύδῃ· ἐξ ὧν φιλεῖ μηδὲν ἐπιτελὲς γίγνεσθαι. καὶ γὰρ οἱ μὲν ὡς μάλιστα τιμωρήσασθαί τινα βούλονται, οἱ δὲ ὡς ἥκιστα τὰ οἰκεῖα φθεῖραι. χρόνιοί τε ξυνιόντες ἐν βραχεῖ μὲν μορίῳ σκοποῦσί τι τῶν κοινῶν, τῷ δὲ πλέονι τὰ οἰκεῖα πράσσουσι· καὶ ἕκαστος οὐ παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀμέλειαν οἴεται βλάψειν, μέλειν δέ τινι καὶ ἄλλῳ ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ τι προϊδεῖν, ὥστε τῷ αὐτῷ ὑπὸ ἁπάντων ἰδίᾳ δοξάσματι λανθάνειν τὸ κοινὸν ἀθρόον φθειρόμενον.

2. Trace the shades of meaning assumed, here and elsewhere, (*a*) by *αὐτόθεν*,—(*b*) by *αὐτουργός*,—*ία*,—*έω*, collating such other compounds as *αὐτόχειρ*,—*ία*,—*ίζω*,—(*c*) by *χρόνιος*, illustrating its usage in the penultimate sentence by that of some other adjectives,—(*d*) by *πλήρωμα* derived from *πληροῦν*,—and (*e*) by *παρά*, noticing especially the phrase *παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀμέλειαν*.

3. Render in good Latin (*a*) *διὰ τὸ βραχέως αὐτοὶ ἐπ' ἀλλήλους ὑπὸ πενίας ἐπιφέρειν*, accounting also for the case of *αὐτοί*,—and (*b*) *ὥςτε τῷ αὐτῷ ὑπὸ ἁπάντων ἰδίᾳ δοξάσματι λανθάνειν τὸ κοινὸν ἀθρόον φθειρόμενον*, accounting also for the dependence of *ὑπὸ ἁπάντων* upon a noun.

4. Looking at the two clauses in the seventh sentence from *ὅταν μήτε* to *ἕκαστος σπεύδῃ*, notice (*a*) the double reference of *μήτε*,—(*b*) the employment of *τε*,—(*c*) the mode (as well as the number) of *σπεύδῃ* or *σπεύδει*, between which various readings you will decide.

5. Elucidate (*a*) the force of the participle *πληροῦντες*,—(*b*) the construction of *διανοήθητε ἢ ὑπακούειν ἢ εἰ πολεμήσομεν*,—(*c*) the usage of *τὸ* in the clauses *τὸ μὲν πιστὸν ἔχοντες* and *τὸ δὲ οὐ βέβαιον*,—(*d*) the combination *μὴ οὐ προαναλώσειν*.

6. In these clauses, *φιλεῖ μηδὲν ἐπιτελὲς γίγνεσθαι*,—*μὴ εἴξοντες μηδὲ ξὺν φόβῳ ἕξοντες*,—*μὴ πρὸς ὁμοίαν ἀντιπαρασκευήν* (the arrangement of which you will explain),—why are *μὴ* and its compounds the negatives employed?

III.—1. Translate the following extract from PLATO, APOLOGIA, cc. 31, 32:

Κινδυνεύει γάρ μοι τὸ ξυμβεβηκὸς τοῦτο ἀγαθὸν γεγονέναι, καὶ οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως ἡμεῖς ὀρθῶς ὑπολαμβάνομεν, ὅσοι οἰόμεθα κακὸν εἶναι τὸ τεθνάναι. μέγα μοι τεκμήριον τούτου γέγονεν· οὐ γὰρ ἔσθ' ὅπως οὐκ ἠναντιώθη ἄν μοι τὸ εἰωθὸς σημεῖον, εἰ μή τι ἔμελλον ἐγὼ ἀγαθὸν πράξειν. ἐννοήσωμεν δὲ καὶ τῇδε, ὡς πολλὴ ἐλπίς ἐστιν ἀγαθὸν αὐτὸ εἶναι. δυοῖν γὰρ θάτερόν ἐστι τὸ τεθνάναι· ἢ γὰρ οἷον μηδὲν εἶναι μηδ' αἴσθησιν μηδεμίαν μηδενὸς ἔχειν τὸν τεθνεῶτα, ἢ κατὰ τὰ λεγόμενα μεταβολή τις τυγχάνει οὖσα καὶ μετοίκησις τῇ ψυχῇ τοῦ τόπου ἐνθένδε εἰς ἄλλον τόπον. καί, εἴτε δὴ μηδεμία αἴσθησίς ἐστιν, ἀλλ' οἷον ὕπνος, ἐπειδάν τις καθεύδων μηδ' ὄναρ μηδὲν ὁρᾷ, θαυμάσιον κέρδος ἂν εἴη ὁ θάνατος. ἐγὼ γὰρ ἂν οἶμαι, εἴ τινα ἐκλεξάμενον δέοι ταύτην τὴν νύκτα. ἐν ᾗ οὕτω κατέδαρθεν ὥςτε μηδ' ὄναρ ἰδεῖν, καὶ τὰς ἄλλας νύκτας τε καὶ ἡμέρας τὰς τοῦ βίου τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ ἀντιπαραθέντα ταύτῃ τῇ νυκτὶ δέοι σκεψάμενον εἰπεῖν, πόσας ἄμεινον καὶ ἥδιον ἡμέρας καὶ νύκτας ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς βεβίωκεν ἐν τῷ ἑαυτοῦ βίῳ, οἶμαι ἂν μὴ ὅτι ἰδιώτην τινά, ἀλλὰ τὸν μέγαν βασιλέα εὐαριθμήτους ἂν εὑρεῖν ταύτας πρὸς τὰς ἄλλας ἡμέρας καὶ νύκτας. εἰ οὖν τοιοῦτον ὁ θάνατός ἐστι, κέρδος ἔγωγε λέγω· καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲν πλείων ὁ πᾶς χρόνος φαίνεται οὕτω δὴ εἶναι ἢ μία νύξ. εἰ δ' αὖ οἷον ἀποδημῆσαί ἐστιν ὁ θάνατος ἐνθένδε εἰς ἄλλον τόπον, καὶ ἀληθῆ ἐστι τὰ λεγόμενα, ὡς ἄρα ἐκεῖ εἰσὶν ἅπαντες οἱ τεθνεῶτες, τί μεῖζον ἀγαθὸν τούτου εἴη ἄν, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί; * * * * * ἐπὶ ποσῷ δ' ἂν τις, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί, δεξαιτο ἐξετασαι τον ἐπὶ Τροιαν ἀγαγοντα την πολλην στρατιαν, ἢ Ὀδυσσεα, ἢ Σισυφον, ἢ ἄλλους μυριους ἂν τις εἴποι καὶ ἄνδρας καὶ γυναῖκας; οἷς ἐκεῖ διαλεγεσθαι καὶ ξυνειναι καὶ ἐξεταζειν ἀμηχανον ἂν εἴη εὐδαιμονιας παντως. οὐ δηπου τουτου γε ἑνεκα οἱ ἐκει ἀποκτεινουσι· τα τε γαρ ἀλλα εὐδαιμονεστεροι εἰσιν οἱ ἐκει των ἐνθαδε, και ἤδη τον λοιπον χρονον ἀθανατοι εἰσιν, εἴπερ γε τα λεγομενα ἀληθη ἐστιν.

2. (*a*) Set down *all* the tense-forms, which you know to be *used in Attic*, of the verbs represented in this passage by *ἀποκτείνουσι*, *κατέδαρθεν*, *εἴποι*, *τεθνάναι*, *εἰωθός*, *ἀγαγόντα*, *σκεψάμενον*. (*b*) Inflect, through all cases, numbers, and genders, the term represented here by *θάτερον*. (*c*) Give a declinable noun cognate and also synonymous with *ὄναρ*,—the sense or senses of *ὄνειαρ*,—and the translation both of *ὄναρ ἢ ὕπαρ ζῇν*, and of *ἐνύπνιον ἐστιᾶσθαι*.

3. Render in Latin the phrases: (*a*) *ὡς ἄρα ἐκεῖ εἰσίν*, showing the force of *ἄρα*;—(*b*) *τὸν μέγαν βασιλέα* and *τὴν πολλὴν στρατιάν*, showing the force of the article;—(*c*) *ἀμήχανον εὐδαιμονίας*, a phrase to which you may annex parallels;—(*d*) *ἐπὶ ποσῷ δ' ἂν τις δεξαιτο ἐξετασαι*;—(*e*) *οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως ὑπολαμβάνομεν*, and *οὐ γὰρ ἔσθ' ὅπως οὐκ ἠναντιώθη ἄν μοι*.

4. Explain (*a*) the sarcastic reference in *τούτου γε ἕνεκα ἀποκτείνουσι*;—(*b*) the dative case of *τῇ ψυχῇ* after *μετοίκησις*;—(*c*) the combination *μὴ ὅτι*, distinguishing *ὅτι μή*, and supplying the ellipses in both phrases;—(*d*) the usage of *οἷον* in such expressions as *ἢ γὰρ οἷον μηδὲν εἶναι*.

5. (*a*) Point out a syntactical incongruity in the hypothetical clause, *εἴτε δὴ μηδεμία αἴσθησίς ἐστιν*, and another in the words *ἐξετάσαι ἢ Σίσυφον ἢ ἄλλους μυρίους ἄν τις εἴποι καὶ ἄνδρας καὶ γυναῖκας*;—(*b*) account for the repetition of *οἶμαι ἄν* and of *εἰ δέοι*, and to *ἄν* in the former place supply the word which it was intended to modify;—(*c*) notice another repetition of greater extent in the course of the extract.

6. Accentuate from *ἐπὶ ποσῷ δ' ἂν τις* to *ἀληθη ἐστιν*.

IV.—Translate into Attic Prose the following passage:

No one will deny that the two principal objects in a well-conducted education are, to

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cultivate a good heart, and to give the understanding such additional strength and information as may safely direct the heart in the various events of life, and teach the possessor of it to act up to the comparative dignity of human nature. But attainments merely ornamental have little tendency to accomplish either of these purposes. On the contrary, as they add a lustre without solidity, they induce idleness to content itself with the appearances of merit, which are easily assumed, and to neglect the reality, as attainable only by a painful and unostentatious application. They are then only useful and truly graceful, when they tend to render good characters more conspicuously amiable.

27th September, 1853.

GREEK—*Examiner, Charles Mac Douall, A.M.*

I.—1. Translate ILIAD. XXIII., 313–343:

Ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ σύ, φίλος, μῆτιν ἐμβάλλεο θυμῷ
παντοίην, ἵνα μή σε παρεκπροφύγῃσιν ἄεθλα.
μήτι τοι δρυτόμος μέγ' ἀμείνων ἠὲ βίῃφιν·
μήτι δ' αὖτε κυβερνήτης ἐνὶ οἴνοπι πόντῳ
νῆα θοὴν ἰθύνει ἐρεχθομένην ἀνέμοισιν·
μήτι δ' ἡνίοχος περιτίγνεται ἡνιόχοιο.
ἄλλος μέν θ', ἵπποισι καὶ ἅρμασιν οἷσι πεποιθώς,
ἀφραδέως ἐπὶ πολλὸν ἐλίσσεται ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα.
ἵπποι δὲ πλαγάονται ἀνὰ δρόμον, οὐδὲ κατίσχει·
ὃς δέ κε κέρδεα εἰδῇ, ἐλαύνων ἥσσονας ἵππους,
αἰεὶ τέρμ' ὁράων στρέφει ἐγγύθεν· οὐδέ ἑ λήθει,
ὅππως τὸ πρῶτον τανύσῃ βοέοισιν ἱμᾶσιν.
ἀλλ' ἔχει ἀσταλέως καὶ τὸν προὔχοντα δοκεύει.
σῆμα δέ τοι ἐρέω μάλ' ἀριφραδές, οὐδέ σε λήσει.
ἕστηκε ξύλον αὖον, ὅσον τ' ὄργυι', ὑπὲρ αἴης,
ἢ δρυὸς ἢ πεύκης· τὸ μὲν οὐ καταπύθεται ὄμβρῳ·
λᾶε δὲ τοῦ ἑκάτερθεν ἐρηρέδαται δύο λευκὼ
ἐν ξυνοχῇσιν ὁδοῦ, λεῖος δ' ἱππόδρομος ἀμφίς·
ἤ τευ σῆμα βροτοῖο πάλαι κατατεθνηῶτος.
ἢ τό γε νύσσα τέτυκτο ἐπὶ προτέρων ἀνθρώπων,
καὶ νῦν τέρματ' ἔθηκε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.
τῷ σὺ μάλ' ἐγχρίμψας ἐλάειν σχεδὸν ἅρμα καὶ ἵππους,
αὐτὸς δὲ κλινθῆναι ἐϋπλέκτῳ ἐνὶ δίφρῳ
ἧκ' ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ τοῖιν· ἀτὰρ τὸν δεξιὸν ἵππον
κένσαι ὁμοκλήσας, εἶξαί τέ οἱ ἡνία χερσίν.
ἐν νύσσῃ δέ τοι ἵππος ἀριστερὸς ἐγχριμφθήτω,
ὡς ἄν τοι πλήμνη γε δοάσσεται ἄκρον ἱκέσθαι
κύκλου ποιητοῖο· εἴθου δ' ἀλέασθαι ἐπαυρεῖν,
μή πως ἵππους τε τρώσῃς κατά θ' ἅρματα ἄξῃς·
χάρμα δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοισιν, ἐλεγχείη δὲ σοὶ αὐτῷ
ἔσσεται. ἀλλά, φίλος, φρονέων πεφυλαγμένος εἶναι.

2. Name the parties speaking and spoken to in these lines,—specify the occasion to which the address was suited,—and mention the various contest by which the chariot-race was on that occasion succeeded.

3. Mention the occasions in connexion with which funeral-games have been described by Latin poets—as Virgilius, Statius, Silius Italicus.

4. (*a*) Quote, or construct, a dactylic pentameter line naming the exercises of the πένταθλος. (*b*) What do you understand by τρισὶ περιεῖναι?

II.—1. Translate ODYS., XI., 113–136:

Ὀψὲ κακῶς νεῖαι, ὀλέσας ἄπο πάντας ἑταίρους,
νηὸς ἐπ' ἀλλοτρίης· δήεις δ' ἐν πήματα οἴκῳ,
ἄνδρας ὑπερφιάλους, οἵ τοι βίοτον κατέδουσιν
μνώμενοι ἀντιθέην ἄλοχον καὶ ἕδνα διδόντες.
ἀλλ' ἤτοι κείνων γε βίας ἀποτίσεαι ἐλθών·
αὐτάρ, ἐπὴν μνηστῆρας ἐνὶ μεγάροισι τεοῖσιν
κτείνῃς ἠὲ δόλῳ ἢ ἀμφαδὸν ὀξέϊ χαλκῷ,
ἔρχεσθαι δὴ ἔπειτα, λαβὼν εὐῆρες ἐρετμόν,
εἰς ὅ κε τοὺς ἀφίκηαι, οἳ οὐ ἴσασι θάλασσαν
ἀνέρες, οὐδέ θ' ἅλεσσι μεμιγμένον εἶδαρ ἴδουσιν.
σῆμα δέ τοι ἐρέω μάλ' ἀριφραδές, οὐδέ σε λήσει.
ὁππότε κεν δή τοι ξυμβλημένος ἄλλος ὁδίτης
φήῃ ἀθηρηλοιγὸν ἔχειν σ' ἀνὰ φαιδίμῳ ὤμῳ,
καὶ τότε δὴ γαίῃ πήξας εὐῆρες ἐρετμόν,
ῥέξας ἱερὰ καλὰ Ποσειδάωνι ἄνακτι,
οἴκαδ' ἀποστείχειν, ἔρδειν θ' ἱερὰς ἑκατόμβας
ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι, τοὶ οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχουσιν,
πᾶσι μάλ' ἑξείης· θάνατος δέ τοι ἐξ ἁλὸς αὐτῷ
ἀβληχρὸς μάλα τοῖος ἐλεύσεται, ὅς κέ σε πέφνῃ
γήραι ὕπο λιπαρῷ ἀρημένον· ἀμφὶ δὲ λαοὶ
ὄλβιοι ἔσσονται. τὰ δέ τοι νημερτέα εἴρω.

2. (*a*) What part of this prediction is represented as fulfilled in the sequel of the *Odysseia?* (*b*) Mention any accounts that jar with the latter portion of it, quoting such allusions as you may remember in Greek or Latin poets.

3. From either of the above extracts illustrate some of the characteristics by which the Homeric phraseology is distinguished from that of subsequent periods.

4. Notice metrical peculiarities in either passage, including *caesura*, *ictus metricus*, and *hiatus;* and restore any archaic forms of words, justified by tradition and analogy, which metrical usage may here desiderate.

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III.—1. Translate Æsch. Prom. Vinct. 645–668:

Ἀεὶ γὰρ ὄψεις ἔννυχοι πολούμεναι
ἐς παρθενῶνας τοὺς ἐμοὺς παρηγόρουν
λείοισι μύθοις· ὦ μέγ' εὔδαιμον κόρη,
τί παρθενεύει δαρόν, ἐξόν σοι γάμου
τυχεῖν μεγίστου; Ζεὺς γὰρ ἱμέρου βέλει
πρὸς σοῦ τέθαλπται καὶ ξυναίρεσθαι Κύπριν
θέλει· σὺ δ', ὦ παῖ, μὴ 'πολακτίσῃς λέχος
τὸ Ζηνός, ἀλλ' ἔξελθε πρὸς Λέρνης βαθὺν
λειμῶνα, ποίμνας βουστάσεις τε πρὸς πατρός,
ὡς ἂν τὸ Δῖον ὄμμα λωφήσῃ πόθου.
τοιοῖσδε πάσας εὐφρόνας ὀνείρασι
ξυνειχόμην δύστηνος, ἔστε δὴ πατρὶ
ἔτλην γεγωνεῖν νυκτίφαντ' ὀνείρατα.
ὁ δ' ἔς τε Πυθὼ κἀπὶ Δωδώνης πυκνοὺς
θεοπρόπους ἔπαλλεν, ὡς μάθοι τί χρὴ
δρῶντ' ἢ λέγοντα δαίμοσιν πράσσειν φίλα.
ἧκον δ' ἀναγγέλλοντες αἰολοστόμους
χρησμοὺς ἀσήμους δυσκρίτως τ' εἰρημένους,
τέλος δ' ἐναργὴς βάξις ἦλθεν Ἰνάχῳ
σαφῶς ἐπισκήπτουσα καὶ μυθουμένη
ἔξω δόμων τε καὶ πάτρας ὠθεῖν ἐμέ,
ἄφετον ἀλᾶσθαι γῆς ἐπ' ἐσχάτοις ὅροις·
εἰ μὴ θέλοι, πυρωπὸν ἐκ Διὸς μολεῖν
κεραυνόν, ὃς πᾶν ἐξαϊστώσοι γένος.

2. Translate Soph. Œd. Colon. 1018–1037:

ΚΡ. τί δῆτ' ἀφαυρῷ φωτὶ προςτάσσεις ποιεῖν;
ΘΗΣ. ὁδοῦ κατάρχειν τῆς ἐκεῖ, πομπὸν δέ μοι
χωρεῖν, ἵν', εἰ μὲν ἐν τόποισι τοῖςδ' ἔχεις
τὰς παῖδας, ἥκων αὐτὸς ἐκδείξῃς ἐμοί·
εἰ δ' ἐγκρατεῖς φεύγουσιν, οὐδὲν δεῖ πονεῖν·
ἄλλοι γὰρ οἱ σπεύδοντες, οὓς οὐ μή ποτε
χώρας φυγόντες τῆςδ' ἐπεύξωνται θεοῖς.
ἀλλ' ἐξυφηγοῦ· γνῶθι δ' ὡς ἔχων ἔχει,
καί σ' εἶλε θηρῶνθ' ἡ τύχη· τὰ γὰρ δόλῳ
τῷ μὴ δικαίῳ κτήματ' οὐχὶ σώζεται.
κοὐκ ἄλλον ἕξεις εἰς τόδ'· ὡς ἐξοῖδά σε
οὐ ψιλὸν οὐδ' ἄσκευον ἐς τοσήνδ' ὕβριν
ἥκοντα τόλμης τῆς παρεστώσης τανῦν·
ἀλλ' ἔσθ' ὅτῳ σὺ πιστὸς ὢν ἕδρας τάδε.
ἃ δεῖ μ' ἀθρῆσαι, μηδὲ τήνδε τὴν πόλιν
ἑνὸς ποιῆσαι φωτὸς ἀσθενεστέραν.
νοεῖς τι τούτων; ἢ μάτην τανῦν τέ σοι
δοκεῖ λελέχθαι, χὥτε ταῦτ' ἐμηχανῶ;
ΚΡ. οὐδὲν σὺ μεμπτὸν ἐνθάδ' ὧν ἐρεῖς ἐμοί·
οἴκοι δὲ χἠμεῖς εἰσόμεσθ' ἃ χρὴ ποιεῖν.

3. Translate Eurip. Medea, 1090–1114, 1112–1115:

Καὶ φημὶ βροτῶν, οἵτινές εἰσιν
πάμπαν ἄπειροι μηδ' ἐφύτευσαν
παῖδας, προφέρειν εἰς εὐτυχίαν
τῶν γειναμένων.
οἱ μέν γ' ἄτεκνοι, δὶ ἀπειροσύναν
εἴθ' ἡδὺ βροτοῖς εἴτ' ἀνιαρὸν
παῖδες τελέθουσ', οὐχὶ τυχόντες,
πολλῶν μόχθων ἀπέχονται.
ὅῖσιν δὲ τέκνων ἐστὶν ἐν οἴκοις
γλυκερὸν βλάστημ', ἐσορῶ μελέτῃ
κατατρυχομένους τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον·
πρῶτον μὲν ὅπως θρέψουσι καλῶς,
βιότου θ' ὁπόθεν λείψουσι τέκνοις·
ἔτι δ' ἐκ τούτων, εἴτ' ἐπὶ φλαύροις
εἴτ' ἐπὶ χρηστοῖς
μοχθοῦσι, τόδ' ἔστιν ἄδηλον.
* * * * * *
πῶς οὖν λύει πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις
τήνδ' ἔτι λύπην ἀνιαροτάτην
παίδων ἕνεκεν
θνητοῖσι θεοὺς ἐπιβάλλειν;

4. Translate Eurip. Alcest. 568–596:

ΧΟ. ὦ πολύξεινος καὶ ἐλεύθερος ἀνδρὸς ἀεί ποτ' οἶκος,
σέ τοι καὶ ὁ Πύθιος εὐλύρας Ἀπόλλων
ἠξίωσε ναίειν·
ἔτλη δὲ σοῖσι μηλονόμας
ἐν δόμοις γενέσθαι,

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δοχμιᾶν διὰ κλειτύων
βοσκήμασι σοῖσι συρίζων
ποιμνίτας ὑμεναίους.
σὺν δ' ἐποιμαίνοντο χαρᾷ μελέων βαλιαί τε λύγκες,
ἔβα τε λιποῦσ' Ὄθρυος νάπαν λεόντων
ἁ δαφοινὸς ἴλα·
ἐχόρευσε δ' ἀμφὶ σὰν κιθάραν,
Φοῖβε, ποικιλόθριξ
νεβρός, ὑψικόμων πέραν
βαίνουσ' ἐλατᾶν σφυρῷ κούφῳ,
χαίρουσ' εὔφονι μολπᾷ.
τοιγὰρ πολυμηλοτάταν
ἑστίαν οἰκεῖ, παρὰ καλλίναον
Βοιβίαν λίμναν· ἀρότοις δὲ γυᾶν
καὶ πεδίων δαπέδοις ὅρον ἀμφὶ μὲν ἀελίου κνεφαίαν
ἱππόστασιν αἰθέρα τὰν Μολοσσῶν τίθεται,
πόντιον δ' Αἰγαίων' ἐπ' ἀκτὰν
ἁλίμενον Πηλίου κρατύνει.

5. Translate EURIP. OREST. 774–780, 799–806:

ΟΡ. εἶεν· εἰς κοινὸν λέγειν χρή. ΠΥΛ. τίνος ἀναγκαίου πέρι;
ΟΡ. εἰ λέγοιμ' ἀστοῖσιν ἐλθὼν—ΠΥΛ. ὡς ἔδρασας ἔνδικα;
ΟΡ. πατρὶ τιμωρῶν ἐμαυτοῦ; ΠΥΛ. μὴ οὐ λάβωσί σ' ἄσμενοι.
ΟΡ. ἀλλ' ὑποπτήξας σιωπῇ κατθάνω; ΠΥΛ. δειλὸν τόδε.
ΟΡ. πῶς ἂν οὖν δρῴην; ΠΥΛ. ἔχεις τιν', ἣν μένῃς, σωτηρίαν;
ΟΡ. οὐκ ἔχω. ΠΥΛ. μολόντι δ' ἐλπίς ἐστι σωθῆναι κακῶν;
ΟΡ. εἰ τύχοι, γένοιτ' ἄν. ΠΥΛ. οὐκοῦν τοῦτο κρεῖσσον ἢ μένειν.
* * * * * * * * *

ἀλλ' ἔπειγ', ὡς μή σε πρόσθε ψῆφος Ἀργείων ἕλῃ,
περιβαλὼν πλευροῖς ἐμοῖσι πλευρὰ νωχελῆ νόσῳ·
ὡς ἐγὼ δὶ ἄστεός σε, σμικρὰ φροντίζων ὄχλου,
οὐδὲν αἰσχυνθεὶς, ὀχήσω· ποῦ γὰρ ὢν δείξω φίλος,
εἴ σε μὴ 'ν δειναῖσιν ὄντα συμφοραῖς ἐπαρκέσω;

IV.—1. (*a*) Name the metre in which each of the five dramatic extracts is composed. (*b*) Write out, fully and accurately, the laws for both iambic trimeter and trochaic tetrameter, and point out the analogies between these two metres in regard to restrictions as well as permissible varieties of structure.

2. (*a*) In regard to the particles, οὐ, μή, οὐ μή, μὴ οὔ,—ὡς, ὅπως, ἵνα,—εἰ, ἐάν, ἐπεί, ἐπήν, state clearly the rules for their use, and for the modal forms of the verbs which they may severally introduce. (*b*) Exemplify your remarks from the dramatic extracts. (*c*) In regard to *every* verb in the *fifth* extract, explain why ἂν is conjoined or why it is absent.

V.—Translate in Homeric Hexameters:

In antient song and story marvels high are told,
Of knights of proud emprise and adventures manifold:
Of joys and wassail-tides, of wailing and rueful cheer,
Of the gestes of valiant warriors, ye may now the wonders hear.
* * * * * * * *

Three kings of might and prowess had a maiden in their care:
She was their only sister, beauteous without compare.
For love and for delight was framed that lady gay:
Many a doughty champion sighed for the gentle may.

Or in the Trimeter Iambics of Tragedy:

Peninsularum, Sirmio, insularumque
Ocelle, quascunque in liquentibus stagnis
Marique vasto fert uterque Neptunus,
Quam te libenter quamque laetus inviso!
O! quid solutis est beatius curis,
Quum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino
Labore fessi venimus larem ad nostrum
Desideratoque acquiescimus lecto?
Hoc est quod unum est pro laboribus tantis.

28th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

LATIN—*Examiner, Mr. Lewis.*

TERENCE—ADELPHI.

Translate:

SY. Tace, egomet conveniam ipsum: cupide accipiat jam faxo: atque etiam
Bene dicat secum esse actum. quid istuc, Sanniost, quod te audio
Nescio quid concertasse cum ero? SA. Numquam vidi iniquius
Certationem comparatam, quam hodie quæ inter nos fuit:
Ego vapulando, ille verberando, usque ambo defessi sumus.
SY. Tua culpa. SA. Quid facerem? SY. Adulescenti morem gestum oportuit.

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SA. Qui potui melius, qui hodie ei usque os prœbui? SY. Age, scis quid loquar?
Pecuniam in loco neglegere, maxumum interdumst lucrum. SA. Hui:
Metuisti, si nunc de tuo jure concessisses paululum, atque
Adulescenti esses morigeratus, hominum homo stultissime,
Ne non tibi istuc fœneraret. SA. Ego spem pretio non emo.
SY. Numquam rem facies, abi, non scis inescare homines, Sannio.
SA. Credo istuc melius esse; verum ego numquam adeo astutus fui,
Quin quicquid possem mallem auferre potius in præsentia.
SY. Age novi tuum animum: quasi jam usquam tibi sint viginti minæ,
Dum huic obsequare. Præterea autem te aiunt proficisci Cyprum. SA. Hem
SY. Cöemisse hinc quæ illuc veheres multa; navem conductam: hoc scio,
Animus tibi pendet, ubi illinc spero redieris tamen, hoc ages.
SA. Nusquam pedem: perii hercle, hac illi spe hoc inceperunt. SY. Timet:
Injeci scrupulum homini. SA. O scelera, illud vide,
Ut in ipso articulo oppressit, emptæ mulieres
Complures, et item hinc alia quæ porto Cyprum,
Nisi eo ad mercatum venio, damnum est maxumum.
Nunc si hoc omittam, ac tum agam ubi illinc rediero;
Nihil est: refrixerit res: nunc demum venis?
Cur passus? ubi eras? ut sit satius perdere
Quam aut hic manere tamdiu, aut tum persequi.

(B.) Cicero—De Oratore, Book I.

Antonii incredibilis quædam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii videtur, etiamsi haescientia iuris nudata sit, posse se facile cæteris armis prudentiæ tueri atque defendere. Quamobrem hic nobis sit exceptus; cæteros vero non dubitabo primum inertiæ condemnare sententia mea, post etiam impudentiæ. Nam volitare in foro, hærere in iure ac prætorum tribunalibus, iudicia privata magnarum rerum obire, in quibus sæpe non de facto, sed de æquitate ac iure certetur, iactare se in causis centumviralibus, in quibus usucapionum, tutelarum, gentilitatum, agnationum, adluvionum, circumluvionum, nexorum, mancipiorum, parietum, luminum, stillicidiorum, testamentorum ruptorum aut ratorum cæterarumque rerum innumerabilium iura versentur, quum omnino, quid suum, quid alienum, quare denique civis aut peregrinus, servus aut liber quispiam sit, ignoret, insignis est impudentiæ. Illa vero deridenda adrogantia est, in minoribus navigiis rudem esse se confiteri, quinqueremes aut etiam maiores gubernare didicisse. Tu mihi quum in circulo decipiare adversarii stipulatiuncula et quum obsignes tabellas clientis tui, quibus in tabellis id sit scriptum, quo ille capiatur, ego tibi ullam causam maiorem committendam putem? Citius hercule is, qui duorum scalmorum naviculam in portu everterit, in Euxino ponto Argonautarum navem gubernarit.

(C.) Livy, Book XXII.

Ubi is finem fecit, extemplo ab ea turba, quæ in comitio erat, clamor flebilis est sublatus, manusque ad curiam tendebant orantes ut sibi liberos fratres cognatos redderent. feminas quoque metus ac necessitas in foro turbæ virorum immiscuerat. senatus summotis arbitris consuli cœptus. ibi cum sententiis variaretur, et alii redimendos de publico, alii nullam publice impensam faciendam nec prohibendos ex privato redimi, si quibus argentum in præsentia deesset, dandam ex ærario pecuniam mutuam, prædibusque ac prædiis cavendum populo censerent; tum T. Manlius Torquatus, priscæ ac nimis duræ, ut plerisque videatur, severitatis, interrogatus sententiam ita locutus fertur: si tantummodo postulassent legati pro his, qui in hostium potestate sunt, ut redimerentur, sine ullius insectatione eorum brevi sententiam peregissem. quid enim aliud quam admonendi essetis, ut morem traditum a patribus necessario ad rem militarem exemplo servaretis? nunc autem, cum prope gloriati sint, quod se hostibus dediderint, præferrique non captis modo in acie ab hostibus sed etiam iis, qui Venusiam Canusiumque pervenerunt, atque ipsi C. Terentio consuli æquum censuerint, nihil vos eorum, patres conscripti, quæ illic acta sunt, ignorare patiar. atque utinam hæc, quæ apud vos acturus sum, Canusii apud ipsum exercitum agerem, optimum testem ignaviæ cuiusque et virtutis; aut unus hic saltem adesset P. Sempronius, quem si isti ducem secuti essent, milites hodie in castris Romanis non captivi in hostium potestate essent. et cum fessis pugnando hostibus, tum victoria lætis et ipsis plerisque regressis in castra sua, noctem ad erumpendum liberam habuissent, et septem milia armatorum hominum erumpere etiam per confertos hostes possent, neque per se ipsi id facere conati sunt neque alium sequi voluerunt. nocte prope tota P. Sempronius Tuditanus non destitit monere adhortari eos, dum paucitas hostium circa castra, dum quies ac silentium esset, dum nox inceptum tegere posset, se ducem sequerentur: ante lucem pervenire in tuta loca, in sociorum urbes posse.

1. Explain the legal terms in extract (B).

2. Translate:

Una fingendi est ars, in qua præstantes fuerunt Myro Polyclitus Lysippus; qui omnes inter se dissimiles fuerunt, sed ita tamen, ut neminem sui velis esse dissimilem. Una est ars ratioque picturæ dissimillimique tamen inter se Zeuxis Aglaophon Apelles; neque eorum quisquam est, cui quicquam in arte sua deesse videatur.

Illustrate this passage by quotations from Latin poets, and describe the most celebrated works of the artists here mentioned.

3. Give a summary of Juvenal's third Satire, with a notice of the most striking passages in it. By what modern authors has it been successfully imitated?

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4. Explain the following words,—haruspex, fetialis, pater patratus, histrio, comœdia, persona, Atellanæ fabulæ.

5. Draw a map of Sicily. Insert the names of the towns which occur in Cicero's Verrine Orations.

6. Briefly characterize the style of Tacitus. Mention some cases in which his Latinity differs from that of the golden age. Can we ascertain from his writings the period in which he flourished?

28th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

LATIN—*Examiner, Mr. Lewis.*

Translate into English:

HORACE.—EPISTOLA AD PISONES.

Ignotum tragicæ genus invenisse Camenæ
Dicitur et plaustris vexisse poëmata Thespis,
Quæ canerent agerentque peruncti fæcibus ora.
Post hunc personæ pallæque repertor honestæ
Aeschylus et modicis instravit pulpita tignis,
Et docuit magnumque loqui nitique cothurno.
Successit vetus his comœdia, non sine multa
Laude; sed in vitium libertas excidit et vim
Dignam lege regi: lex est accepta, chorusque
Turpiter obticuit sublato iure nocendi.
Nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtæ;
Nec minimum meruere decus, vestigia Græca
Ausi deserere et celebrare domestica facta,
Vel qui prætextas vel qui docuere togatas.
Nec virtute foret clarisve potentius armis,
Quam lingua Latium, si non offenderet unum-
Quemque poëtarum limæ labor et mora. Vos, o
Pompilius sanguis, carmen reprehendite, quod non
Multa dies et multa litura coërcuit atque
Perfectum decies non castigavit ad unguem.

Translate into Latin prose:

A man, who, in ordinary life, is very inquisitive after every thing which is spoken ill of him, passes his time but very indifferently. He is wounded by every arrow that is shot at him, and puts it in the power of every insignificant enemy to disquiet him. Nay, he will suffer from what has been said of him, when it is forgotten by those who said or heard it. For this reason I could never bear one of those officious friends, that would be telling every malicious report, every idle censure that passed upon me. The tongue of man is so petulant, and his thoughts so variable, that one should not lay too great a stress upon any present speeches and opinions. Praise and obloquy proceed out of the same mouth upon the same person, and upon the same occasion. A generous enemy will sometimes bestow commendations, as the dearest friend cannot sometimes refrain from speaking ill.

Translate into Latin lyrics:

Ah, happy hills, ah, pleasing shade,
  Ah, fields belov'd in vain,
Where once my careless childhood stray'd,
  A stranger yet to pain!
I feel the gales, that from ye blow,
A momentary bliss bestow,
  As waving fresh their gladsome wing,
My weary soul they seem to soothe,
And, redolent of joy and youth,
  To breathe a second spring.

30th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

FRENCH—*Examiner, I. G. Abeltshauser, LL.D., M.R.I.A.*

I.

1. What was the language spoken by the inhabitants of Gaul at the time of the introduction of Christianity, viz., in the second century?

2. Give proofs of this.

3. What changes had this language undergone in the ninth century? What is the proper denomination of it? And what is generally considered the most ancient monument of it?

4. What is the origin of the French article definite?—indefinite?—partitive? What difference is there between the use of the articles in old and in modern French?

5. The article is sometimes used in French and not in English, and *vice versa;* state the rules in accordance with which this takes place.

6. What is the origin of the use of the two auxiliary verbs?

7. To what do you trace the form of the French future?

8. Explain the manner in which the third and fourth conjugations, viz., those in *oir* and *re* were derived from the Latin

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II.—SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The second portion of this century is called by Voltaire and many others "*le siècle de Louis quatorze*;" shew in what respect the statement of the influence of this king on literature is exaggerated and unjust towards his predecessors; mention the authors of that age, the period about which they wrote their best works, the origin of the French Academy, and the date and influence of the *Hôtel Rambouillet*.

III.

Translate into French:—

1. The Swedes live a long time when they do not weaken themselves by the immoderate use of strong liquors and wines, which the northern nations seem to like so much the more as nature has refused them to them.

2. There are not more than nine millions of our livres in specie (*coined money*) in the whole country. The public bank, which is the oldest in Europe, was introduced there from necessity, because the payments being made in copper and iron coin, the carriage of it was too difficult.

3. Disguised as a peasant.

VOLTAIRE—*Charles XII.*

IV.

Une grenouille vit un bœuf
Qui lui sembla de belle taille.
Elle, qui n'était pas grosse en tout comme un œuf,
Envieuse, s'étend, et s'enfle, et se travaille,
Pour égaler l' animal en grosseur;
Disant: Regardez bien, ma sœur,
Est-ce assez? dites-moi; n'y suis-je point encore?—
Nenni.—M'y voici donc?—Point du tout.—M'y voila?—
Vous n'en approchez point. La chétive pécore
S'enfla si bien qu' elle creva.
Le monde est plein de gens qui ne sont pas plus sages:
Tout bourgeois veut bâtir comme les grands seigneurs;
Tout petit prince a des ambassadeurs;
Tout marquis veut avoir des pages.

LA FONTAINE—*Fables.*

30th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

GERMAN—*Examiner, I. G. Abeltshauser, LL.D., M.R.I.A.*

I.

1. What European languages compose the Teutonic family?
2. By what link are they connected with the Semitic and Greco-Latin languages, according to Bopp and Grimm?
3. What is the general name given by modern philologists to this whole group of languages?
4. What are the great divisions of the Teutonic, ancient and modern?
5. What class of English words are derived from the Teutonic?
6. What are the principal changes of letters which the English has undergone with respect to the German, and what is the general limit of those changes?
7. What trace of German cases is to be found in English?

GÖTHE.

1 The principal circumstances of his life?
2. His chief works?
3. What rhythm did he use in his poetry?
4 What philosophical and literary influences acted most on him at different periods of his life?
5. When did he write Faust?

II.

1. What is the difference between separable and inseparable particles?
2. What difference is there in their pronunciation?
3. What is the sign of the past participle?
4. When is it omitted?
5. What is the position of the preposition *zu*, before the infinitives of verbs compounded with separable and inseparable particles respectively? Give examples.
6. Explain the force of the particles *ver, zer, be, ent, er*. Give their Latin or English equivalents, and examples.
7. When are adjectives declined, and when not? Give examples.
8. Explain the causes of this difference.
9. What is the form of the German adverb?

III.

Translate into German:

In the capital all constraint is banished as much as possible. Compliments are, at bottom, just as irksome to him who pays them as to him who receives them. People are allowed to eat what they have a mind, and as much as they like; there is no pressing.

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Titles are only used in office; in social life they would only discourage enjoyment. In short, a good host seeks to banish every thing which can disturb the comfort of his guests. People come, sit down, stand, just as they please. They depart without taking leave.—*Kotzebue, die deutschen Kleinstädter.*

IV.

Du bist vielleicht, mein lieber Leser, schon irgendwo, nach mannichfachem Auf—und Abtreiben in der Welt, an einen Ort gekommen, wo Dir es wohl war; die Jedwedem eingeborene Liebe zu eignem Heerd und stillen Frieden ging wieder auf in Dir; Du, meintest, die Heimath blühe mit allen Blumen der Kindheit und der allerreinsten, innigsten Liebe, wieder aus theuren Grabstätten hervor, und hier müsse gut wohnen und Hütten bauen sehn. Ob Du Dich darin geirrt, und den Irrthum nachher schmerzlich abgebüßt hast, das soll hier nichts zur Sache thun, und Du wirst Dich auch selbst wohl mit dem herben nachschmack nicht freiwillig betrüben wollen. Aber rufe jene unaussprechliche süße Ahnung, jenen englischen Gruß des Friedens wieder in Dir herauf, und Du wirst ungefähr wissen können, wie dem Ritter Huldbrand während seines Lebens auf der Seespitze zu Sinne war.

La Motte Fouque. Undine.

September, 1853.

CELTIC LANGUAGES—*Examiner, John O'Donovan, LL.D.*

Translate the following passage into Irish:

I have heard some great warriors say, that in all the services which they had seen abroad in foreign countries, they never saw a more comely man there than the Irishman, nor that cometh on more bravely in his charge; neither is his manner of mounting unseemly, though he lack stirrups, but more ready than with stirrups; for, in his getting up his horse is still going, whereby he gaineth way: and therefore the stirrup was called so in scorn, as it were a stay to get up, being derived of the old English word *sty*, which is to get up or mount.—*Spenser.*

Translate the following passages into English:

1. Dulluidh Patricc o Themuir hi crich Laigen, conrancatar ocus Dubthach Macc U Lugir ucc Domnuch mar Criathar la Auv Censelich. Alis Patricc Dubthach in damnae n-Epscuip dia desciplib di Laignib, idon, fer soer socheniuil, cen ón, cen ainimb, na dipru becc, na dipru mar béda, sommae, toisclim; fer oensetche, du na ructhae acht oen tuístiu.—*Book of Armagh*, fol. 18.

2. A. D. M. xiv. Sluaged la Brian, mac Cennetig, mic Lorcain, la Ardrig Erend, gu mór-miledaib oll-chúgid chend alaind Muman, ocus la Maelsechnaill, mac Domnaill, rig Temrach, gu mathibh fer n Erend maraen riu, co Athcliath, i nagid Gall glas, ocus Danmargach, ocus i nagid Mailmorda mic Murchada, rig Lagen, uair is é ro thinoel, ocus ro treorig, ocus ro timsuich leis iat a hinsib ocus a oileanaib Lochlaind a n-iarthuaidh, ocus o duinib ocus a degbaledib Sacsan ocus Bretan, cu iath Erend. Deich cet lurech leo.—*Annals of Boyle.*

3. Cioth cloichshneachta do fhearthain hi Callainn Maii na bliadhna so. Ba hécsamhail iongnath fearthain an cheatha isin, uair bátar dronga i n-Erinn na ro mhachtnaidh é acht amhail nach cioth naile; batar dronga n-aile o ro togbait tighe trebhar-dhaingne, agus o ro baidhit ceathra agus innile. Na guirt geamhuir ro bhaoi ar na sioladh raithe no leithbhliadhain rias an tan sin ro fhaccaibh an cioth sin ina leargaibh loma gan ioth, gan fheor iad. Ro fhágbhaidh an cioth cedna bheos cudroma gach cloiche da gcuireadh do mhioll mhaothghurm for na luirgnibh fris a mbeanadh.—*Annals of the Four Masters*, A. D. 1574.

4. A deir Camden gur ab nos d' Eireannchaibh breitheamhuin, seanchadha, fileadha, leagha, agus aes téad do bheith ag a n-uaislibh, agus tearmoinn do bhronnadh dhoibh; agus fos saoirse do bheith ag a spreidh, agus ag a bpearsannaibh, agus ag a bhfearann. Ag so mar a deir ag labhairt orra: Ata ag na flaithibh si a n-dlightheoiridh fein, da n-gairid Breitheamhuin, a stairtheoiridh re scriobhadh a n-gniomh, a leagha, a bh-fileadha, da n-gairíd Baird, agus a lucht seanma; agus fearann cinnte do gach aon diobh so, agus iad ag aitiughadh ina bh-fearann fein, agus gach aon diobh do threibh chinte fa seach; mar a ta na Breitheamhuin do threibh agus do shloinneadh d'airighthe, na seanchadha, no na stairtheoiridh do threibh agus do shloinneadh eile, agus mar sin do cach eile ó sin amach; do sheoladaois a g-clann agus a n-gaolta, gach aon diobh ina chéird fein; agus bid lucht a leanta is na healadhnaibh sin doibh fein do shior.—*Keating.*

1. Repeat the general rule which regulates the modern Irish orthography.
2. Explain the nature of aspiration and eclipses in Irish grammar. When does eclipsis take place in nouns, and when in verbs?
3. Decline the noun *fearann*, land, with and without the article *an*.
4. Decline the noun *tir*, a country, with and without the article.
5. Decline the noun *súil*, an eye, with the adjective *gorm*, blue.
6. How are the degrees of comparison formed?
7. What are the usual initial changes in verbs?
8. How many tenses in the indicative mood of the Irish verb?
9. How is the past tense of the regular verbs formed in the active voice?
10. How is the future tense, indicative mood, of regular active verbs formed?
11. Describe the difference between the verbs *is* and *tá*.
12. How many irregular verbs are there, and in what does their irregularity principally consist?
13. Conjugate the irregular verb chidhim or chim, I see.

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14. How are adverbs formed?
15. What is the natural order of an Irish sentence?
16. When is the adjective placed before its substantive?
17. When does the adjective *not* agree with its substantive?
18. What peculiarity of construction is observable in the infinitive mood of Irish verbs?
19. What influence have prepositions on the initials of nouns when the article is prefixed; and on the initials of verbs when the relative is expressed or understood?
20. Parse the following sentence, and quote the grammatical rules which regulate its construction:—

Ni fhuil cineadh fo'n n-gréin le n-ab annsa ceart ina Eireannaigh.

29th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE—*Examiner, George L. Craik, A.M.*

1. Characterize the poetry of Chaucer, and give an account of his principal works.
2. Characterize the poetry and poetical genius of Spenser.
3. Sketch the history of the English Drama down to the appearance of Shakespeare.
4. Point out the respects in which the dramatic writings of Shakespeare differ generally from those of his immediate predecessors.
5. Enumerate and characterize the principal English poets of the present century.

29th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE—*Examiner, George L. Craik, A.M.*

1. Give an account of the poem called *The Visions of Piers Ploughman.*
2. Sketch the history of Scotish Poetry from the middle of the 14th to the middle of the 16th century.
3. Sketch the history of English Prose Literature from the middle of the 14th to the middle of the 16th century.
4. Enumerate in the order of time the principal English Poets from the middle of the 17th to the end of the 18th century; mentioning their most important works, or the species of poetry in which each is eminent.
5. Enumerate and characterize the principal English Historical Writers and their works down to the commencement of the present century.

1st October, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

MATHEMATICS—*Examiner, John Mulcahy, LL.D.*

1. Investigate Newton's formula for finding the sum of the mth powers of the roots of a given equation, when m is less than the degree of the equation. Show also how Euler finds the sum of the powers for higher values of m.
2. If a complete cubic have two equal roots, find the relation which must be satisfied by the coefficients.
3. Assuming Sturm's general theorem, prove that when the degrees of the several functions descend regularly by unity, the number of pairs of imaginary roots equals the number of variations in the signs of the leading terms of the functions.
4. A and B engage in a match of play of such a nature, that he who first wins three games shall win the match. Supposing that A is just able to give his adversary one game, so as still to retain an even chance of gaining the match, investigate the probability that A will win the first game that is played for.
5. If n be a whole number, prove $2 \cos. n x = (2 \cos. x)^n - n (2 \cos. x)^{n-2} + \frac{n.n-3}{2} (2 \cos. x)^{n-4} -$ &c.
6. Prove $\log. \cot. \frac{1}{2} x = \cos. x + \frac{1}{3} \cos.^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \cos.^5 x +$ &c.
7. If u and v be functions of x, find the expressions for $\frac{d u}{d v}, \frac{d^2 u}{d v^2}$, and $\frac{d^3 u}{d v^3}$, in terms of $\frac{d u}{d x}, \frac{d^2 u}{d x^2}, \frac{d^3 u}{d x^3}, \frac{d v}{d x}$, &c.
8. Develop $\log. (1 + x - x^2)$ by Maclaurin's theorem, as far as the third power of x.
9. Eliminate the arbitrary functions from the equation $z = \phi \left(x. \psi \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right)$
10. Reduce $\int \frac{d x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}$ to $\int \frac{d x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n-1}}$.
11. Find $\int \frac{(a' + b' \cos. x) d x}{a + b \cos. x}$
12. Integrate the equation $e^x d x + e^{-x} y dy = d y - y d x$.
13. Integrate the equation $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{d x^2} - 3 x \frac{d y}{d x} + 4 y = x^m$.
14. Show how to find the complete integral and the particular solution of the equation $y - x \frac{d y}{d x} = f \left(\frac{d y}{d x}\right)$
15. Integrate the equation $\frac{d^2 z}{d x^2} = a^2 \frac{d^2 z}{d y^2}$.

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1st October, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MATHEMATICS—*Examiner, John Mulcahy, LL.D.*

1. Give Newton's investigation of the law of force, by which a semicircle may be described, the force being perpendicular to the diameter.

2. How does he find the law in the case of an ellipse, the centre of force being anywhere within the ellipse?

3. Find the whole area included within the evolute of an ellipse.

4. If a variable quadrilateral be inscribed in a circle, so that three sides pass through three given points in one right line, the fourth also passes through a fixed point in the same right line.

5. Prove that all conics, having both foci common, may be regarded as inscribed in the same imaginary quadrilateral.

6. If a parallelogram of given area be circumscribed to a given ellipse, find the locus of one of its angles.

7. Find the locus of the pole of a given right line with respect to a system of conics which have both foci common.

8. Prove Maclaurin's method of generating conics, and state the reciprocal theorem.

9. Find the expression for tan. $\frac{1}{2}$ area of a spherical triangle, in terms of two sides, and the included angle.

10. Supposing the earth spherical, determine the stereographic projection of the curve, which cuts all the meridians at a given acute angle, either pole being taken as the centre of projection, and the plane of the equator being the *primitive*.

11. Prove that the locus of those stars on the celestial sphere, whose right ascensions, at a given epoch, are not affected by the precession of the equinoxes, is a spherical conic.

12. If two surfaces of the second degree intersect in a plane curve, they will also intersect in another plane curve, real or imaginary.

13. Investigate the existence and position of the circular sections of central surfaces of the second degree.

14. If two planes make an infinitely small angle, and cut off equal volumes from a given solid, their line of intersection passes through the centre of gravity of the area of the section made by either plane.

15. Find the envelope of a plane which cuts off a given volume from a given ellipsoid.

27th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

MECHANICS—*Examiner, George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

NOTE.—The numbers subjoined to the questions, denote the relative value of the corresponding answers.

1. A cube rests with one of its faces on an inclined plane, whose elevation is ϵ. Draw to the centre of gravity of the cube, any line representing a force which is just sufficient to overcome friction, and push the cube up the plane.

(*a*) The locus of the variable extremity of this line is a fixed right line. By means of it show—

(*b*) that the minimum force which can move the body, makes with the plane an angle equal to the slipping angle (ϕ), and that its value is W sin. $(\epsilon+\phi)$;

(*c*) that the horizontal force which moves the cube is W tan. $(\epsilon+\phi)$, and—

(*d*) that the general expression for the force is—

$$\frac{W \sin.(\epsilon+\phi)}{\sin.(\theta-\phi)},$$

where θ is the angle between the force and the perpendicular to inclined plane.

(*e*) Find also, by means of the above locus, the force which will just move the cube while it increases or diminishes the pressure on the plane in a given ratio, and—

(*f*) Show that the angle of maximum draught on a horizontal plane is ϕ. (Six.)

2. State and prove Guldin's theorem. This theorem, in the case of volumes, may be considerably generalized in respect of the conditions which determine the motion of the generating plane. (Four.)

3. (*a*) A chain hangs freely between two points, and is loaded irregularly along its length. At its lowest point draw a tangent, and, on it, measure from the lowest point a distance which will represent the horizontal tension. From the extremity of this line draw various right lines to meet the vertical line, which passes through the lowest point. The tension at any point of the chain is represented by that intercept which is parallel to the tangent at the point. (One.)

(*b*) In the suspension bridge of greatest strength, that is, in which the aggregate section of the chains bears a fixed proportion, m, to the strain they have to bear, show that if the weight of the rods by which the roadway is hung from the chains, be neglected, the equation of the curve assumed by the chain is—

$$y = k \log._{\epsilon} \sec. k' x.$$

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Where k and k' are functions of—

μ_1 = weight of unit-length × 1 inch section of chain;
μ_2 = weight of unit-length of roadway;
c = horizontal tension; and
r = tenacity of chain, per square inch of section. (Five.)

4. (*a*) State the principle of virtual velocities, and apply it to the following examples:— (One.)

(*b*) Deduce the six conditions of equilibrium of a rigid system perfectly free. (One.)

(*c*) Two weights, P and P, are attached to the ends of an inextensible string which passes over a smooth pulley. One of these weights hangs vertically, the other rests on a smooth vertical curve lying in the plane of the string. Show that if the second weight is supported at whatever point of the curve it be placed, the curve must be a hyperbola. (Two.)

5. (*a*) When a free point is submitted to any number of forces, their resultant may at every instant be resolved into two components, one of which (the tangential) $= \frac{dv}{dt}$, is wholly engaged in altering the velocity, and has no effect on the path; the other (the centripetal) $= \frac{v^2}{\rho}$, is wholly employed in altering the path, and has no effect on the body's velocity. Prove this. (One.)

(*b*) If the body be not free, but constrained to move on a surface, the normal component is no longer $= \frac{v^2}{\rho}$, but these quantities are to each other in the inverse ratio of the sines of the angles which the perpendicular to the surface makes, respectively, with the normal component and with the radius of curvature. (One.)

(*c*) Hence, show that if no force acts on the body other than its friction against the surface, and the resistance of a medium, the body will describe a path which is the shortest possible on the surface between each two of its points. (Two.)

(*d*) If the body be still further constrained to move on a smooth curve, the reaction of this curve compounds with the normal component of the resultant, a force equal and opposite to the centripetal force $\frac{v^2}{\rho}$ before mentioned. (One.)

(*e*) Confirm this result by proving, from the equations of motion of a body on a smooth curve, to wit,

$$m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = X - P\cos.\,\omega;\quad m\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = Y - P\cos.\,\omega';\quad m\frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = Z - P\cos.\,\omega'';$$

that the pressure on the curve (P), is made up of two components, one the resultant of X, Y, Z, estimated along the normal to the path, the other $m\frac{v^2}{\rho}$ the body's centrifugal force. (Two.)

6. (*a*) From the rectangular equations of motion of a free body *in plano*, deduce the polar equations—

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r\left(\frac{d\theta}{dt}\right)^2 = -P;\qquad 2\frac{dr}{dt}\frac{d\theta}{dt} + r\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = T;$$ (Two.)

P being the radial component of the applied forces, and T the component perpendicular to radius.

(*b*) Give the geometric interpretation and an *a priori* proof of these two equations. (Two.)

(*c*) When the applied force is wholly central, the equation of the orbit may be written—

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u - \frac{P}{h^2u^2} = 0.$$ (One.)

7. A smooth ball (m) is placed in a smooth tube, and at a distance (a) from one extremity. Round this extremity the tube revolves. Find the velocity of the ball along the tube, and the angular velocity of the tube corresponding to each position of the ball in the tube. (Four.)

8. The force being central and varying inversely as the square of the distance, prove that the orbit is a focal conic, and show how its elements are to be determined in terms of the initial circumstances of the motion. (Three.)

9. Defining u (the eccentric anomaly in an ellipse) by the equation—

$$r = a(1 - e\cos.\,u.)$$

Prove that—

(*a*)
$$t\frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{a^{\frac{3}{2}}} = u - e\sin.\,u,$$ (One.)

and—

(*b*)
$$\tan.\,\tfrac{1}{2}\theta = \sqrt{\frac{1+e}{1-e}}\tan.\,\tfrac{1}{2}u,$$ (One.)

where θ is the true anomaly given by equation—

$$r = \frac{a(1-e^2)}{1+e\cos.\,\theta}.$$

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10. If collisions occur among a number of masses quite devoid of elasticity, the total *vis viva* lost, is the vis viva due to the destroyed velocities. (Two.)

Total value of questions on this paper—Forty-three.

27th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

ASTRONOMY AND OPTICS—*Examiner, George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

NOTE—The numbers subjoined to the questions denote the relative value of the corresponding answers.

1. (*a*) Find the angle subtended at a planet by two places on the same terrestrial meridian, and (*b*) deduce, hence, the apparent magnitude of the whole earth, as seen from the planet. (Two.)

2. The star α Lyræ, which, now, in our latitude, passes the meridian within a few degrees of the zenith, and 12 hours after is near the horizon, will, in 10,000 years, be nearly stationary in altitude. How are we enabled to predict this? (One.)

3. (*a*) What are the observations which (read by the light of the Copernican hypothesis) enable us to measure the orbit, and predict the positions of the planets? (Two.)
(*b*) The occasional retrograde and stationary appearances of the planets are direct consequences of the above hypothesis. (One.)
(*c*) Express the periodic time of an inferior or superior planet, or of the moon, in terms of the immediate data of observation. (Two.)

4. At a given day, and in a given terrestial latitude, find—
(*a*) The time of sunrise. (One.)
(*b*) The time when the sun is due east. (One.)
(*c*) The time when it is at a given altitude. (One.)
(*d*) The time of rising of any given star. (One.)

5. (*a*) In an eclipse of the moon, express the diameter of the section of the earth's shadow at the moon, in terms of the data afforded by the tables, or by direct observation. (Two.)
(*b*) Calculate hence the times of beginning and ending of the eclipse. (One.)
(*c*) Calculate also the greatest distance of the node from conjunction, at which an eclipse can happen. (One.)
(*d*) Make a similar calculation for the sun. (One.)
(*e*) Why do eclipses not happen always at the same time of the year? (One.)

6. Prove that the longitudinal and lateral aberrations of a spherical reflector are respectively—

$$\frac{d^2x^2}{r^3} \text{ and } \frac{d^2x^2}{\delta r^3} \qquad \text{(Two.)}$$

where x is the semi-aperture, r the radius, d the distance of the centre from the point in which the axis is cut by the reflected ray nearest to it, and δ the distance of the conjugate focus from the surface.

7. Show that in a spherical refractor the longitudinal aberration of rays parallel to the axis is—

$$\frac{-x^2}{2(m-1)^2 f} \qquad \text{(Two.)}$$

where f is the focal length, and m the index of refraction.

8. A fish describes under water a portion of a vertical circle, the centre of which circle is at the surface of the water. To a bird over-head, what curve does it seem to describe? (One.)

9. Reduce the determination of the minimum dispersion in a prism to the solution of a cubic equation. (Two.)

10. (*a*) Show that the natural measure of the dispersive power of a substance is a function of its index of refraction only. (Two.)
(*b*) Detail the process, founded on this fact, by which the former co-efficient may be evaluated. (One.)

11. In a common astronomical telescope estimate the field of view defined by the axes of the extreme pencils transmitted by the eye-glass, and show that it is an arithmetic mean between the bright part and the entire extent of the visible field. (Two.)

12. (*a*) Required an experimental method of determining the magnifying power of a given telescope. (One.)
(*b*) The magnifying power can be also known *a priori* from the focal lengths and the intervals of the various glasses. Indicate the method of calculation. (Three.)

Total value of questions in Astronomy—Eighteen.
Total value of questions in Optics—Fourteen.

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28th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

CHEMISTRY—*Examiner, Edmund Ronalds, Ph. D.*

1. How much aqueous vapour will be contained in a cubic foot of air, the temperature of which is 50° Fahrenheit, when the dew point is at 32° Fahrenheit?

N.B.—1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.

100 cubic inches of aqueous vapour in the state of maximum density at 32° Fahrenheit will weigh 0·136 grains.

2. How many grains of hydrogen gas should be obtained by dissolving one ounce of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid, and what volume will the hydrogen occupy?

N.B.—The equivalent of *Zn* is 32·6

" " " H is 1·

1 oz. = 480 grains.

100 cubic inches of H at 32° F., weigh 2,162 grains.

3. In a neutral salt, what relation do the equivalents of acid bear to the number of equivalents of oxygen in the base?

4. If gallate of lead have the following composition:—$C_7 HO_3$, 2P*b*O, what is the chief argument for assuming the acid bibasic?

5. If the binary theory of the constitution of salts be adopted, what hypothetical salt radicals will have to be assumed to account for the modifications of phosphoric acid?

6. In what atomic proportions should the ingredients be mixed for obtaining the greatest projectile force in gunpowder, and what are the products which result from the explosion of the mixture?

7. What are the chief sources of nitrate of potassa, and what system of lixiviation should be pursued in order to obtain from a mixture of soluble and insoluble salts, the entire or greater portion of the soluble ingredients, with the least expenditure of water and labour?

8. What are the products formed, according to P. Thenard, when phosphide of calcium (PCa_3) is brought into contact with water?

9. What is the generally received opinion touching the composition of bleaching powder, and how is its action explained?

10. What is the theory of the reduction of lead ore in the reverberatory furnace, and by what process is the silver extracted from the argentiferous metal?

11. How is the bichloride of platinum obtained, and for what purposes employed in analytical chemistry?

12. How would you ascertain the value of a specimen of fuel upon Berthier's plan?

13. What are the characteristic tests for the following acids and bases:—

ACIDS.	BASES.
Sulphuric,	Potash,
Hydrochloric,	Alumina,
Oxalic.	Peroxide of iron,
	Oxide of copper,
	Oxide of silver.

14. How is the ferricyanide of potassium obtained, and what is the chemical nature of the process?

15. The composition of the lowest sulphuret of antimony being—

Antimony, .	72·8
Sulphur, . .	27·2
	100

what will be the atomic relation of the elements in the compound?

N.B.—Equivalent of Antimony, . 129

" Sulphur, . 16

16. What is the process for the ultimate analysis of organic substances?

17. Having ascertained the elementary composition of an organic substance in 100 parts, what further experiments are requisite in order to establish its rational formula?

18. How, upon Liebig's view of the formation of organic compounds in plants, can you explain the production of oxalic and malic acids from the elements of carbonic acid and water?

Oxalic acid, $C_2 O_3$, HO.

Malic acid, $C_8 H_4 O_8$ 2HO.

19. Upon what chemical affinities is the art of dyeing founded; and how does the application of indigo, as a dye, differ from that of most others?

20. How do you apply Scheele's test for hydrocyanic acid?

29th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ZOOLOGY—*Examiner, Dr. Dickie.*

1. Describe the structure of a digit in the higher Vertebrata; state any relation between such structure and the permanency of each; illustrate also by reference to examples.

2. State the manner of life of the Sloths, and describe the peculiarities of their organization in harmony with their habits.

3. Refer the following to their respective classes and orders, and state their general

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characters, viz., Simiadæ, Pteropidæ, Balænidæ, Cervidæ, Phasianidæ, Crocodilidæ, and Squalidæ.

4. State and define the classes and orders to which the following belong, viz., Papilio, Apis, Cancer, Balanus, Lumbricus, Ostrea, and Echinus.

5. State the distribution of the Elephantidæ, Didelphidæ, and Monotremata.

BOTANY.

1. Describe the order of development of the parts of a leaf and of its tissues.

2. Explain the difference between parasites and epiphytes; describe peculiarities in the organization of any of them, and illustrate by reference to examples.

3. State the general principles on which you would explain the nature of the different parts of the flower and their relative position in reference both to regular and irregular cases; illustrate by reference to examples.

4. State the general characters of the Compositæ; mention the sections into which they have been divided, and give examples.

5. What useful plants are usually comprehended under the term Cerealia? mention their place in the system of classification, and state their distribution.

29th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner, Frederick M'Coy, F.G.S.L., Hon. F.C.P.S.

1. State the distinguishing characters of aqueous and of igneous rocks.

2. State the particulars in which syenite differs from granite and from greenstone.

3. Illustrate by diagrams the terms "anticlinal" and "synclinal axes," in several flexures of strata, keeping the relations between the scarp and talus sides of the flexures and the centre of disturbance indicated by the theory of Professor Rogers. Also, show the difference between valleys of elevation and denudation.

4. Mention some of the genera of fossils, which would enable you to discriminate with certainty between rocks of the Tertiary, Cretaceous, and Palæozoic ages.

5. Write down in order the subdivisions of the oolitic series.

6. What do you understand by "river basins?" How would you divide an ordinary map so as to show the river basins?

7. Give the elevation above the sea level of a few of the principal lakes of North America, and the depression below the sea level of a few of those in Asia Minor.

8. What is the most general cause of winds? Explain the production of the "land and sea breezes," and describe the direction and causes of the "trade winds."

9. What is meant by isothermal, isotheral, and isochimenal lines? How are maps of them formed?

30th September, 1853.

LOGIC—*Examiner, Rev. William Fitzgerald, D.D.*

1. Explain and remark on Mill's analysis of the ultimate foundation of our belief in the permanence of the laws of nature.

2. Compare mathematical and moral reasoning, noticing the chief points of difference, and their respective advantages and disadvantages as disciplines of the mind.

3. Describe, and give instances of the three kinds of false philosophy enumerated by Bacon—the sophistical, the empirical, and the superstitious.

4. Of what sort of induction is Bacon speaking when he says: "Uno eodemque mentis opere illud quod quæritur et invenitur et judicatur?"

5. Does the connotation of the term "true believer" vary according to the faith of the person who uses it—as, *e. g.*, in the mouth of a Christian and a Mahometan?

6. "Cæsar was a tyrant, therefore he deserved death." What major premise is *necessary* to complete the above syllogism?

7. Whence arises the difficulty of proving a negative? and in what cases is it easier to prove the negative than the affirmative?

8. Whence has arisen the popular prejudice that all general truths have exceptions?

9. Explain the meanings of the word "tendency?"

30th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

METAPHYSICS—*Examiner, Rev. William Fitzgerald, D.D.*

1. Give an account of M. de Biran's theory of the origin of the idea of a cause, and of Cousin's criticism upon it.

2. How far does Cousin admit, and how far except against Locke's definition of knowledge?

3. If Locke's account of the motive which *immediately* determines the will be correct, what would be the state of mind of a martyr at the stake?

4. What, according to Cousin, is the general source of all Locke's errors?

5. Upon what grounds does Kant deny that our idea of pure space is an abstraction from experience?

6. What sophism does Kant suppose to be involved in the disputes about the infinite divisibility of matter?

7. Compare the systems of Kant and Locke as developed by Cousin.

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1st October, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

JURISPRUDENCE—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

A.—1. Define Jurisprudence as a science and as an art.

2. What are the natural rights of man?

3. Define Freedom and Slavery.

4. What element diminishes the productiveness of slave labour?

5. State the four progressive changes of condition through which the labouring cultivators of land in Europe have passed, from the period of absolute slavery to the present time.

6. When was villeinage finally extinguished in England?

7. A particular form of serfdom existed in Scotland up to the year 1799.

8. What ought to be the first legislative steps towards the abolition of slavery in the United States of America.

9. What are the original titles to property? In the development of property there is a tendency to give the individual possessor the absolute disposal of his land. Illustrate this principle by historical examples.

B.—1. Upon what principle is based the right of paupers to subsistence raised by taxation; and under what function of government should a poor law be classified?

2. What is the use of the workhouse system in contradistinction to the system of outdoor relief?

3. The relief works in Ireland since the famine of 1846–1847 have been unproductive. What function did they really discharge?

C.—1. According to Lord Bacon, obscurity in law derives its origin from four things.

2. What does Lord Bacon state to be the foundation of private law? To what portion of the law only is his definition strictly applicable?

3. There are two modes of framing new statutes; which is the better?

D.—1. According to Bentham there are four conditions of a code.

2. What is the first principle of division in a code?

3. In the reform of the Statute Law, as proposed by Lord Bacon, there are four objects to be kept in view.

4. What statesman first attempted to carry out the reform of the Statute Law according to the method proposed by Lord Bacon?

E.—1. What are juridical relations?

2. Savigny divides rights into four classes.

3. How does Savigny characterize custom?

4. Ortolan has stated three reasons to show that the codification of law in France has been injurious to its cultivation as a science. How should the codification of the law be conducted in order to avoid the danger of checking the natural expansion of law to the wants of society?

5. There are two classes of actions which show themselves in a pre-eminently efficacious manner in the respects in which custom is important.

6. In the development of society law becomes twofold.

F.—1. Sir James Mackintosh states the natural order to be followed in a treatise on Jurisprudence.

2. What was the defect in the method of Grotius; and by whom was it perceived and supplied?

3. What are the principal errors of Montesquieu?

4. Almost all the relative duties of human life arise out of two great institutions.

5. Define the term, "constitution of a state."

6. Sir James Mackintosh notices a constant source of error in reasoning upon the principles of politics.

7. Sir James Mackintosh sketches a course of Criminal Jurisprudence.

1st October, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY—BANKING AND CURRENCY—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

1. Between what years was the effect of the discovery of the mines of America, in reducing the value of silver, completed?

2. What was the proportion between the respective values of gold and silver—

(*a.*) Before the discovery of the mines of America?

(*b.*) In the year 1650?

3. What is now the mint price of gold, and what is the bank price of gold in England?

4. Coins may be debased in three different ways.

5. In what reigns, severally, were shillings, crown pieces, half-crown pieces, guineas, and sovereigns, first coined in England?

6. What is a banker?

7. The business of banking may be arranged in three principal divisions.

8. The disposable means of a bank consist of four distinct portions.

9. What circumstances gave rise to the business of banking in England?

10. The bills generally presented to a bank for discount may be divided into five classes.

11. Explain the terms "short loans" and "dead loans," as used in the business of banking.

12. What profit does a bank make upon the notes in circulation?

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13. What is the usual method of making a remittance from one country to another?
14. When is the exchange said to be unfavourable to a country?
15. When is the real exchange at par?
16. How does an unfavourable state of the real exchange operate—
    (*a.*) On exportation?
    (*b.*) On importation?

1st October, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY—*Professor Heron.*

1. The trade of the corn merchant is composed of four distinct branches. Prove that the interest of each coincides with that of the mass of the people.

2. "Wherever the law leaves the trade in corn free, it is of all commodities the least liable to be engrossed or monopolized by the force of a few large capitalists."—(*Smith's Wealth of Nations*, B. iv., c. v.) Is this proposition true? If so, how is it to be proved? If not true, how is it to be disproved?

3. Whether does the free importation of foreign commodities increase or diminish the general demand for labour in a country? Prove the proposition which you adopt.

4. State briefly the advantages of international exchange. How does foreign commerce affect the division of labour?

5. When two countries trade together in two commodities, how will the exchange value of these commodities relatively to each other adjust itself? And within what limits will the proportions vary in which the two commodities will be interchanged?

6. What is a decimal currency? Change the present currency of England into a decimal currency, mentioning what coins you propose to retain, what coins you propose to abolish, and what new coins will be necessary.

7. What is the principle of the metayer system? What are its effects on the condition of the peasantry, and on the efficiency of labour?

8. What is Communism? And what is Socialism? What are the principal features in the doctrines of St. Simon and Fourier? What are the objections to an equality and to a community of goods?

9. Mr. Mill says—"This proportion" [the landlord's share under the metayer system], "is usually one-half. There are places, however, such as the rich volcanic soil of the province of Naples, where the landlord takes two-thirds, and yet the cultivator, by means of an excellent agriculture, contrives to live. But whether the proportion is two-thirds or one half, it is a fixed proportion, not variable from farm to farm, or from tenant to tenant. The custom of the country is the universal rule; nobody thinks of raising or lowering rents, or of letting land on other than the customary conditions. Competition, as a regulator of rent, has no existence."—(*Political Economy*, vol. i., p. 296.) Is this proposition true? If so, how is it to be proved? If not true, how is it to be disproved?

10. The terms which, in the Greek and Latin languages, denote *a colony*, express certain radical differences.

11. For what alleged benefits to the home country, and to the colonists, have colonial products been admitted at a lower rate of duty than foreign products? State the real losses.

12. Adam Smith states the only method in which the policy of Europe has contributed to the grandeur of the colonies of America.

13. Did the monopoly of the colonial trade raise or lower the general rate of profits in England?

14. The greatest advantage, next to the dexterity of the workman, derived from the minute division of labour, which takes place in modern manufacturing industry, is not noticed by Adam Smith.

15. Enumerate the principal instances in history where a militia has been defeated by a standing army.

16. How does a regulated company differ from a joint stock company? What regulated companies were in existence at the time when Adam Smith wrote?

17. Adam Smith mentions the trades which it is possible for a joint stock company to carry on without an exclusive privilege. What others has the progress of society added to his list?

EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN ELEMENTARY LAW.

27th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

LAW OF REAL PROPERTY, AND PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING—*Examiner, Dr. Lawson.*

1. Blackstone distributes *things* into two kinds. What are they? Is the distinction perfect?

2. Define an incorporeal hereditament.

3. How may a right of way be created, and how extinguished?

4. Explain the terms, "several fishery," "free fishery," and "common of piscary."

5. What is the distinction between "an annuity" and a "rent-charge?" How may they respectively be created, and how extinguished?

6. Enumerate the different kinds of rents.

7. What is the meaning of the word "rent," as used in the 2nd section of the 3 & 4 William IV., cap. 27?

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8. What estates are now created in land by the use of the following words, in deeds and wills respectively—

To A and his heirs.
To A.
To A and his heirs male.
To A and the heirs of his body.

9. What is the distinction between conditions precedent and conditions subsequent?
10. Define a vested remainder and a contingent remainder.
11. Enumerate the various modes of conveying real property. Is there now any, and if so, what distinction between the various modes of assurance?
12. State the various modes in which a lease may be surrendered.

27th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

JURISPRUDENCE—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

1. What is the distinction between Ethics and Jurisprudence?
2. M. Lerminier states the science of law may be treated in four ways.
3. The Italian civilians of the middle ages are divided into three schools.
4. When did the Canon Law obtain its principal influence?
5. A law, in its most extensive signification, involves two essential properties.
6. What is the most philosophical arrangement of the component parts of law?
7. In the most extensive scientific acceptation, what does the term law signify?
8. Prove that the term *law* is no less applicable to the phenomena of mind, than to the phenomena of matter.
9. There are two separate and distinct principles as the basis of the moral law.
10. Name the principal philosophers of the Utilitarian School.
11. In what is the foundation of law to be sought?
12. From the writings of the most eminent jurists of modern times, what appears to have been their primary object to discover?
13. Cicero recognised the distinction between Ethics and Jurisprudence.
14. Is the doctrine of an original social compact correct? If not, why not?
15. Coercive law may be viewed in two ways.
16. Define the terms, *Common Law; Statute Law; Equity; The Civil Law; Municipal Law; Jus Naturale; Jus Gentium; Jus Feciale.*

27th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

EQUITY—*Examiner, Dr. Lawson.*

1. What is the ground of the jurisdiction exercised by Courts of Equity in decreeing the specific performance of agreements?
2. What discretion does a Court of Equity exercise in granting or withholding this relief?
3. Are there any exceptions to the maxim in Equity, that what is agreed to be done is considered as done? If so, mention them.
4. How does Equity control the operation of the statute of frauds upon contracts relating to land?
5. In what manner does a Court of Equity compel a mortgagee in possession to account?
6. What are implied trusts, and what are resulting trusts? Give some instances of them.

27th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

COMMON LAW AND CRIMINAL LAW—*Examiner, Dr. Lawson.*

1. Blackstone mentions two kinds of property in chattels personal.
2. What is a *chose in action?* How does the law restrict the power of its proprietor, and what is the reason of that restriction?
3. Mention some rights which may be appropriated by occupancy.
4. What is the effect of marriage on the real property, personal property, and choses in action of the wife, in case no settlement be made?
5. What is necessary in order to constitute a valid contract?
6. What is a contract of bailment?
7. Debts are of three kinds; state their nature and incidents.
8. *Actio personalis moritur cum personâ.* Explain this maxim. How has it been affected by the provisions of our Statute Law?
9. What is the distinction between public and private wrongs, in respect of the mode of redressing them, the evidence applicable to them, and the consequences to the wrong-doer?
10. What is the true end of punishment?
11. Explain the terms, "principal" and "accessory," and state the different kinds of each.
12. What is the distinction between "felony" and "misdemeanor?"

27th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

CIVIL LAW—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

1. To what portion of the English legal system do the *actiones legis* correspond?
2. To whose custody were these *formulæ* intrusted, and for what reason?
3. What was the Hortensian law?

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4. What was the jus honorarium?
5. The Imperial Constitutions were successively collected into four different bodies.
6. A characteristic of a peculiar school of the Greek Philosophy forms a chief distinctive feature in the writings of the Roman lawyers.
7. What was the first step of Justinian towards the codification of the Roman Law?
8. What was the corpus juris civilis?
9. What is the division of law in the Institutes of Justinian? Weisembech has neatly expressed this classification.
10. What does the jus rerum include?
11. What is Ulpian's definition of justice?
12. The jurisdiction of the prætor was divided into three portions.
13. Justinian divides things into five classes.
14. Explain the term *specificatio.*
15. Define a servitude.
16. What is the leading principle in the law of real servitudes?

HONOR EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES PASSED FOR DIPLOMA IN ELEMENTARY LAW.

29th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

LAW OF PROPERTY AND PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING—*Examiner, Dr. Lawson.*

1. What is the common law right of emblements, and how has it been altered by recent legislation?
2. What constitutes a fixture, and what is the general rule as to the right to fixtures between landlord and tenant?
3. What is the rule as to trade and agricultural fixtures between landlord and tenant?
4. What is the rule as to the time within which fixtures must be removed, and what is the reason of that rule?
5. What is the rule as to fixtures between representative of tenant for life and remainderman, and between heir and executor?
6. What is the effect of receipt of rent by a landlord, after service of a notice to quit?
7. When is a demand of possession necessary before bringing an ejectment?
8. After the expiration of a lease, what are the landlord's remedies for recovery of the rent due before the determination of the lease?
9. What is meant by adverse possession, and how does the law now stand respecting it?
10. Enumerate the kinds of property privileged from distress for rent by the common law.
11. If a landlord distrains for rent, and either voluntarily abandons the distress, or is obliged to abandon it by reason of an informality in the distress, can he distrain again for the same rent?
12. Can a landlord distrain the goods of a stranger upon his tenant's land, if he assented to their being placed there; if he does distrain them under such circumstances, has the stranger any and what remedy?

28th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

JURISPRUDENCE—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

A

1. Jurisprudence, as it considers the natural rights of men, may be arranged in four great divisions. Place these in chronological order, and explain your reasons for such an arrangement.
2. There are three phases in the development of law. Illustrate them from the development of the law of evidence.
3. In reference to the measure of punishment, what idea of justice appears first developed amongst all savage tribes?
4. Mention the three classes of human actions which do not come within the cognizance of justice.
5. Modern jurists, in their investigations of the law of nature, have been misled by three principal errors.
6. What are the dates of the publication of the great works of Grotius, Puffendorf, and Wolf?
7. Mr. Reddie points out the refinement in the science of Jurisprudence denoted by the term *philosophy of law* as opposed to the jus naturæ.
8. In the infancy of civilization how do the private disputes of individuals appear to be peaceably determined?
9. Kant states that property may be acquired in a threefold manner.
10. Savigny notices a principal danger in the compilation of a complete statute book, or code. How is this to be avoided?
11. In the progressive development of the people two organs work upon the cultivation of law.

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B

1. Define copyright. Upon what principle is based the right to this species of property? Was copyright known to the Greeks or Romans?
2. Should copyright be permitted to exist—
   (a) in abridgments?
   (b) in translations?
3. State the principal reforms required in the law of copyright.
4. What is the use of a register of deeds?
5. Upon what principles is based the right of inheritance.
6. What are the objections severally to the English and French laws of inheritance.
7. In legislation how far should absolute freedom of bequest be limited.

C

1. Define the terms *evidence* and *proof*.
2. What is pre-appointed evidence?
3. What is secondary evidence?
4. What are the causes for which exclusion of evidence is always proper?
5. Define direct and circumstantial evidence.
6. What is the cause of belief in testimony?
7. Bentham enumerates the defects of the English and of the Roman laws in regard to the punishment of testimonial falsehood.
8. What is the use of interrogation, considered as a security for the trustworthiness of testimony?
9. How can you employ the epistolary mode of interrogation to the best advantage.

28th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

EQUITY—*Examiner, Dr. Lawson.*

1. What is the general principle on which a Court of Equity acts in marshalling funds?
2. If a party, having two estates, is indebted by judgment, and settles one of the estates for a valuable consideration, with a covenant against incumbrances, and subsequently acknowledges other judgments, what are the respective rights of the persons claiming under the settlement, the prior, and subsequent judgment creditors, as against the settled and unsettled estates, respectively.
3. What are the rights of a tenant for life, and a tenant in tail, respectively, if they pay off an incumbrance affecting the estate?
4. If the tenant for life, paying off an incumbrance, procures it to be released or otherwise extinguished, what are his rights with respect to that incumbrance?
5. What is the effect at law, and in equity, of a judgment creditor releasing part of the lands charged with his judgment?
6. What is the effect of a person entitled to a rent-charge issuing out of two estates, releasing one of those estates?
7. Has there been any recent legislation on the subjects adverted to in the last two questions?
8. A father, by a post nuptial agreement, undertakes to make a certain provision for his child, who had been previously married, and afterwards refuses to perform this agreement, will a Court of Equity decree a specific performance of the agreement?

28th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

COMMON AND CRIMINAL LAW—*Examiner, Dr. Lawson.*

1. Can the acceptance of a security, of equal degree, for a smaller sum, be pleaded in an action for the larger sum?
2. Does it make any difference if the security accepted be a negotiable one?
3. If a person finds property, and converts it to his own use, is he civilly or criminally responsible?
4. On what grounds are covenants in restraint of trade void, and within what limits does the law allow them? Give some instances of valid ones.
5. What is the general law as to acquiring a title to a chattel from a person who has himself no title to it?
6. Is there any exception to this rule?
7. What is the point decided in *Godsall* v. *Boldero*, and is the converse of that case law?
8. When an article is warranted, and the warranty is not complied with, what course may the vendee adopt?
9. If a clerk or servant be wrongfully dismissed before the expiration of the time for which he was hired, what remedies are open to him?
10. On what principle is a husband held liable on contracts made by his wife, and what is the limit of that liability?
11. Is it any offence for workmen to combine for the purpose of raising their wages?
12. Is it an offence for workmen to combine for the purpose of persuading other workmen to leave their employment with their masters, in order to have their wages raised, if no threats or intimidation be used?

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28th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m*

CIVIL LAW—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

A. 1. What Roman institutions survived the Anglo-Saxon conquest of England?
2. From what portion of the Civil Law are uses derived? From what example was borrowed the idea of the writ of subpœna returnable into Chancery?
3. Define bailment. State the definitions which Lord Chief Justice Holt borrowed from the Civil Law, in *Coggs* v. *Bernard.*
4. The consolidation of the law under Justinian effected a remarkable change with respect to the *Jus Prætorium.* Mention an analogous feature of the recent law reforms in New York.
5. From what portion of the Civil Law is derived the equitable doctrine of Injunctions?
6. To what is *usufructus* analogous in the law of England?

B. 1. Upon what principle of Natural Law are obligations *ex delicto* founded?
2. What was the *condictio indebiti?* Mention a particular case in which an equitable defence arose to such an action.
3. Explain the doctrine of *imputatio.* What place has it in the law of England?
4. Explain the species of *novatio* called *delegatio.*
5. What difference in the law of procedure existed between the Roman *compensatio* and the English *set-off?*
6. There are four species of *maleficia* in the Roman law.

EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE.

20th September, 1853, *forenoon.*

SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE—*Examiner, Professor Murphy.*

1. Name the more obvious "organs" of an endogenous plant, and describe shortly the office of each organ.
2. Describe the process of the vegetation, nutrition, and growth of an endogenous plant.
3. If 200 grains of wheat plant (say 100 grains of the seed and 100 grains of straw, each in the ordinary state of dryness) be burned with access of air, what will be the amount of ash, of what ingredients composed, and in what proportion.
4. How may agricultural plants be classified with reference to the composition of their ash?
5. State your views as to the food of agricultural plants.
6. Give a classification of soils, with a definition of each of the classes.
7. Mention some of the more important physical properties of soils, and describe some simple means by which such properties may be estimated.
8. Give your views on the subject of meteorological influence on agriculture.
9. How does a superfluous amount of water affect an agricultural soil?
10. Name the proportions of the more valuable ingredients in a few of the more important of organic manures.
11. Do the same with respect to mineral manures.
12. What takes place when a mass of organic manure lies exposed to the action of the weather?

20th September, 1853, *afternoon.*

PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE—*Examiner, Professor Murphy.*

1. Give the details of draining and deepening a wet shallow soil. State the considerations which would influence you in determining the depth and distance of the drains, and the nature of the draining material.
2. Under what circumstances would you consider shelter necessary? and when necessary, how would you effect it?
3. Describe the process of irrigation.
4. Give the preparation of a piece of exhausted foul stubble land for Swedish turnips, and the culture of that crop.
5. What is meant by a good wheat soil? Detail what you consider the best mode of cultivating wheat.
6. Do the same as regards flax.
7. Give a tabular view of the more important of the agricultural crops, showing the kind of soil, place in the rotation, time of sowing, quantity of seed, and average amount of produce of each, on fair land well cultivated.
8. Name the character and qualities of the more important of the natural grasses and forage plants.
9. What are the kinds and proportions of the grasses and clovers which you would use in alternate husbandry, and also when laying down a good loam to permanent pasture?
10. Detail what you consider to be the best practice in the rearing of calves, the feeding and management of milch cows, and the fattening of cattle.
11. Name the more important of the diseases to which agricultural crops are liable, the apparent cause of the disease, and the best means of preventing injury therefrom.
12. Name the insects, to the attacks of which farm crops are most liable, with the best means of preventing injury therefrom.

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21st September, 1853, *forenoon.*

VETERINARY SCIENCE—*Examiner, Professor Murphy.*

1. Name the natural families to which farm animals belong, with the generic and specific characters of each.
2. Name the aboriginals and their "habitats," from which the domesticated animals are supposed to have been derived.
3. Describe the process of nutrition in the ox.
4. Give the criteria for determining the age of the horse, ox, and sheep.
5. What are the principles to be held in view in the breeding and rearing of farm stock?
6. What are the practical conclusions deducible from Liebig's views on the nutrition of farm animals?
7. Name some of the more common diseases of the horse, with their symptoms and treatment.
8. Do the same as regards the ox, and include "hoven."
9. Do the same as regards the sheep and the pig.
10. Name the insects, with the families to which they belong, to the attacks of which farm stock is most liable; detail a few of the more important facts in the natural history of each, and the best means of preventing injury from them, and state the remedies when animals are attacked by them.

21st September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

SURVEYING AND MAPPING—*Examiner, S. Downing, A.M.*

1. Describe and define the statute chain, and the mode of using it in the field—pointing out also its value, as coinciding with the measures of distance and area existing before its invention by Gunter.
2. Required the number of acres, roods, and perches—
   (*a*) in 1856595 square links;
   and in 952321·9 do. do.
   also in 3845 square chains.
   (*b*) Required the length, in links, of the side of a square piece of ground, to contain 2 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches;
   (*c*) Also the diameter of a circle which is to contain the area mentioned in (*b*.)
3. State the more usual scales at which the surveys of parishes or large estates are plotted, and also small farms, and valuable building ground.
4. How would you proceed to make a survey of a farm with the chain only, mentioning the arrangement of lines and subdivisions of the figure, which are essential.
5. Describe fully the methods of determining the area of any survey. First, from the base lines and offsets in the field book; and second, from the map, as plotted.
6. Having chosen and constructed a convenient scale, proceed to plot the figure whose sides are, respectively, 7·58 chains, 9·37, 6·05, and 8·32, the diagonal joining the ends of the first and second lines being 11 chains, and state the area.
7. Take the prismatic compass, and determine with it the bearing of some distant object.
8. Also the angle between any two objects.
9. Five bearings, and lengths of the lines taken around a piece of ground being given, proceed to plot the work.
10. State, with reference to No. 9, what number of the data are essential, and the utility of taking more than would be absolutely required to close the survey.
11. Describe the construction and adjustments of the theodolite, and the principle of the vernier, reading the angle between two distant objects.
12. Rule the necessary columns for a levelling field book, and reduce these following staff readings, the datum being taken at 500:—

Back.	Fore.
8·37	4·32
9·05	3·27
10·42	1·33
2·50	8·65
3·22	13·00
4·10	12·09

13. The distances in links being, in successive order, 153, 210, 285, 312, 480, 542, write them in their proper places, each staff having had a chained distance.
14. Point out the checks upon the accuracy of the level book, and state the mode of checking the levelling itself.
15. Take the level from the box and set it up, and mention the adjustments which are needed at every station, and also those adjustments requisite to the true performance of the instrument.

22nd September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION—*Examiner, John Mulcahy, LL.D.*

1. If £540 at simple interest amount to £734 8*s.* in nine years, find the rate per cent.
2. Divide 325 by 8.7, and carry the quotient to five decimal places.
3. Divide $\frac{5}{11}$ by $\frac{1}{3}$, and explain the reason of the process.

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28th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m*

CIVIL LAW—*Examiner, Professor Heron.*

A. 1. What Roman institutions survived the Anglo-Saxon conquest of England?
2. From what portion of the Civil Law are uses derived? From what example was borrowed the idea of the writ of subpœna returnable into Chancery?
3. Define bailment. State the definitions which Lord Chief Justice Holt borrowed from the Civil Law, in *Coggs* v. *Bernard.*
4. The consolidation of the law under Justinian effected a remarkable change with respect to the *Jus Prætorium.* Mention an analogous feature of the recent law reforms in New York.
5. From what portion of the Civil Law is derived the equitable doctrine of Injunctions?
6. To what is *usufructus* analogous in the law of England?

B. 1. Upon what principle of Natural Law are obligations *ex delicto* founded?
2. What was the *condictio indebiti?* Mention a particular case in which an equitable defence arose to such an action.
3. Explain the doctrine of *imputatio.* What place has it in the law of England?
4. Explain the species of *novatio* called *delegatio.*
5. What difference in the law of procedure existed between the Roman *compensatio* and the English *set-off?*
6. There are four species of *maleficia* in the Roman law.

EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE.

20th September, 1853, *forenoon.*

SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE—*Examiner, Professor Murphy.*

1. Name the more obvious "organs" of an endogenous plant, and describe shortly the office of each organ.
2. Describe the process of the vegetation, nutrition, and growth of an endogenous plant.
3. If 200 grains of wheat plant (say 100 grains of the seed and 100 grains of straw, each in the ordinary state of dryness) be burned with access of air, what will be the amount of ash, of what ingredients composed, and in what proportion.
4. How may agricultural plants be classified with reference to the composition of their ash?
5. State your views as to the food of agricultural plants.
6. Give a classification of soils, with a definition of each of the classes.
7. Mention some of the more important physical properties of soils, and describe some simple means by which such properties may be estimated.
8. Give your views on the subject of meteorological influence on agriculture.
9. How does a superfluous amount of water affect an agricultural soil?
10. Name the proportions of the more valuable ingredients in a few of the more important of organic manures.
11. Do the same with respect to mineral manures.
12. What takes place when a mass of organic manure lies exposed to the action of the weather?

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1. Give the details of draining and deepening a wet shallow soil. State the considerations which would influence you in determining the depth and distance of the drains, and the nature of the draining material.
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10. Name the insects, with the families to which they belong, to the attacks of which farm stock is most liable; detail a few of the more important facts in the natural history of each, and the best means of preventing injury from them, and state the remedies when animals are attacked by them.

21st September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

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8. Also the angle between any two objects.
9. Five bearings, and lengths of the lines taken around a piece of ground being given, proceed to plot the work.
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11. Describe the construction and adjustments of the theodolite, and the principle of the vernier, reading the angle between two distant objects.
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14. Point out the checks upon the accuracy of the level book, and state the mode of checking the levelling itself.
15. Take the level from the box and set it up, and mention the adjustments which are needed at every station, and also those adjustments requisite to the true performance of the instrument.

22nd September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION—*Examiner, John Mulcahy, LL.D.*

1. If £540 at simple interest amount to £734 8*s.* in nine years, find the rate per cent.
2. Divide 325 by 8.7, and carry the quotient to five decimal places.
3. Divide $\frac{5}{11}$ by $\frac{1}{3}$, and explain the reason of the process.

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4. A and B perform a piece of work in 3 days. A, alone, can perform it in 4 days. How many days would B require?

5. Find the cube root of 405224.

6. If 7 men can reap 6 acres in 12 hours, how many men will reap 15 acres in 14 hours?

7. If 560 flagstones, each $1\frac{1}{3}$ feet square, will cover a court-yard, how many will be required for a yard twice the size, each flagstone being 14 inches by 9 inches.

8. The base of a prism is a right-angled isosceles triangle, whose hypotenuse is 10 feet; the altitude of the prism is 8 feet; required the solid content.

9. If the area of a circular sector be given, and also the length of the arc, how can the radius be found.

10. If the convex surface of a cylinder be equal in area to the two circular faces, what must be its altitude?

11. How is the area of the convex surface of a cone found?

12. Given the side of an equilateral triangle equal to 10 feet, prove that its altitude is $5\sqrt{3}$, and find the approximate value to four places of decimals.

23rd September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

CHEMISTRY—*Examiner, Edmund Ronalds, Ph. D.*

1. How do you account for the formation of dew?

2. What volume will 100 cubic inches of air, the barometer standing at 27 inches, occupy, if the mercurial column rise to 30 inches?

3. In what proportions, by weight and volume, are the constituent elements combined in water, and what function does water perform in sustaining vegetation?

4. Which ingredient of the atmosphere is most abundantly assimilated by plants; under what conditions does the assimilation take place, and how is the atmospheric supply kept up?

5. From what source is nitrogen afforded to plants, and into which class of vegetable compounds does it enter as an ingredient?

6. What is the composition of silica, in what forms and combinations does it chiefly occur in soils, and to which part of the vegetable structure is it peculiarly essential; how may the insoluble modification be rendered soluble; and to what useful purposes is it applied in combination with earthy and alkaline bases?

7. Name the inorganic compounds which principally constitute the ashes of plants.

8. Which ingredient of the ashes of plants is the most valuable as a commercial article; how do you account for its presence in the ash when it is not found in the natural juices, and how would you separate it from the other salts with which it is mixed?

9. What chemical function does lime perform when added to bog and clay soils respectively?

10. Why is it unprofitable to add burnt lime to a manure heap, and why is the addition of gypsum strongly recommended?

11. What is the object of adding oil of vitriol to bones, when the latter are to be employed as manure?

12. How does the chemical composition of clay differ from that of marl?

13. What quantity of ammonia (NH_3) will be afforded by one ton of the commercial sulphate of ammonia, if the latter contain 80 per cent. of the pure salt (NH_3, HO, SO_3).

N.B.—Equivalent of N = 14
" " H = 1
" " O = 8
" " S = 16

14. How do you account for the conversion of starch into sugar, as effected in the brewer's mash tun?

15. What are the proximate ingredients of wheaten flour, and how may they be separated from each other?

16. How is the spontaneous coagulation of milk explained, and what function does the rennet perform in the manufacture of cheese?

17. Explain, with the aid of symbols, the chemical change which occurs in dilute alcoholic solutions, such as beer or wine, when freely exposed to the air; and state why the product obtained under such circumstances is not so applicable to the preservation of meat as a similar substance obtained by a different process.

18. Why are cold and excessive exercise prejudicial to the accumulation of fat in animals?

19. What chemical compound is formed when skin is converted into leather?

20. What fertilizing agents are sought to be made available by carefully preserving the liquid manure of the farm yard?

23rd September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

PHYSICS—*Examiner, George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

1. A lever 4 feet long is attached at one end by a hinge to a fulcrum, and supported at the other by the finger. Five weights, of 1 lb. each, are hung from the lever at the distances of 6, 14, 20, 31, and 44 inches respectively from the fulcrum. Find the pressure on the finger.

2. A pressure of 27 lbs. makes with another pressure, unknown in magnitude, an angle of which the sine is ·473. They compound a resultant equal to 42 lbs. Find the magnitude of the unknown pressure, and the sine of the angle it makes with the resultant.

3. Find the velocity acquired by a railway train in running down a gradient of 2,164 feet,

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having a total fall of 26 feet, the force of gravity being 32·19, and the resistance of the air and friction being 9 lbs. per ton.

4. The pressure of a fluid on an immersed body is, at each point, proportional to the depth of immersion. By what simple apparatus is this law directly proved?

5. A gas contained in a vessel of 1,000 cubic inches, and kept at 100° C, sustains a pressure of 11 inches of mercury. How many inches will it sustain when compressed into a vessel of 450 inches, and raised to the temperature 120°?

NOTE.—Assume the gas's coefficient of expansion at ·00376.

6. Describe some experiments by which the latent heat (*a*) of water, and (*b*) of steam, can be measured, and state the result in each case.

7. Describe the mechanism (*a*) of the *reversing rod* in a locomotive, and (*b*) of the *air-pump* in a condenser, stating how any imperfection in the valves of the latter would affect the working of the engine.

8. Explain the terms, free electricity, and latent electricity. Illustrate the latter (*électricité dissimulée*) by certain experiments and apparatus which involve it.

9. One kind of electric telegraph is founded on an effect of electric currents on the magnetic needle; another kind on an effect of the same currents on soft iron. Give some account of the mechanism in each case.

10. (*a*) Look through a tumbler of water into the street. The movements of the passers by are reversed in direction. Explain this phenomenon.

(*b*) Turn your back on the window and look again into the tumbler. You may see with each eye a *coloured* image of the window. Account for this.

(*c*) Place a lighted candle on the table, and holding the tumbler above the level both of the eye and of the candle, look up at the surface of the water. A *bright* image of the flame is seen floating there. How is this formed?

11. The earth's figure being supposed spherical, how does astronomy determine its magnitude?

12. Explain the revolution of the seasons.

13. Explain the phenomenon called Harvest Moon.

14. Calculate the amount of work in excavating 8,000 cubic feet of earth and removing it to a distance of 360 feet, the material being such as to require three pickmen to two shovellers, and the filling of 500 barrows (each containing a cubic foot) being considered a day's work for a man; and estimate the cost of this work, allowing 2*s.* a day to each pickman, 1*s.* 9*d.* to each shoveller, and 1*s.* 3*d.* to each barrowman.

15. The breadth of a stream is 5 feet, its depth 2 feet, the mean velocity of the water 12 feet per minute, and the height of the fall 10 feet. Required the horse-power of the water-wheel which will do $\frac{7}{10}$ of the work of the water, and also the number of bushels of corn which the wheel will grind in a day of 11 hours.

16. Draw and explain some kind of intermitting fountain.

17. Explain the action of a hydraulic ram, such as is on view at present in the Dublin Exhibition.

18. An embankment of 20 feet in length, has for its transverse section a trapezoid 10 feet high, 8 feet broad at base, and 3 feet at top. The weight of each cubic foot of its material is 130 lb.

(*a*) What is its stability?

(*b*) Will it resist the pressure of 9 feet depth of water?

24th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ZOOLOGY—*Examiner, Dr. Dickie.*

1. State the general character of animal as contrasted with vegetable organisms.

2. State the general characters of the teeth in man as compared with those of Carnivora and Herbivora.

3. State, and briefly define, the classes comprehended in the Vertebrata.

4. Give the species, genus, order, and class to which the sheep and turkey respectively belong. Explain also the import of the term *variety*, and illustrate by examples.

5. Mention peculiarities of the alimentary canal in birds, having reference to the nature of the food, and give examples.

BOTANY.

1. Why are certain plants called vascular and others cellular? Explain the general differences between them implied by the above terms.

2. Describe the corolla of the common bean, stating the number of its pieces and their relative size; give the technical name of such corolla.

3. By what means does the common pea cling to other objects? Explain the nature of the organs in question.

4. State the class and order to which you would refer the oak. Explain also on what principle the probable age of such a tree might be ascertained.

5. State what principles would guide you in preserving the vitality of seeds.

24th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY—*Examiner, Frederick M'Coy, F.G.S.L., Hon. F.C.P.S.*

1. What do you understand by a "simple form" and "a combination" in crystals? Draw singly the figures of a cube, an octahedron, and a dodecahedron, and a figure combining them all.

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2. Describe the so-called primary forms of crystals, grouping them under their proper crystalline systems.

3. State the circumstances under which carbonate of lime will crystallize as arragonite, or as calcareous spar respectively; and those which influence the crystallization of sulphur, sometimes in one system of crystals and sometimes in another.

4. Give the chemical and crystallographic distinctions between albite and common felspar, also the differences of china clay from both of them.

5. Give the chemical and crystallographic characters of galena, iron pyrites, copper pyrites, quartz, and hornblende.

6. Draw a vertical section, showing all the members of the carboniferous series in proper order, and mention a few of the genera of fossils, distinguishing rocks of this age from those immediately above and below them.

7. To what part of the series does the "cornbrash" of English geologists belong?

8. Draw a horizontal section, showing the relative positions of the Gault, the Kimmeridge clay, the Oxford clay, and the Lias clays, with the intermediate strata, and mention the more common fossils by which these different clays may be discriminated.

9. State the minerals which enter into the composition of granite, protogine, syenite, greenstone, gneiss, and mica slate, respectively.

HONOR EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES PASSED FOR DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE.

27th September, 1853, *afternoon.*

SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE—*Examiner, Professor Murphy.*

1. Take any reliable analysis of a fertile wheat soil, take also into account the amount of the food of plants obtainable from the atmosphere, and endeavour to show therefrom the number of crops of wheat (of four quarters each of grain, and a ton of straw) which theory indicates as capable of being produced by such land, without the application of manure by the farmer.

2. Taking for granted that ammonia, phosphates, and soda are the important ingredients in manure, what quantity of farm-yard manure, or of guano, or of bone-dust, or of a combination of them, would be required to produce a crop of 40 tons of Swedish turnips, per acre, on land of fair quality, well cultivated, but quite exhausted of organic manure by previous cropping?

3. Prepare a ground-plan sketch of farm offices suited to a farm of 200 acres of mixed husbandry.

4. Draw up what you consider to be the best method of farm book-keeping.

5. Given the girth of an ox, 8 feet, and the length, 6 feet, required the weight of the four quarters, with the reason for any formula you may use.

6. What are the "points" which indicate excellence in the horse, the ox, the sheep, and the pig.

28th September, 1853, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

CHEMISTRY—*Examiner, Edmund Ronalds, Ph. D.*

1. How do you account for the appearance of a cloud in the receiver of an air pump upon the first stroke of the exhausting piston, and what natural phenomenon may be similarly explained?

2. What ingredients are essential to render a soil fertile, and in about what proportions should these be present?

3. How would you proceed to ascertain the following facts relative to the character of a soil?—

Specific gravity.
Quantity of moisture.
Quantity of organic matter.
Relative proportions of sand and clay.
Relative quantities of soluble and insoluble matter.
Quantity of lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, earthy phosphates, and alkali.

4. What will be the effect of continued drought upon surface soil, rich in saline ingredients, and resting upon a sandy substratum?

5. State the differences, in composition, between felspar and hornblende, and why the soils derived from the disintegration of trap rocks are more fruitful than those resulting from the decomposition of granite.

6. What important fertilizing ingredient does the urine of man contain, which is absent in that of the cow, horse, and sheep?

7. What is the composition of the ammonio-magnesian phosphate, and how may it be economically obtained from human urine, according to Boussingault, and in about what quantity?

8. How do you explain the spontaneous decomposition which renders the urine alkaline, on exposure to the atmosphere?

9. What chemical tests would you employ to distinguish between hydraulic, magnesian, and ordinary limestone?

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10. What is the general composition of the fossil bodies known by the name of coprolites, and for what substances, and in what form, are they employed as substitutes in agriculture?

11. What is the average composition of genuine guano?

12. What simple experiments and observations should be made in selecting a specimen of guano?

13. How would you proceed to analyse a specimen of guano, so as to ascertain its real agricultural value?

14. What is the function ascribed by Liebig to common salt, in the animal economy, and how have these views been confirmed by the experiments of Boussingault, on the feeding of cattle?

15. Liebig classifies the ordinary agricultural plants under three heads, according to the preponderance of some one ingredient in their ash. Name the three classes, with some of the plants belonging to each.

16. Of what substances is the soil liable to be chiefly deprived by long continued dairy husbandry?

17. Why is it necessary that grazing land, employed for the production of wool, should be well supplied with sulphates?

18. Describe the chemical processes concerned in the preparation and baking of bread.

19. Why is bread prepared from the whole flour said to be more nutritious than when the finest flour only is employed?

20. How would you ascertain the amount of nitrogen contained in an organic substance?

28th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

SURVEYING AND MAPPING—*Examiner, Samuel Downing, A.M.*

1. Describe the "contour line," pointing out, by a sketch, the manner in which a system of contour lines gives the necessary relief to a map or projection.

2. State, in detail, the method of surveying for contours, the data required, the mode of proceeding in the field, and subsequent plotting on the map.

3. Point out the application of these lines, when given on a map, to the laying out and comparison of lines of intercommunication—to drainage and irrigation.

4. What is the conventional sign by which they are distinguished on the Ordnance Maps from other lines, such as the boundary lines of the several denominations; pointing out the distinction between contour lines actually plotted, and those that have been filled in; and in the former the actual points at which the staff was held.

5. Give the investigation of the rule for the correction of staff readings in levelling—

(*a*) For curvature of the earth.

(*b*) For curvature with refraction.

6. A level in good adjustment is set up on elevated ground, and the sill of a window, 1 mile, 3 furlongs distant, coincides with the horizontal line in the diaphragm; what is the difference of altitude of the two places in feet, and which is the higher point?

7. Express the scale of a map by a decimal fraction, and point out the advantages of this mode of the notation of scales, taking as examples the scales of the Ordnance Maps, 6 inches to one mile, 5 feet to one mile, and 1 inch to one mile.

8. A farm road has to be constructed from the point A to B, at an inclination of one in 25, over a line whose section is contained in the following field notes [*given in manuscript*], plot the section, and calculate from field-book the depths and heights of cutting and embankment at every 50 links.

9. The slopes of the cutting and embankments being $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, and the road at formation level being 15 feet wide, state—

(*a*) The widths of ground required at the same points as in No. 8.

(*b*) Also the cubic quantity of the earth-work.

10. How would you determine the true meridian approximately, and from it deduce the variation of the compass?

11. Plot and ink in the following field notes [*given in manuscript*] of a traverse of a road taken with the theodolite.

12. Two base lines in a survey are found to intersect in a pond of water; how do you determine their respective lengths at this point, thus inaccessible.

13. From a point A, in a boundary between two properties, it is required to lay out a straight fence to some point D in the right line N M so that each have the same acreage.

14. It is required to ink in this complete pencil drawing of the map of a farm, to show the requisite skill as a draughtsman.

29th September, 1853, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY—*Examiner, Frederick M'Coy, F.G.S.L., Hon. F.C.P.S.*

1. Explain the formation and use of the scale of hardness, enumerating the minerals of which it is composed in proper order, with the numbers by which their hardness is indicated.

2. Write down the chemical formulæ of the potash and soda felspars, calcareous spar, tinstone, and iron pyrites, and mention the system to which crystals of each belong.

3. If one lateral edge of a pyramidal crystal be modified, how many edges will be

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similarly and simultaneously modified? How many if a terminal edge? How many if one edge of a cubic crystal?

4. Explain what is meant by isomorphism and dimorphism, naming a few minerals as remarkable examples of each.

5. State the method of making a geological map, and finally of making a geological section from the same map when completed, illustrating your observations by drawings.

6. What is the position and chemical character of the more important iron ore in the coal measures?

7. Mention some of the plants diagnostic of the true palæozoic coal, and some of those characterizing the oolitic coal deposits.

8. Explain the way in which "faults" in strata are often connected with springs of water at the surface.

9. Describe the general characters and precise geological position of the more valuable cretaceous and tertiary manures.

10. Describe the geological circumstances which, in Cornwall, mark the most richly metalliferous lines of country.

30th September, 1853, *forenoon.*

PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE—*Examiner, Professor Murphy.*

1. Given a wet, shallow, argillaceous soil, with a sufficient outfall, under 300 feet of elevation, and worth, in its unimproved state, 10*s.* per statute acre; required a detailed account of the best means of improving it, with the cost of each operation, and the probable increased annual value of the improved land.

2. Detail the best mode of improving a tract of deep bog, worth, in its present state, 6*d.* per acre, per annum, clay or limestone gravel obtainable at the distance of one mile. Give the average cost of each operation, and the probable increased annual value of the reclaimed land.

3. Give an estimate, showing the advantage of good over bad culture on land of medium quality.

4. Can you refer to experiments performed with a view to determine the best mode of fattening cattle? State which you consider best, and your reasons for such opinion.

5. Name some of the usual rotations of crops adopted on various soils, and give your view on the subject of rotations.

6. Detail, as concisely as you can, the principles of land valuation.

III.—LIST of CANDIDATES who obtained DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, and HONORS, on Monday, 10th October, 1853.

1. *For the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.*

Robert Gillespie,* Belfast.
John Breaky, Belfast.
Thomas Coghlan, Cork.
Cornelius Barry Delany, Cork.
Robert Dick, Belfast.
William Hegarty, Cork.
John M'Coy, Cork.
Patrick James Molloy, Cork.
James William Thomas Smith, Belfast.

2. *For the Degree of Master in Arts.*

Richard Blair Bagley, Cork.
Boyle William Coghlan, Cork.
Charles Winston Duggan, Galway.
Robert Dunlop, Belfast.
Thomas Henry, Belfast.
Moffatt Jackson, Belfast.
William Lupton, Belfast.
Henry Hickman Morgan, Cork.
David Hill M'Murtry, Belfast.
Mathias O'Keeffe, Cork.
James Wilson, Belfast.

3. *For the Degree of Bachelor in Arts.*

John Barrett, Cork.
William Bole, Belfast.
William A. Browne, Galway.
Richard Bullen, Cork.
John Camac, Belfast.
Andrew Commins, Cork.
John O'Beirne Crowe, Belfast.
Jeremiah J. Dowling, Cork.
John Greenlees, Belfast.
Robert Hart, Belfast.
Patrick Joseph Hughes, Galway.
Thomas Dunbar Ingram, Belfast.
John Jennings, Belfast.
Christopher Marceet Keane, Galway
William King, Galway.
Dominick L. M'Dermott, Galway.
Edward M'Namara, Cork.
John O'Brien, Cork.
Denis B. O'Flyn, Cork.
William Page, Cork.
David Ross, Belfast.
John Anderson Smith, Galway.
James Swanton, Cork.
Richard Wall, Cork.
John Witherow, Belfast.

4. *For the Degree of LL.B.*

Thomas Dunbar Ingram, Belfast.

5. *For the Diploma of Elementary Law.*

Christopher Marceet Keane, Galway

* This gentleman passed for his Degree in 1852.

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6. *For the Diploma of Agriculture.*
James Hardiman, Galway.

7. *For Certificate of having passed first Medical Examination.*
Eugene O'Leary, Cork.

IV.—Return of Honors voted by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland to Successful Candidates at the Examination ended on 10th October, 1853.

In the Faculty of Medicine.

1st Honor—An Exhibition, value £20, and a Gold Medal, John M'Coy, M.D.
3rd Honor—An Exhibition, value £5, and a Gold Medal, . Robert Dick, M.D.

In the Faculty of Arts.—A.M. Honors.

Classics.

Honor—An Exhibition of £15, and a Gold Medal, . . Richard Blair Bagley, A.M.
Extra Honor (at recommendation of Examiners)—£10, . James Wilson, A.M.

English Philology and Criticism, Logic, Metaphysics, or Political Economy and Jurisprudence.

Honor—An Exhibition of £15, and a Gold Medal, . . Robert Dunlop, A.M.
Extra Honor (at recommendation of Examiners)—£5, . Moffatt Jackson.

Mathematical and Physical Sciences.

Honor—An Exhibition of £15, and a Gold Medal, . . William Lupton.
Extra Honor (at recommendation of Examiners)—£5, and a Gold Medal, ... Mathias O'Keeffe.

Experimental and Natural Sciences.

Honor—An Exhibition of £15, and a Gold Medal, . . Charles Winston Duggan.
Extra Honor (at recommendation of Examiners)—£5, . David Hill M'Murtry.

A.B. Honors.

Ancient Classical Languages and Literature.

1st Honor—An Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal, Richard Wall, A.B.
2nd Honor—An Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal, John O'Beirne Crowe, A.B.

English Language and Literature.

1st Honor—An Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal, Robert Hart, A.B.
2nd Honor—An Exhibition, value £5, and a Gold Medal, . Patrick Joseph Hughes, A.B.

Modern Foreign Languages.

1st Honor—An Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal, Richard Wall, A.B.
2nd Honor—An Exhibition, value £5, and a Gold Medal, . Patrick Joseph Hughes, A.B.

Mathematics.

2nd Honor—An Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal, John O'Brien, A.B.
3rd Honor—A Gold Medal, ... Richard Bullen, A.B.

Natural Philosophy.

1st Honor—An Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal, John O'Brien, A.B.
2nd Honor—An Exhibition, value £5, and a Gold Medal, . James Swanton, A.B.

Chemistry, and Chemical Physics.

1st Honor—An Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal, Andrew Commins, A.B.
2nd Honor—An Exhibition, value £5, and a Gold Medal, . John Anderson Smith, A.B.

Natural Sciences.

1st Honor—An Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal, John Witherow, A.B.
2nd Honor—An Exhibition, value £5, and a Gold Medal, . Dominic L. M'Dermott, A.B.

Logics and Metaphysics.

1st Honor—An Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal, Robert Hart, A.B.
2nd Honor—An Exhibition, value £5, and a Gold Medal, . William A. Browne, A.B.
Extra Honor (at recommendation of Examiners)—£5, . Dominic L. M'Dermott.

Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

1st Honor—An Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal, David Ross, A.B.
2nd Honor—An Exhibition, value £5, and a Gold Medal, . Thomas Dunbar Ingram, A.B.
Extra Honor (at recommendation of Examiners)—£5, . P. J. Hughes, A.B.

Celtic Languages.

Honor—An Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal, . J. O'Beirne Crowe, A.B.

In the Faculty of Law.

Honor—An Exhibition of £15, and a Gold Medal, . . T. Dunbar Ingram, A.B., LL.B.

Elementary Law.

Honor—An Exhibition of £10, and a Gold Medal, . . C. Marceet Keane, A.B.

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IV.—Report of a Public Meeting of the Queen's University in Ireland, held in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, 10th October, 1853

A meeting of the Queen's University was held on this day, for the purpose of conferring degrees upon Students in the Provincial Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway. The ceremony took place in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, which was fitted up for the accommodation of the members of the University, the candidates, and a large number of visiters. A large assembly, including the Senate of the University, the Professors and Students of the Colleges, arrayed in their collegiate costumes, and a considerable number of visiters, attended on the occasion. Shortly before three o'clock, the hour appointed for the meeting, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by his Aides-de-camp in waiting, arrived from the Viceregal Lodge, and took his place at the head of the hall, beside the Vice-Chancellor, at each side of whom sat the other members of the Senate, invested with their official robes. Amongst those who assembled were:—

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, Vice-Chancellor; His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon. F. Blackburne, Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.; Rev. P. S. Henry, D.D., President of Queen's College, Belfast; Sir Robert Kane, President of Queen's College, Cork; Edward Berwick, Esq., President of Queen's College, Galway; Dr. Corrigan, the Chief Secretary for Ireland; the Very Rev. the Dean of the Chapel Royal, the Marquis of Kildare, the Earl of Harrowby, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Right Hon. Baron Greene, Right Hon. J. Hatchell, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, Mr. Justice Jackson, Mr. Commissioner Longfield, Sir W. Hamilton, Sir H. Marsh, Dr. Twiss, Dr. Banks, Mr. Corballis, Professor Heron, Dr. Hatchell, Mr. Commissioner Baldwin, Dr. Owens, Deputy Governor of the Apothecaries' Hall; Dr. Hancock, Alderman Andrews, &c.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Senate having taken their seats,

The Vice-Chancellor rose and said—The Senate of the Queen's University is again assembled in this hall to fulfil the most important of its functions, that of conferring degrees and honors on the several Students who have attended at our examinations from the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, of Cork, and of Galway; and it is most gratifying and encouraging to find that the numbers so attending progressively increase. On the last occasion of our meeting for the like purpose, in October, 1852, degrees were conferred on thirty-three Students: we have now before us twenty-five who have passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, eleven for that for Master of Arts, and eight for the degree of Doctor of Medicine—in all forty-six Students; of whom eighteen are from the Queen's College of Belfast, twenty from that of Cork, and eight from that of Galway. And twenty-seven of those Students have successfully competed in their respective departments of study for the honors we have proposed to confer on the present occasion. It was my pleasing duty, at our last meeting in this hall, to announce the high opinion entertained by the Examiners of the manner in which the Students then before us had passed through the examinations—as well those for degrees and diplomas as those of a more difficult character, by which the competition for honors was determined. I have, on this occasion, to convey a similar tribute of their general approval of the answering of the Students, on the part of the eminent and learned individuals who have discharged the duties of Examiners at the late examinations; and I believe it will be found, when the papers of this examination shall be laid before the public, that it has been, in all the branches of science and learning comprised within the range of our course of studies, well fitted to test the application and develop the acquirements of the Students, to have demanded no ordinary or superficial preparation, and to satisfy the public that the young men who have passed through this ordeal with success have come from institutions well designed for all the purposes of sound and useful instruction, and fully provided with teachers of great learning, intelligence, and assiduity in their several departments; and, further, that they must have diligently availed themselves of the means of instruction thus provided for their education. That education takes a wide and useful range through the fields of literature and science, and I think I may say of it that if there be as yet in it any thing incomplete, it nevertheless approximates very nearly to all that is demanded by the advancing spirit of the age for the institution of a general system of collegiate studies. It will not be out of place on this occasion, that I should advert to some of the details of the course of studies thus established, and to observe upon them as in connexion with the Ordinances prescribed by this University for the guidance of candidates for its degrees and honors. That course, it is determined, shall comprise a period of three years, during which the Student is to pursue in some one or other of the Queen's Colleges the following branches of literature and science:—The Greek and Latin Languages, the English Language, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Logic, Chemistry, the Principles of Zoology and Botany, Natural Philosophy, History, and English Literature, Physical Geography; and to these is to be added the study of Metaphysics, or that of Jurisprudence and Political Economy, at the option of the Student. Under some of these general divisions of study, many special studies are arranged, as, for instance, when I turn to the description of the business of the class of Natural Philosophy, in the announcements of the College lectures of the Professors, I find it declared to consist of demonstrations of the principles of Mechânics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Optics, and Astronomy; and the course of Chemistry embraces, in addition to Chemistry proper, the general properties of heat, Galvanism, and Electro-magnetism, together with their more important applications to the arts. In other branches like divisions will be found. The course of study thus indicated is, as I have stated,

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to be pursued during a period of three years, in one or other of the Colleges; not, however in all those branches simultaneously during the entire term, but in a certain order of arrangement for each successive year, the details of which it is unnecessary to enter into. To assure us that this has been well and faithfully observed, the Ordinances of the Senate require that every candidate for its degrees should produce certificates from the Professors and authorities of the several Colleges of his having so pursued these courses of study, and of his having passed the annual examinations of his College, and been found sufficiently qualified to be admitted to the examination for a degree. They do not, however, exact from him that he should, in that final examination, answer in all those several branches. A certain range of selection is left open to the candidate as to some of the subjects of his previous studies, while a successful examination in others is made essential to his obtaining the degree. Those, then, considered as of necessary obligation, are the Greek and Latin Languages, and the literature of each; one Modern Language, at the least; and Mathematics. The other branches of study are divided into three groups, comprising subjects having some analogous relations to, or connexion with, each other; in one of which groups, to be selected by himself, the candidate must also be expected to answer. These observations apply to the ordinary degree of Bachelor of Arts, that most usually taken by Students of all Universities. Other degrees are, however, sought for special or professional purposes; and in reference to the first of those in our Universities, that of Master of Arts, the Senate have adopted the principle, which is also adopted in the London University, of making the degree a real test of merit and study, instead of permitting it to be assumed, as in the older Universities, almost as a matter of course, after the lapse of a few years from the time of obtaining the Bachelor's degree. To this end we require that the candidate for this degree should be submitted to a special examination, preceded by the study of extended courses of some of the more important branches of learning to which he had applied himself in the undergraduate course. We, on the other hand, have not thought fit to relegate the Student to a collegiate life for any considerable time, at a period when his time and energies might more fitly be devoted to the special studies of some important profession. The candidate for the degree of A.M. may present himself for examination at the expiration of one year from the attainment of that of Bachelor of Arts, and after an attendance in the interval for two terms on a course of lectures in one of the Queen's Colleges on some of the subjects of the course of study in which he submits to be examined. We did not think it expedient wholly to disconnect the studies for this second and higher degree from the College in which the candidate had prepared himself for the first. A somewhat similar course has been adopted by the Senate in relation to the other degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws, the attainment of which must be preceded by special examinations and additional courses of study, embracing that of certain branches of Common Law, Constitutional Law, and Medical Jurisprudence. But to the public, the most vitally important in all the degrees that can be conferred by any University is that of Doctor of Medicine. When we consider the duties, the powers, and the responsibilities of those who enter on the administration of the functions intrusted to the medical faculty, it is impossible to estimate too highly the care that should be taken on the part of all public authorities instituted for the purpose of giving the sanction of degrees and diplomas for the exercise of those functions, to see that nothing shall be wanting that can give a safe guarantee to the world, of the knowledge and the skill of the individual so to be invested with their solemn testimonium. Fully impressed with this conviction, the Senate of the Queen's University have endeavoured to meet the exigencies of its position in regard to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and, with the efficient assistance of those of its body who are more immediately connected with the profession, have laid down a course of study varied and comprehensive in its nature, and embracing all the recognised branches of medical science, to be pursued by the Students who would seek the sanction of its degree. This course is extended over a period of four years, divided into two periods of two years each; and the candidates, before admission to the degree, must pass two examinations, respectively comprehending the subjects of each period of study. Endowed, as the several Queen's Colleges are, with professorships in those several departments, and boasting, as I believe they may very confidently do, that the chairs are filled by men eminent for their knowledge and attainments, and abundantly qualified to convey to the Students the highest degree of professional knowledge, it has not, however, been thought wise or prudent, in the constitution of the University, to restrict the candidates to attendance merely on the lectures of their collegiate professors. It was thought, and wisely thought, to be for the advantage of the Students, and, through them, for that of the public, that each might be free in the wide world of medical science to choose for one branch of his pursuit some place of special study—to select for another some lecturer or professor of more especial eminence in his particular department,—or to devote himself for a time to attendance on practical details in some locality more amply supplied with opportunities for their illustration than could be enjoyed within the limits of the provincial institution. Accordingly, for the attainment of this degree, the Student is not bound to pursue all his academic studies in the Queen's Colleges; and her Majesty's Charter has provided that it shall be sufficient that at least one-third of the course of medical lectures has been attended in one of those institutions. I do not go into the details of the course of studies prescribed by the Senate for the candidates for this degree. They are set forth at large in the printed ordinances of the University. They are for the more especial consideration of the professional world, and I believe they are entirely adequate to their purpose.

On the last occasion of our meeting in this hall, I stated that, in addition to the degrees which we are required to confer, the Senate had determined to give special certificates or

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diplomas to the Students in Law, in Engineering, and in Agriculture. There is some novelty, but, I believe, sound utility in this arrangement. Though not, technically speaking, degrees, those diplomas are in the nature of them. They are attainable only on a special examination in the respective departments, and after courses of study particularly designed for the purpose of training the Students in the knowledge of the subjects in which the examinations are to be conducted. The course prescribed for the Students of law may, perhaps, only be of interest to members of the legal profession, but those for the diplomas of medicine and agriculture are deserving of general notice, as showing the character and extent of that information which is conveyed in the respective colleges in those now most important branches of knowledge, and the amount of attainment in them which our diploma testifies to be possessed by the person on whom it is conferred. I think that it might be of some consequence that this particular branch of our arrangements should be more generally known. I believe these courses of study and examination comprise much of all that practically and theoretically can be suggested for the education of the lawyer and the agriculturist; and I would hope that on future occasions we shall have a numerous class of candidates for diplomas, which, in testifying to the possession of such acquirements on the part of the successful Students, cannot fail to commend them to profitable employment in their respective departments. In all the branches of learning and science in which we confer degrees and diplomas, special honors have been instituted, to be obtained on a separate examination; and, as I have already stated, at the recent examination, twenty-seven Students have been found worthy of being so distinguished. For the particular subject of their examinations, and for many other details of interest and importance connected with the course of study to which I have adverted, I must, on the present occasion, content myself with referring to our printed Ordinances, to which I do not hesitate to invite the attention of all who are solicitous to diffuse among the youth of our country the advantages of sound and comprehensive education. I desire, in the same spirit, and for the same object, to direct the inquiries of those who are interested in the subject, to the works of classic and scientific learning, in which the Students of the Colleges are instructed, and which form the groundwork of the lectures of the Professors. They will be found enumerated in detail in the published reports of the proceedings and calendars of those institutions; and I think I may safely say, that they comprehend the writings of the most eminent classic authors, of the most profound critics, of the ablest logicians, and of the most gifted of the great instructors of science, in all the varied branches of her vast dominion. The material adjuncts and helps to study to be found in the Queen's Colleges, are not undeserving of mention. In each there is a public library of ancient and modern literature, a museum of natural history, a collection of apparatus for the demonstration of the principles of natural philosophy, and collections especially devoted to the pursuits of the medical profession. These are all, no doubt, of recent origin and collection. If they cannot, as in older institutions, boast of the accumulations of ages of learned benevolence or patriotic bounty, yet they are in many sections of their respective subjects most valuable, and in some not far from being complete; and, speaking from my personal observation of them all, I may say, that the wonder is that in these departments so much has been already done. What remains will, I hope, be not long found wanting. They are departments of vast importance; they require annual care and annual augmentation; and I would fain hope, that the liberal assistance of the legislature will not be asked for in vain, whenever an appeal is made to it for advancement of objects of such importance to the well-being of these great foundations, and through them to the diffusion in our provinces of scientific and useful knowledge. To the extent of this knowledge, or, I should say, to the enumeration of the several branches into which it is arranged in our course of education, perhaps, little as regards the Students could successfully be added. Situated, however, as the Colleges are—in the centres of important districts—it may, perhaps, be thought that they might be made instrumental to the diffusion of more varied and ornamental branches of instruction. To some, on the other hand, it may appear, that in the course of studies in the Colleges, as they are made obligatory by the requisites of our University Ordinances, too much is exacted from the youthful mind, and that too many subjects of study, each in itself demanding earnest and undivided attention, are crowded into a space too limited for the proper application of the faculties of the Students to so varied a course. I know that this has been with some, whose opinions are entitled to great weight, a topic of serious consideration and doubt. I am sure that if, on examination and inquiry, it shall be found by the Senate that amendment is called for, such amendment will be made, as far as is consistent with our determination and our ability to keep faith, if I may say so, with the world, and to give to no man an authentication of learning on a shallow and unsound examination. But I confess, that to this time at least, I do not share in the opinions of those who think that the course of study prescribed is over arduous, unnecessary, or oppressively extensive; and if I wanted an answer to the objections, I have to look before me and I find it. It is in the numbers now presented to us who have gone through this course of training, who have pursued the studies thus prescribed, who have undergone and passed the examination by which their proficiency is fully attested; and, I may add, more especially in the class of those who have, in addition to the ordinary examination, competed for, and obtained the honors now about to be conferred upon them—honors impossible of attainment but by the possession of a profound and accurate knowledge of the most important of the subjects comprised in the collegiate studies in which for the last three years they have been severally engaged. Looking, then, to this honourable array—looking back to the class of Graduates who presented themselves in like manner in the year 1852, I am relieved of any serious apprehension for the further progress of those now engaged, or who are about to engage, in the studies of the Queen's Colleges, that they will find the course beyond their

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power of mind or of application. I would say to them, if any encouragement is required to excite the energies of the youthful Students, look onward to this vanguard of your collegiate ranks—see that, if difficulties there are, they have been overcome by them—set yourselves steadily to the same honourable pursuit, and be satisfied that, as in everything else in life, so in collegiate studies, what has been done before can be done again, if only the attempt be made with attention, with energy, and with perseverance. I have nothing to add to the observations I felt it my duty to make at our last meeting in this hall, in reference to the moral and religious instruction and conduct of the Students in the Queen's Colleges. These institutions are not, nor were they designed to be, schools for the special training in theological studies of those who purpose to devote themselves to the sacred offices of the ministry in any religious denomination; but the provisions of the Statute under which they have been founded, and those of the Royal Charter by which they are regulated, have been framed with careful regard to the constant supervision of the habits and conduct of the Students, and their regular observance of religious duties, by the institution of licensed boarding-houses in the respective localities in which the Colleges are situated, and the appointment of those most invaluable officers, the Deans of Residence. I have again to express my regret that we are deprived of the honour and advantage of the presence of our Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon, who would so much better have filled the place, which, in his absence, it is my duty to occupy. I am sure that this Senate, and the authorities and Professors of the College, will acknowledge that the weighty and most responsible duties in which his Lordship must now be anxiously engaged, could not possibly admit of his taking part in the proceedings of this day; and I also feel, that with me they will believe, that amidst those duties he does not cease to regard our course with the deepest interest, or to give his warmest wishes to the success of this institution, to the constitution of which he devoted his best attention and his most zealous exertions when administering the viceroyalty of Ireland.

Dr. Ball, the Secretary, then called over the names of the candidates for degrees, at the same time handing the official document attesting the degrees in the several orders to the Vice-Chancellor, who presented it to each as he advanced.

The degrees and honors having been distributed to the successful candidates,

The Vice-Chancellor then said—May it please your Excellency, having now arrived at the close of our proceedings, it becomes my pleasing duty to convey to your Excellency the thanks of the Senate of the Queen's University for the honour conferred upon them by your presence upon this occasion, and also for the prompt attention which you have invariably paid to the communications made by them to your Excellency, when they asked your sanction of certain Ordinances which they had found it necessary to adopt in reference to those Colleges. The Charter of this University has made the Lord Lieutenant the patron of the institution; and in obedience to its directions, I have now the honour of presenting to your Excellency the report of the Senate for the year ending September, 1853. The statements in that document will, I believe, fully bear out the opinion which I ventured to express last year, that the gentlemen selected by the Senate to fill the position of Professors and Teachers in the new Colleges, have well and faithfully discharged the important duties committed to their hands. In the course of your Excellency's late tour to the wes ern parts of Ireland, you paid a visit to the College at Galway; and I think I may say, without hesitation, that, through the appliances presented by the course of study adopted in that institution, much has been already accomplished towards advancing the cause of sound education in the province of Connaught. Your Excellency did not find the course of study in actual progress in that College, because your visit took place during the vacation, and when the Students were dispersed to their respective homes; but had it been otherwise, your Excellency would have found that, notwithstanding the many difficulties with which that institution is incumbered, it has progressed in a comparatively successful manner; so much so, indeed, that in spite of all these difficulties, if we consider the number of inhabitants in that province, it will be found that the number of Students in the College of Galway, actually exceeds the proportion that would be expected from a comparison of the populations of Ulster and Munster with that of Connaught. On future occasions I trust that these Colleges will furnish a larger number of Students than have assembled on the present occasion. They are as yet, comparatively speaking, in their infancy. They require and call for the aid and encouragement of all who are interested in the progress of sound education; and I am sure they will receive from your Excellency every support and assistance which your distinguished position will enable you to bestow. In conclusion, I have to express, on the part of the Presidents and Professors of the several Colleges, their cordial thanks for the honour your Excellency has conferred upon them by your presence on this occasion, and their earnest hope that on future occasions they may be enabled to present a larger number of Students to receive the degrees and honors conferred by the Queen's University.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant then rose and said—Mr. Vice-Chancellor and members of the Senate, a compliment paid by so distinguished a body as the Senate of the Queen's University, is one of no ordinary value, and I therefore receive with pleasure that which you have just paid to me. I have witnessed these proceedings with great gratification. They are indeed peculiarly interesting to me, for it was my good fortune to have assisted in the foundation, if I may so speak, of this University. (Applause.) I was a member, nine years ago, of the Government of which the late Sir Robert Peel was the head; and holding the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. I then aided in framing the act which created the three Colleges which are now connected with this University. The establishment of this University has crowned and completed that beneficial measure, and I rejoice that I have been an assistant in promoting so good a work. I believe that in no country is there any College in which the instruction

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given is superior to that which the Students of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland receive; and I believe that there is no University in any country whose honors, considered as a stamp of merit, deserve to be more highly prized, than those conferred by the University whose Senate I have the honour of addressing. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, I rejoice to find the number of candidates for honors and for degrees has greatly increased; it is a gratifying indication of the estimation in which those distinctions are held; and I rejoice to find also, from the report of the Examiners, that the result of the examinations has been most satisfactory, that the Students have shown that they have diligently employed the time past in those Colleges, and that they have had the advantage of able, of zealous, and of learned, instructors. I hope the members of the governing bodies of these Colleges will always remember that it is on their cordial co-operation, each with the other, and on a due subordination to the heads, that the maintenance of discipline must depend, and that on the maintenance of discipline depend the welfare and the well-being of the Colleges. I hope that the young men who have this day graduated will readily discern the true nature of their position, that they will look upon it as a stepping-stone in their onward course—a stepping-stone upon which they are to take but a momentary stand, and from which they are to advance, unaided by the helping hand upon which they have hitherto rested. I congratulate them, and especially those who have gained honors, upon the success which they have already achieved, which will, I trust, be an incentive to them to future exertions in the acquirement and application of sound and useful knowledge; but I would exhort them, at the same time, not to allow their time or their thoughts to be so entirely engrossed, even by those laudable pursuits, as to forget that they have yet a still higher and more sacred duty—that they will not forget the duty which they owe to God, or be unmindful of his laws. (Applause.)

His Excellency, with the Vice-Chancellor and Senate then retired, and the proceedings concluded.

V.—Returns of Students attending the following Medical Schools and Hospitals have been received during the year ended June, 1854.

Medical Schools of—	Hospitals.	Lying-in Hospitals.
Trinity College.	Jervis-street.	Rotunda.
Queen's College, Belfast.	City of Dublin.	Coombe.
Queen's College, Cork.	House of Industry.	Cork
Queen's College, Galway.	S. and N. Infirmary, Cork.	
Royal College of Surgeons.	Meath.	
Apothecaries' Hall.	Belfast.	
Carmichael School.	Mercer's.	
Original, Peter-street.	Galway Infirmary and Fever Hospital.	
Dublin, Peter-street.	Steevens'.	

Students who purport to present themselves for examination for Medical Degrees in the Queen's University, should ascertain that their names are returned for any Medical Lectures they may attend, lest in consequence of such returns not having been supplied, their qualifications should be deemed insufficient when they so present themselves; and lecturers who are willing to make the required returns, and who have not received the necessary forms through the Registrars of the respective institutions, should cause application to be made for them.

VI.—An Estimate of the sum that will probably be required to defray the Expenses of the Queen's University in Ireland, for the year ending 31st March, 1854.

Two Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-nine Pounds.

Salaries of Examiners.	£	s.	d.
1. In Greek,	100	0	0
2. In Latin,	100	0	0
3. In Modern Languages,	40	0	0
4. In Celtic Languages,	20	0	0
5. In Mathematics,	100	0	0
6. In Logic and Metaphysics,	50	0	0
7. In Chemistry,	100	0	0
8. In Zoology and Botany,	75	0	0
9. In Natural Philosophy,	100	0	0
10. In English Literature,	40	0	0
11. In Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography,	50	0	0
12. In Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	40	0	0
13. In Theory and Practice of Medicine,	100	0	0
14. In Theory and Practice of Surgery,	100	0	0
15. In Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence,	100	0	0
16. In Anatomy, Physiology, and Comparative Anatomy,	100	0	0
17. In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children,	75	0	0
18. In Engineering and Surveying,	50	0	0
19. In Agriculture and Farm Management,	50	0	0
20. In Law,	40	0	0
	1,430	0	0

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Office Charges.	£	s.	d.
Secretary's Salary,	250	0	0
Incidentals, Office Expenses, Postage, Messengers, Advertisements, &c.,	180	0	0
Exhibitions, Prizes, Medals,	500	0	0
	2,360	0	0
Probable amount of Fees (being the sum received 1853),	101	0	0
Total Sum required in addition to Balance of former Grant,	£2,259	0	0

VII.—Cash Account of the Queen's University, for the year ending 20th June, 1854.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To Balance of Account, June, 1853,	630	14	1	By Salaries of Examiners and Secretary,	1,680	0	0
„ Parliamentary Grant, 1853, 1854,	1,681	0	0	„ Incidental Expenses,	227	1	1
„ Fees on Degrees and Diplomas,	101	0	0	„ Medals and Exhibitions,	475	7	0
				„ Balance in Bank,	30	6	0
Total Charge,	£2,412	14	1	Total Discharge,	£2,412	14	1

VIII.—Ordinance regulating the Conditions, Forms, and Subjects of the Degree, Diploma, and Honor Examinations for the Year 1854.

General Regulations.

The General Examination will commence on Tuesday, the 19th September, 1854, and will be carried on in the order prescribed in the annexed Tables.

This Examination will be principally by printed papers, with such *viva voce* interrogation as the Examiner may deem necessary. The Honor Examination is to be solely by printed papers.

Candidates will be required to answer for Degrees and Diplomas in all the subjects prescribed by the Ordinances for their respective courses, save where an option is given herein.

The Honor Examination will be similarly conducted (except where specially provided for), the questions being of a higher character.

The following Fees to the University are to be paid by the respective Candidates to the Secretary before the Examination; they are not returnable in case of rejection, but are not required again for re-examination:—

Degrees.		Diplomas.	
M.D.,	£5	Engineering,	£3
A.M.,	3	Elementary Law,	2
LL.B.,	1	Agriculture,	2
A.B.,	1		

The names of Candidates obtaining Degrees or Diplomas will be published in alphabetical order; those of Candidates obtaining Honors, in the order of merit.

The Examiners having passed Candidates for Degrees or Diplomas, shall select from them those whom they consider deserving of being examined for Honors, and shall return their names to the Secretary, with the result of the General Examination. None others shall be entitled to compete for Honors, save for that in the Celtic Languages, for which any Candidate who has passed for a Degree may present himself as a competitor, the subject not requiring a preliminary examination.

Students passed for the Degree of A.B. may be examined for Honors in more than one department.

The Examiners are to recommend for Honors solely on the ground of absolute merit. If, consequently, withheld in any one branch of study, the Senate may on the recommendation of the Examiners, apply the amount to increase the Honors in any other department.

Candidates must furnish to the Secretary, through their respective Registrars, on or before the 1st of September, the several Certificates required by the Ordinances; for this purpose they will be supplied by the Registrars with proper Forms and Schedules.

All Degrees and Honors are conferred at the public meeting of the University.

Faculty of Arts.

Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and for Honors in that Faculty.

Every Candidate will be required to answer for the Degree of A.B. in the subjects included in the Group A of the following table, and also to answer in the subjects of at least one of the three groups of subjects marked B, C, D respectively; the Candidate being allowed to select.

1. Group A.—Required from all Candidates.

a { The Latin Language and Literature.
a { The Greek Language and Literature.
b A Modern Foreign Language.
c Mathematics.

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given is superior to that which the Students of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland receive; and I believe that there is no University in any country whose honors, considered as a stamp of merit, deserve to be more highly prized, than those conferred by the University whose Senate I have the honour of addressing. (Applause.)

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Queen's College, Cork.	House of Industry.	Cork
Queen's College, Galway.	S. and N. Infirmary, Cork.	
Royal College of Surgeons.	Meath.	
Apothecaries' Hall.	Belfast.	
Carmichael School.	Mercer's.	
Original, Peter-street.	Galway Infirmary and Fever Hospital.	
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Students who purport to present themselves for examination for Medical Degrees in the Queen's University, should ascertain that their names are returned for any Medical Lectures they may attend, lest in consequence of such returns not having been supplied, their qualifications should be deemed insufficient when they so present themselves; and lecturers who are willing to make the required returns, and who have not received the necessary forms through the Registrars of the respective institutions, should cause application to be made for them.

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7. In Chemistry,	100	0	0
8. In Zoology and Botany,	75	0	0
9. In Natural Philosophy,	100	0	0
10. In English Literature,	40	0	0
11. In Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography,	50	0	0
12. In Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	40	0	0
13. In Theory and Practice of Medicine,	100	0	0
14. In Theory and Practice of Surgery,	100	0	0
15. In Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence,	100	0	0
16. In Anatomy, Physiology, and Comparative Anatomy,	100	0	0
17. In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children,	75	0	0
18. In Engineering and Surveying,	50	0	0
19. In Agriculture and Farm Management,	50	0	0
20. In Law,	40	0	0
	1,430	0	0

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Office Charges.	£	s.	d.
Secretary's Salary,	250	0	0
Incidentals, Office Expenses, Postage, Messengers, Advertisements, &c.,	180	0	0
Exhibitions, Prizes, Medals,	500	0	0
	2,360	0	0
Probable amount of Fees (being the sum received 1853),	101	0	0
Total Sum required in addition to Balance of former Grant,	£2,259	0	0

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Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
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„ Parliamentary Grant, 1853, 1854,	1,681	0	0	„ Incidental Expenses,	227	1	1
„ Fees on Degrees and Diplomas,	101	0	0	„ Medals and Exhibitions,	475	7	0
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A.M.,	3	Elementary Law,	2
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A.B.,	1		

The names of Candidates obtaining Degrees or Diplomas will be published in alphabetical order; those of Candidates obtaining Honors, in the order of merit.

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Students passed for the Degree of A.B. may be examined for Honors in more than one department.

The Examiners are to recommend for Honors solely on the ground of absolute merit. If, consequently, withheld in any one branch of study, the Senate may on the recommendation of the Examiners, apply the amount to increase the Honors in any other department.

Candidates must furnish to the Secretary, through their respective Registrars, on or before the 1st of September, the several Certificates required by the Ordinances; for this purpose they will be supplied by the Registrars with proper Forms and Schedules.

All Degrees and Honors are conferred at the public meeting of the University.

Faculty of Arts.

Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and for Honors in that Faculty.

Every Candidate will be required to answer for the Degree of A.B. in the subjects included in the Group A of the following table, and also to answer in the subjects of at least one of the three groups of subjects marked B, C, D respectively; the Candidate being allowed to select.

1. Group A.—Required from all Candidates.

a { The Latin Language and Literature.
a { The Greek Language and Literature.
b A Modern Foreign Language.
c Mathematics.

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2. *e* SPECIAL GROUPS, IN AT LEAST ONE OF WHICH THE CANDIDATES MUST ANSWER.

GROUP B.

English Philology and Criticism.
Logic.
Metaphysics, or (in place of Metaphysics, at the election of the Candidate) Political Economy and Jurisprudence.

GROUP C.

Chemistry.
d Natural Philosophy.

GROUP D.

Zoology.
Botany.
Physical Geography.

a.—In the *Latin* and *Greek Languages* every Candidate will be allowed to select in each language some two works of the following classical authors, in which he may desire to be examined:—

Virgil—First Six Books Æneid.
Horace—Satires, Epistles, and Art of Poetry.
Sallust.
Terence—Adelphi and Phormio.
Cicero—Orations against Cataline.
Tacitus—Agricola and de Moribus Germanorum.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Books 2, 3.
Homer—Iliad, four first Books.
Herodotus—Book I.
Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.
Euripides—Medea.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.

b.—In Modern Languages the Candidate will be allowed to select for his examination the French, the German, or the Italian Language, and will be required to translate from some two modern authors, in the language selected, and to translate an exercise from English into the same language.

c.—In Mathematics the Candidate will be examined in—

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid, and in the Definitions of the 5th Book.
Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Algebra, including the usual rules, to the end of Quadratic Equations, with the Nature and Use of Logarithms.
Plane Trigonometry.

d.—In the Examination in Natural Philosophy the Candidate will be expected to be able to give such mathematical proofs in reference to any question proposed as may be supplied by the foregoing mathematical course.

e.—In the Examinations upon the subjects of the groups selected by the Candidates, the object of the Examiner will be to ascertain the extent and accuracy of the general knowledge of each subject possessed by the Candidate.

The special courses and regulations of the Honor branches are as follows:—

1. ANCIENT CLASSICAL LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

1st Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £10.

The Candidates for Classical Honors will be examined in the following course:

Horace—Odes, Satires, and Epistles.
Virgil—Æneid, Books 1 to 8.
Cicero—Tusculan Disputations.
De Oratore.
Actiones Verrinæ.
Juvenal—Satires, 1, 3, 8, 13, 14.
Tacitus—Annals, Book 1.
Histories, Book 1.
Livy—Books 4 and 22.
Terence—Adelphi and Phormio.
Plato—Apologia and Crito.
Thucydides, Book I.
Herodotus, Book I.
Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.
Sophocles—Œdipus Coloneus.
Homer—Iliad, 20 to 24.
Odyssey, 12 to 18.
Euripides—Medea, Alcestis, and Orestes.
Greek and Latin Composition in Prose and Verse.

2. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

1st Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £10.

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The Candidates will be examined in the History, Philology, and Grammar of the English language, at various periods, and in the principles of Literary and Grammatical Criticism, as exemplified in application to various authors in English Literature.

3. Modern Foreign Languages.

1st Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £10.

Candidates will be examined in the History, Philology, and Grammar of the following Modern Languages, viz.: the French or German, or the French and German, or the French, German, and Italian, as the Candidate may think proper. He will be required also to translate from English into the language or languages selected by him for examination.

4. Mathematics.

1st Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £10.

The Candidates will be examined in the following course:—

Euclid Books—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Algebra, including its Application to Questions of Probabilities and Annuities.
The Theory and Solution of the Higher Equations.
Plane Trigonometry, including Demoivre's Theorem and its Applications, and the Construction and Use of Trigonometrical Tables.
Conic Sections.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Differential Equations.
Co-ordinate Geometry, of Two and of Three Dimensions.
The First Three Sections of the First Book of the Principia.
Spherical Trigonometry and its Application to Astronomy.
Theory of Logarithms.—Construction and Use of Logarithmic Tables.

5. Natural Philosophy.

1st Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £10.

The subjects of Examination will be—

Mechanics;
Optics, Geometrical and Physical;
Astronomy, Plane and Physical;

mathematically treated.

6. Chemistry, and Chemical Physics.

1st Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £10.

The subjects of Examination will be—

Heat.
Electricity.
Crystallography.
Laws of Combination and Constitution.
Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

7. Natural Sciences.

1st Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £10.

The subjects of Examination will be—

The Principles of Animal Structure and Classification.
The Principles of Vegetable Structure and Classification.
The Elements of Geology and Physical Geography.
The Laws of Geographical Distribution of Plants and Animals.

8. Logics and Metaphysics.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £10.

The Examination will be conducted in accordance with the courses of instruction in Logics and Metaphysics given in the Queen's Colleges.

9. Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £10.

The Examination will be conducted in accordance with the courses of instruction in Jurisprudence and in Political Economy given in the Queen's Colleges.

10. Celtic Languages.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal.

The Examination will include the Critical History and Philology of the Hiberno-Celtic language, with translations of passages from authors of different periods, and re-translations from English.

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REGULATIONS for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the DEGREE of A.M.

A Candidate may proceed to obtain his Master's Degree by examination in any one of the four following courses of study, viz.:—

1.—*Classics*, which shall be considered as including—
The Greek and Latin Classic Authors; Prose Composition in Greek, Latin, and English; a modern Foreign Language.

2.—English Philology and Criticism.
Logic.
Metaphysics, or (in place of Metaphysics, at the Election of the Candidate) Political Economy and Jurisprudence.

3.—*Mathematical and Physical Science*, which shall be considered as including the following subjects:—
Algebra, including the theory of Equations.
Analytical Geometry.
Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.
The Differential and Integral Calculus.
Differential Equations.
Theory of Probabilities.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics.
Hydraulics and Pneumatics.
Heat.
Electricity and Magnetism.
Optics.
Plane Astronomy.
Physical Astronomy.

4.—*Experimental and Natural Sciences*, which shall be considered as including the following subjects:—
Experimental Physics.
Laws of Chemical constitution and combination.
General properties and preparation of Organic and Inorganic bodies.
Structure, Functions, and Classification of Animals.
Structure, Functions, and Classification of Vegetables.
Zoological and Botanical Geography.
Elements of Geology and Palæontology.
Elements of Physical Geography.
Elements of Crystallography and Mineralogy.

An Exhibition of £15, with a Gold Medal, will be conferred by the Senate upon any Candidate who shall obtain the first place in any one of the above four Courses of Study, if he be recommended as possessed of sufficient absolute merit.

Regulations for the Examination of Candidates for the Diploma of Civil Engineer or of Agriculturist.

1.—ENGINEERING DIPLOMA.

1. The Mathematical Examination of Engineering Candidates will include—
Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Algebra, to the end of Quadratic Equations.
Euclid, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Books.
Mensuration.
Plane Trigonometry.
Elements of Spherical Trigonometry.
Construction and use of Logarithmic and Trigonometrical Tables.
Conic Sections.
Descriptive Geometry.

2. The Examination in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, will be conducted with special reference to Engineering objects. In Natural Philosophy the Candidate will be required to supply in his answers all such mathematical proofs as may be supplied by the Mathematical Course above specified.

Every Engineering Candidate will be required to produce one of his own drawings of each of the following kinds, viz.:—Bridges and Roads, accompanied by Plans and Sections; also Topographical Maps, with the Field-Books and observations from which the whole were constructed. Candidates are recommended to produce Architectural drawings and drawings of Machinery. These drawings must be certified by the Teacher of Drawing in the College as having been *bona fide* executed by the Candidate.

Candidates will be furnished with data for a project of Constructive Engineering or Architecture, and will be required to furnish detailed propositions for carrying same into effect, with estimates and specifications.

Every Engineering Candidate must provide a certificate of having been engaged in obtaining a practical knowledge of Engineering under the direction of a Practising Engineer, for the term required by the Ordinance under which he proceeds for his Diploma.

2.—AGRICULTURAL DIPLOMA.

The Examination will include—
Arithmetic, with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Mensuration, Practically Treated.
Principles of Natural Philosophy (without Mathematical proof).

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And all the other subjects of the Course for Agricultural Diploma specified in the Ordinances, considered specially in their applications to Agriculture and Land Improvement.

The Candidate is recommended to produce any Surveys or Maps, with the Field-Books from which they were constructed, which he may have prepared during his term of instruction in Surveying.

The Candidate will be furnished with data for a project of Farm Improvement, and required to furnish a detailed proposition for carrying the same into effect, with estimates and specifications.

The Candidate will be required to exhibit and explain a plan previously arranged by him for keeping Farm Accounts.

Honor Examination in the Department of Engineering and Agriculture.

Engineering—Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal.

The Examination in Mathematics will include the following additional Course:—

The Higher Algebra.
Differential and Integral Calculus, Differential Equations.
Co-ordinate Geometry of two and of three dimensions.
Spherical Trigonometry, and its applications to Astronomy and Geodesy.
The first three Sections of the First Book of the Principia.

In the Examination in Natural Philosophy and in the theory and construction of Machines, the subjects will be mathematically treated.

Agriculture—Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal.

FACULTY OF LAW.

HONOR EXAMINATION IN ELEMENTARY LAW.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal.

HONOR EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Regulations for the Examination of Candidates for Degrees and Honors.

Candidates will be required to answer in all the subjects of the Course prescribed for the Degree of M.D., by the Ordinance of 30th June, 1850; or for the first or second Examination under the Ordinance of the 15th of March, 1852. These latter will be concurrent with the Examinations under the original Ordinance, and will be conducted in the same way.

HONOR EXAMINATION IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

1st Honor: an Exhibition, value £20, and a Gold Medal, ...	For Candidates electing to proceed under the Ordinance of June, 1850.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £20, .	
Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal, ...	For Candidates in the second examination under the Ordinance of 15th March, 1852.
Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, . .	For Candidates in the first examination under the said Ordinance.

By order,

ROBERT BALL, LL.D., *Secretary.*

The Queen's University, 20th June, 1854.

ST. GERMANS.

I, EDWARD GRANVILLE, EARL OF ST. GERMANS, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve of the foregoing Ordinance.

By His Excellency's Command,

THOS. A. LARCOM.

Dublin Castle, 21st June, 1854.

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ORDER of the DEGREE and DIPLOMA EXAMINATION in the following STUDIES in the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in IRELAND, 1854.

		ARTS, A.B. DEGREE.	AGRICULTURE.	MEDICINE.	ENGINEERING.
TUESDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock,	Latin,	Theory of Agriculture, Farm Finance, and Accounts,	Medicine.	
	2 o'clock,	Greek,	Practice of Agriculture, Farm Improvements,	Surgery,	Drawing and Geometry.
WEDNESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock,	Modern Languages,	History and Diseases of Farm Animals,	Modern Languages,	Engineering, and Architecture and Finance.
	2 o'clock,	English Literature,	Surveying and Mapping,	Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence,	Surveying and Mapping.
THURSDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock,	Mathematics,	Arithmetic,	Anatomy,	Mathematics.
	2 o'clock,	Logic, Metaphysics,	—	Physiology and Comparative Anatomy,	Mathematics.
FRIDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock,	Chemistry,	Chemistry,	Chemistry,	Chemistry.
	2 o'clock,	Natural Philosophy,	Elements of Physics,	Natural Philosophy,	Natural Philosophy, Practical Mechanics.
SATURDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock,	Zoology and Botany,	Principles of Zoology and Botany,	Botany (Zoology Junior Class).	
	2 o'clock,	Physical Geography,	Mineralogy and Geology, Physical Geography,	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children,	Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.
MONDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock,	Jurisprudence and Political Economy,			
	2 o'clock,	For any *viva voce* Examination Examiners may wish to give in addition to above.			
TUESDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER,	10 o'clock,	Examiners to meet to make up their Report, and to recommend for Examination for Honors.			
	4 o'clock,	Students to assemble to hear result of Examiners' Report.			

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Order of the A.M., Law, and Honor Examinations in the Queen's University in Ireland, for the year 1854.

		A.B. HONORS.		A.M. DEGREE AND HONORS.			HONORS.			FACULTY OF LAW.	
							ENGINEERING.	AGRICULTURE.	MEDICINE.	Diploma of Elementary Law.	The Degree of LL.B.
Wednesday, 27th September,	9 o'clock.	I. Classical Languages. Greek.	V. Natural Philosophy.	I. Greek.	III. Natural Philosophy.		Natural Philosophy.	Elements of Physics.	Natural Philosophy.	Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing. Jurisprudence.	Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing. Jurisprudence.
	2 o'clock.	Greek.	Natural Philosophy.	Greek.	Natural Philosophy.	IV. Natural Philosophy.	General Physics, Practical Mechanics, Motive Powers.	Theory of Agricultural Finance and Farm Accounts.	Medicine.	Equity, Common and Criminal Law. Civil Law.	Equity, Common and Criminal Law. Civil Law.
Thursday, 28th September,	9 o'clock.	Latin.	VI. Chemistry.	Latin.	Astronomy.		Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Honor Examination. Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing. Jurisprudence.	Pleading, Practice, and Evidence. Constitutional and Colonial and International Law.
	2 o'clock.	Latin.	Chemistry. Friday, 29th Sept., 9 o'c.* Saturday, 30th Sept., 9 o'c.*	Latin. English Composition. Modern Languages.		Chemistry.	Surveying and Mapping.	Surveying and Mapping.	Surgery.		
Friday, 29th September,*	9 o'clock.	II. English Literature.	VII. Zoology and Botany.	English, &c.		Zoology and Botany.	Civil Engineering.	Zoology and Botany.	Botany.		Honor Examination. Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing Equity and Bankruptcy.
	2 o'clock.	English Literature.	Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.	English, &c.		Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.	Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.	Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.	Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.		Common and Criminal Law. Pleading, Practice, and Evidence.
Saturday, 30th September,*	9 o'clock.	III. Modern Languages.	VIII. Logics.	II. Logics.			Architecture, Engineering Finance.	Practice of Agriculture—Farm Improvements.	Modern Languages.		Jurisprudence. Civil Law.
	2 o'clock.	X. Celtic Languages.	Metaphysics.	Metaphysics.			Drawing, Descriptive Geometry.	History and Diseases of Farm Animals.	Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence.	Equity, Common and Criminal Law. Civil Law.	Constitutional Law. Colonial Law. International Law.
Monday 2nd October,	9 o'clock.	IV. Mathematics.	IX. Jurisprudence.	Jurisprudence.	Mathematics.		Mathematics.	Arithmetic.	Anatomy and Physiology.		
	2 o'clock.	Mathematics.	Political Economy.	Political Economy.	Mathematics.		Mathematics.		Anatomy, human and comparative.		
Wednesday, 4th October,	10 o'clock.	Examiners to meet and make up their Report on their Honor Examination.									
	4 o'clock.	Students to meet to learn the result of Examiners' Report.									

The Public Meeting will take place on the 11th of October.

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IX.—EXAMINERS, elected 17th July, 1854.

Greek.—William E. Hearne, LL.B., Professor, Q.C., Galway.
Latin.—Rev. C. P. Reichel, B.D., Professor, Q.C., Belfast.
English Literature.—Rev. Charles F. Darley, A.M., Professor, Q.C., Cork.
Logic and Metaphysics.—Rev. James M'Cosh, LL.D., Professor, Q.C., Belfast.
Mathematics.—Rev. Robert Carmichael, A.M., F.T.C.D.
Natural Philosophy.—George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D., Professor, Q.C., Cork.
Chemistry.—Edmund Ronalds, Ph. D., Professor, Q.C., Galway.
Anatomy and Physiology.—Charles Croker King, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., Professor, Q.C., Galway.
Zoology and Botany.—George Dickie, M.D., Professor, Q.C., Belfast.
Modern Languages.—Mathias J. Frings, Ph. D., Professor, Q.C., Belfast.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.—Frederick M'Coy, F.G.S.L., Hon. F.C.P.S., Professor, Q.C., Belfast.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy.—William Neilson Hancock, LL.D.
Law.—Michael Barry, M.R.I.A., Professor, Q.C., Cork.
Civil Engineering and Surveying.—Samuel Downing, A.M., Professor of Engineering, T.C.D.
Agriculture.—Edmund Murphy, A.B., Professor, Q.C., Cork.
Celtic Languages.—Cornelius Mahony, esq., Professor, Q.C., Galway.
Medicine.—John Banks, M.D., T.C.D., M.R.I.A., King's Professor of Physic.
Surgery.—James S. Hughes, M.D., Fellow and Member of Council of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence.—Aquilla Smith, M.D., M.R.I.A.
Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.—Henry L. Dwyer, A.M., M.B., Fellow of the College of Physicians.

X.—MEETINGS of the SENATE for the period of this Report in the office of the University, Dublin Castle.

15th September, 1853.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
Major Thomas A. Larcom, R.E., LL.D.
James Gibson, A.M., Barrister-at-Law.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

5th October, 1853.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
His Grace Richard Archbishop of Dublin.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

8th October, 1853.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
The Right Honourable Francis Blackburne.
Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.
The Vice-President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork,
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
Major Thomas A. Larcom, R.E., LL.D.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

10th October, 1853—*Public Meeting in St. Patrick's Hall.*

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
His Grace Richard Archbishop of Dublin.
The Right Honourable Francis Blackburne, LL.D.
Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

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3rd December, 1853.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
His Grace Richard Archbishop of Dublin.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
Major Thomas A. Larcom, R.E., LL.D.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

17th December, 1853.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
James Gibson, A.M., Barrister-at-Law.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

7th January, 1854.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Honourable Lord Chief Baron Pigot.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
Major Thomas A. Larcom, R.E., LL.D.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

14th January, 1854.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Honourable Lord Chief Baron Pigot.
Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
James Gibson, A.M., Barrister-at-Law.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

21st January, 1854.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Honourable Lord Chief Baron Pigot.
The Right Honourable T. B. C. Smith, Master of the Rolls.
Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
James Gibson, A.M., Barrister-at-Law.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

11th February, 1854.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Honourable Francis Blackburne.
Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
James Gibson, A.M., Barrister-at-Law.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

15th February, 1854.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Honourable Francis Blackburne.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
Major Thomas A. Larcom, R.E., LL.D.
James Gibson, A.M., Barrister-at-Law.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

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29th April, 1854.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Honourable the Earl of Rosse, K.S.P.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
Lieutenant-Colonel Larcom, R.E., LL.D.
James Gibson, A.M., Barrister-at-Law.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

20th June, 1854.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
Lieutenant-Colonel Larcom, R.E., LL.D.
James Gibson, A.M., Barrister-at-Law.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

17th July, 1854.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
His Grace Richard Archbishop of Dublin.
The Right Honourable Francis Blackburne, LL.D.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
James Gibson, A.M., Barrister-at-Law.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

24th July, 1854.

Present: The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

SEVENTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND,

PURSUANT TO THE ACT 6 & 7 VICT. CAP. 91.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

In conformity with their prior Reports, the Loan Fund Board submit the following Summary of the Operations of the Loan Funds in Ireland during the past Year:—

Counties.	Number of Societies.	Amount Circulated during the Year 1854.	Number of Loans in 1854.	Gross Profit.	Interest on Capital, Expenses of Management, Bad Debts, and Loss on Notes.	Net Loss.	Net Profit.
		£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	1	29,624	4,715	824 6 6	478 3 9	–	337 2 9
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	1	3,252	1,067	92 3 10	66 3 0	–	26 0 10
Cavan,	1	7,911	1,729	185 17 9	152 5 2	–	33 12 7
Clare,	1	3,618	955	108 15 8	100 9 10	–	8 5 10
Cork,	13	82,151	29,102	2,579 7 1	2,328 16 1	290 13 0	541 4 0
Donegal,	6	53,751	13,981	1,387 17 2	957 17 4	–	429 19 10
Down,	1	29,011	3,255	552 16 0	443 11 11	–	109 4 1
Dublin,	4	14,664	2,844	647 18 1	854 7 3	365 8 5	158 19 3
Fermanagh,	6	65,427	12,085	1,941 5 1	1,028 7 8	–	912 17 5
Galway,	2	6,499	1,432	150 1 1	136 13 0	–	13 8 1
Kerry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kildare,	2	12,585	3,417	424 1 8	338 10 10	0 11 8	86 2 6
Kilkenny,	4	5,151	1,919	136 5 6	119 8 9	–	16 16 9
King's,	3	10,632	3,953	362 8 6	320 5 5	8 0 7	50 3 8
Leitrim,	2	13,872	3,089	478 18 9	356 3 0	9 18 7	132 14 4
Limerick,	5	30,408	7,205	775 11 8	569 14 5	–	205 17 3
Londonderry,	3	33,687	7,633	868 7 4	598 4 4	–	270 3 0
Longford,	3	11,866	2,978	520 18 10	648 10 3	157 15 3	30 3 10
Louth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo,	3	11,184	3,745	227 12 8	229 8 3	3 1 5	1 5 10
Meath,	1	5,855	1,223	125 14 0	125 14 0	–	–
Monaghan,	2	13,288	4,499	332 0 1	324 17 9	11 14 7	18 16 11
Queen's,	7	54,290	15,688	1,708 3 10	1,338 16 0	76 10 7	445 18 5
Roscommon,	1	24,732	4,932	719 13 5	486 1 8	–	233 11 9
Sligo,	4	25,172	6,717	567 4 4	480 6 8	36 14 9	123 12 5
Tipperary,	6	49,627	15,643	1,673 6 0	1,085 3 8	–	588 2 4
Tyrone,	17	176,287	33,846	5,026 2 8	3,449 19 6	0 0 3	1,576 3 5
Waterford,	3	18,496	4,600	431 13 1	376 9 5	3 3 5	58 7 1
Westmeath,	4	18,340	4,913	528 1 6	432 2 9	–	95 18 9
Wexford,	4	27,509	6,642	1,006 16 8	565 6 5	–	441 10 3
Wicklow,	5	31,135	5,110	1,033 2 5	725 19 1	–	307 3 4
Total,	115	870,024	208,917	25,416 11 2	19,126 17 2	963 12 6	7,253 6 6

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The following Table shows the comparative operations of Loan Funds from the period of the Board's First Report:—

Years.	—	No. of Societies Transmitting Annual Accounts.	Amount Circulated.	Total Circulation.	Number of Loans issued, or of Pledges received.	Total Number of Loans and Pledges.	Net Profit applicable to Charity and Reserve Fund.	Total Profit.
			£	£			£	£
1838	In the Returns of these years the Loan Funds and Monts de Piété were not separately classified,	50	–	180,526	–	148,528	–	2,547
1839		125	–	816,473	–	352,469	–	11,047
1840		215	–	1,164,046	–	463,750	–	15,477
1841	Loan Funds, 268 Monts de Piété, 8	276	1,438,598 61,935	1,500,533	411,303 351,408	762,711	14,853 –	14,853
1842	Loan Funds, 300 Monts de Piété, 7	307	1,691,871 46,196	1,738,067	488,702 293,985	782,687	18,967 –	18,967
1843	Loan Funds, 298 Monts de Piété, 7	305	1,650,963 30,878	1,681,841	490,870 178,528	669,398	14,149 –	14,149
1844	Loan Funds, 259 Monts de Piété, 4	263	1,702,918 5,801	1,708,719	488,207 42,632	530,839	8,949 98	9,047
1845	Loan Funds, 255 Monts de Piété, 5	260	1,857,457 12,880	1,870,337	507,339 85,319	592,658	9,695 67	9,762
1846	Loan Funds, 250 Monts de Piété, 5	255	1,770,397 8,194	1,778,591	470,291 48,792	519,083	8,332 72	8,404
1847	Loan Funds, 228 Monts de Piété, 4	232	863,647 3,468	867,115	231,101 21,550	252,651	– –	–
1848	Loan Funds, 177 Monts de Piété, 1	178	717,865 1,269	719,134	190,407 10,948	201,355	– –	–
1849	Loan Funds, 160 Monts de Piété, 1	161	649,934 1,393	651,327	175,673 9,452	185,125	761 28	829
1850	Loan Funds, 132 Monts de Piété, 1	133	662,794 1,238	664,032	189,235 8,099	197,334	1,880 19	1,899
1851	Loan Funds, 123 Monts de Piété, 1	124	712,073 1,512	713,585	191,050 9,861	200,911	2,992 –	2,992
1852	Loan Funds, 113 Monts de Piété, 1	114	739,056 1,450	740,506	191,870 9,461	201,331	5,962 14	5,976
1853	Loan Funds, 112 Monts de Piété, 1	113	842,803 1,208	844,011	210,622 7,734	218,356	6,878 5	6,883
1854	Loan Funds, 115 Monts de Piété, 0	115	870,024 –	870,024	208,917 –	208,917	7,253 –	7,253

The number of Loan Funds in existence in 1854, on Board's Register, was 115, three more than were in operation in 1853.

The circulation of Loan Funds throughout Ireland, connected with the Central Board in 1854, amounted to £870,024; it exceeded that of 1853 by the sum of £27,221, and the amount of the circulation of any previous year since 1847. In the steady continuous increase of circulation of the preceding five years especially, there is evidence of increased activity in the operations of Loan Funds and in industrial pursuits generally throughout the country.

The Capital of Loan Funds actually working in 1854 was £214,735. The Capital to be accounted for by Managers in that year amounted to £219,725, and exceeded the sum for which they were accountable in 1853, by the sum of £7,387.

The number of Loans made in 1854 was 208,917; it fell short of the number issued in 1853, 1,705.

The number of Notes sold by the Board in 1854, at 1*d.* each, was 212,200; the decrease on the number sold in 1853 was 6,200. The produce of the sale of Notes in 1854 was £884 3*s.* 4*d*; the decrease on the produce of sale of Notes in 1853 was £25 16*s.* 8*d.*

The number of Debentures sold in 1854, at 1*s.* each, was 669, the produce of

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which sale was £33 9*s.* There was an increase in 1854 on the number sold in 1853 of 254, and on the produce of the sale of same year of £12 14*s.*

The Gross Profits derived by Local Societies from Discounts, Fines, Sale of Application Papers and Cards, in 1854, was £25,416; the amount exceeded that of same profits in 1853 by £1,518 14*s.* 9*d.*

The amount of Fines in 1854 was £4,089 15*s.* 6*d.*; it exceeded the amount of Fines in 1853 by £420 1*s.* 3*d.* This large increase of Fines, bearing no fair proportion to the increase of circulation, shows the necessity of limiting the Income of Loan Funds to legitimate sources of revenue, by some more stringent means than are at present at the disposal of the Board.

The amount of Surplus Profits applied in 1854 to "Charitable or Useful Local purposes" was £1,405 10*s.*, showing an increase of grants over those of 1853 of £429 0*s.* 5*d.*

The Board's Income in 1854, derived from ordinary sources of Revenue, viz.:—

Sale of Notes, Debentures, and Cards, . . .	£918	0	6
Interest on £4,000 invested in Government Stock, .	124	6	3
Total amount, ...	£1,042	6	9

It fell short of Board's Ordinary Income, for the year 1853, by the sum of £17 0*s.* 2*d.*

Total of Board's Receipts from all sources in 1854, viz.:—

Ordinary Income, ...	£1,042	6	9
Relodgment from Mountshannon Fund, . . .	3	6	8
Interest from Aghada Fund, ...	1	18	9
Sale of Brands, ...	0	3	0
	£1,047	15	2

Board's Expenditure in 1854 was £886 4*s.* 11*d.*; being less in amount than Expenditure of 1853 by £77 11*s.* 6*d.* Excess of Income in 1854, from all sources, over Expenditure in the same year, £161 10*s.* 3*d.* The Balance lodged in the Bank of Ireland to Board's credit, at the close of operations in 1854, was £681 4*s.*

In the course of last year no Society was Gazetted by the Board. Dividends were paid to Depositors in 1854 in the following Societies:—

KINGSCOURT—A third dividend of 5*s.* in the pound, the amount of which, with two former dividends, £548 16*s.* paid Depositors, leaves £235 still due, and assets receivable to pay a further dividend.

THURLES—A final dividend of 1*s.* 1*d.* in the pound, paid to all Depositors save one, whose claim stood in the name of Treasurer in Accounts, and with a former dividend of 5*s.* in the pound, these payments leave a loss of £674 17*s.* 11*d.*

The Board, in their former Report, expressed their opinion that some inquiry was requisite into the adequacy of the present machinery of local management and existing legislative control over the institution, for the due protection of the savings of the industrious poor that are invested in Loan Funds in this country.

In compliance with a requisition of his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, the Commissioners having considered the subject, with a view to the improvement of the local machinery and management of the system, a draft of a Bill, to amend the present Act for the Regulation of Loan Funds in Ireland, 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 91, embodying such changes as were deemed calculated to remedy existing evils, was accordingly prepared by their legal adviser, and has been submitted to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

March 30, 1855. (Signed,)

THOMAS HUTTON, Chairman.
JAMES JOHN BAGOT.
GEORGE H. LINDSAY.
JOHN LENTAIGNE.
WALTER SWEETMAN.
H. U. TIGHE.
ROBERT MAUDE.
FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH.
JAMES POWER.
MALAHIDE.

(Countersigned,)
R. R. MADDEN, *Secretary.*

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APPENDIX

SYNOPTICAL TABLE, exhibiting the Operations of the

COUNTIES.	Number of Societies Reporting in 1854.	Amount of Capital to be Accounted for on 31st December, 1854.	Actual Amount of Capital Working on 31st December, 1854.	Total Amount Circulated in 1854.	Number of Loans issued in 1854.	Sum in Borrowers' hands, on 31st December, 1854, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurer's hands, on 31st December, 1854	Amount of Discount received in 1854.	Amount of Fines received in 1854.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	1	7,147	7,142	29,624	4,715	7,138 18 0	3 5 3	740 1 4	34 19 1
Armagh,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlow,	1	687	685	3,252	1,067	685 11 8	—	54 4 0	29 2 0
Cavan,	1	2,308	2,303	7,911	1,729	2,190 12 0	112 13 2	164 16 3	13 11 7
Clare,	1	911	909	3,618	955	848 7 9	60 10 2	96 5 10	4 0 10
Cork,	13	20,341	20,174	82,151	29,102	17,627 1 8	2,546 19 11	1,448 8 9	870 1 1
Donegal,	6	13,708	13,680	53,751	13,981	12,909 13 0	786 13 8	1,122 18 7	193 5 1
Down,	1	6,275	6,273	29,011	3,255	6,273 9 0	—	483 10 4	41 18 1
Dublin,	4	5,885	3,927	14,664	2,844	3,620 5 4	489 8 2	343 11 0	178 4 3
Fermanagh,	6	15,591	15,581	65,427	12,085	15,016 0 0	564 14 8	1,627 15 1	222 11 0
Galway,	2	2,002	1,996	6,499	1,432	1,408 11 0	588 9 1	120 6 8	15 9 5
Kerry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare,	2	2,887	2,886	12,585	3,417	2,717 15 0	168 7 0	302 8 2	99 13 8
Kilkenny,	4	1,250	1,206	5,151	1,919	1,172 5 8	75 18 11	85 17 0	36 15 7
King's,	3	3,378	3,002	10,632	3,953	2,708 4 0	393 7 6	216 11 2	112 5 7
Leitrim,	2	3,597	3,593	1,3872	3,089	3,585 8 0	7 16 11	412 2 1	56 14 11
Limerick,	5	7,886	7,533	30,408	7,205	6,479 14 0	1,397 9 11	584 17 6	74 11 5
Londonderry,	3	9,019	8,914	33,687	7,633	8,390 8 0	613 5 4	711 7 5	120 3 11
Longford,	3	3,733	3,655	11,866	2,978	3,034 18 0	691 0 1	328 1 8	8 17 10
Louth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo,	3	2,787	2,780	11,184	3,745	2,648 14 0	131 15 6	186 8 0	9 13 4
Meath,	1	1,350	1,346	5,855	1,223	1,185 3 0	161 7 0	97 11 8	17 18 6
Monaghan,	2	2,939	2,936	13,288	4,499	2,931 16 0	5 0 0	221 9 4	54 6 5
Queen's,	7	12,718	12,015	54,290	15,688	11,617 1 2	1,002 10 9	1,118 10 5	436 15 4
Roscommon,	1	6,163	6,157	24,732	4,932	5,933 15 0	223 5 0	655 15 8	21 4 1
Sligo,	4	5,778	5,745	25,172	6,717	5,626 12 0	118 16 7	476 14 0	34 3 4
Tipperary,	6	12,925	12,904	49,627	15,643	11,787 9 0	1,115 17 2	1,177 11 3	353 10 6
Tyrone,	17	45,869	45,543	176,287	33,846	46,539 12 0	1,196 15 0	4,205 6 2	518 18 8
Waterford,	3	3,971	3,769	18,496	4,600	3,710 10 0	58 12 6	308 5 4	64 6 7
Westmeath,	4	4,171	4,166	18,340	4,013	3,748 2 0	418 3 1	402 18 5	66 17 2
Wexford,	4	7,063	6,984	27,509	6,642	6,697 9 0	355 10 4	659 13 2	300 9 6
Wicklow,	5	7,886	6,931	31,135	5,110	6,860 17 0	297 13 7	833 3 5	99 6 9
Totals,	115	219,725	214,735	870,024	208,917	205,094 2 3	13,585 6 3	19,186 9 8	4,089 15 6

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(A) No. 1.

Loan Fund System in Ireland during the Year 1854.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards or Application Papers, in 1854.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1854.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes, during 1854.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1854, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1854, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1854.	Amount actually expended for Charitable Purposes in 1854.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
824 6 6	223 0 0	5	266 4 9	220 19 0	28	—	337 2 9	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
92 3 10	35 0 0	2	45 3 0	21 0 0	11	—	26 0 10	—	—
185 17 9	69 7 0	3	83 13 3	60 0 11	18	—	33 12 7	8 11 0	—
108 15 8	43 0 0	2	66 9 10	40 0 0	10	—	8 5 10	—	—
2,579 7 1	1,031 5 8	35	1,335 16 7	665 4 3	183	290 13 0	541 4 0	327 15 3	105 0 0
1,387 17 2	375 3 3	15	494 16 10	444 13 6	217	—	429 19 10	18 7 0	—
552 16 0	141 4 6	3	170 12 2	272 19 9	73	—	109 4 1	—	—
647 18 1	144 17 9	6	183 17 2	130 11 4	60	365 8 5	158 19 3	539 18 9	—
1,941 5 1	302 10 0	18	396 2 9	627 1 11	180	—	912 17 5	5 3 0	214 18 9
150 1 1	72 11 0	3	90 6 10	45 10 2	10	—	13 8 1	0 16 0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
424 1 8	143 2 0	10	207 5 11	123 16 11	30	0 11 8	86 2 6	7 8 0	3 3 0
136 5 6	80 10 0	7	95 4 3	24 4 6	7	—	16 16 9	—	—
362 8 6	160 10 0	9	238 14 3	79 10 8	20	8 0 7	50 3 8	2 0 6	12 0 0
478 18 9	104 0 0	6	134 3 11	118 19 1	36	9 18 7	132 14 4	103 0 0	55 0 0
775 11 8	315 1 0	13	382 14 2	180 16 8	120	—	205 17 3	6 4 0	38 19 3
868 7 4	246 10 0	5	308 3 4	290 1 0	87	—	270 3 0	—	147 6 10
520 18 10	90 0 0	5	118 8 5	153 7 10	71	157 15 3	30 3 10	376 14 0	18 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
227 12 8	93 17 5	4	116 4 9	113 3 6	12	3 1 5	1 5 10	—	—
125 14 0	52 13 5	3	61 2 1	61 1 11	12	—	—	3 10 0	—
332 0 1	106 10 0	6	178 8 1	146 9 8	24	11 14 7	18 16 11	—	—
1,708 3 10	561 6 6	21	678 3 2	518 13 10	106	76 10 7	445 18 5	141 19 0	—
719 13 5	177 0 0	5	224 4 4	249 5 4	102	—	233 11 9	12 12 0	—
567 4 4	188 0 0	8	287 2 10	243 3 10	58	36 14 9	123 12 5	—	15 0 0
1,673 6 0	508 0 0	17	642 15 3	442 8 5	146	—	588 2 4	—	300 0 0
5,026 2 8	1,152 18 10	49	1,556 5 1	1,892 10 5	482	0 0 3	1,576 3 5	1 4 0	181 12 7
431 13 1	153 6 6	7	192 4 3	182 19 2	39	3 3 5	58 7 1	1 6 0	30 0 0
528 1 6	198 0 0	7	264 6 4	167 16 5	55	—	95 18 9	—	5 0 0
1,006 16 8	264 2 0	10	334 3 3	231 3 2	89	—	441 10 3	—	245 5 7
1,083 2 5	243 14 0	14	340 7 0	325 12 1	174	—	307 3 4	60 0 0	84 4 0
25,416 11 2	7,277 0 10	298	9,437 3 10	8,073 4 10	2,460	963 12 6	7,253 6 6	1,616 8 6	1,405 10 0

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APPENDIX

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS of LOAN FUNDS for the Year ending

The Funds, the Names of which are printed in *Italics*, have ceased to operate during the year 1854; those

County and Name of Loan Fund.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1854.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1854.	Total Amount Circulated in 1854.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1854.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Loans of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1854, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1854.	Amount of Discount received in 1854.	Amount of Fines received in 1854.
	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim.												
Antrim,	7,147	3,277	7,142	29,624	29,560	4,715	6 5 0	1 1½	7,138 18 0	3 5 3	740 1 4	34 19 1
Armagh.												
Portadown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow.												
Tullow,	687	32	685	3,252	–	1,067	4 18 0	0 10	685 11 8	–	54 4 0	29 2 0
Cavan.												
Ballyjamesduff,	2,308	642	2,303	7,911	7,911	1,729	4 11 0	0 11½	2,190 12 0	112 13 2	164 16 3	13 11 7
Clare.												
Miltown Malbay,	911	111	909	3,618	2,468	955	3 16 0	1 3½	848 7 9	60 10 2	96 5 10	4 0 10
Cork.												
Agbada,	241	125	240	1,057	–	836	1 5 0	0 3¾	219 16 0	20 0 4	17 12 4	11 2 2
Ballyclough,	848	146	844	3,705	614	1,441	1 3 0	0 7	760 10 0	83 17 3	66 17 4	21 11 8
Bandon,	370	370	369	668	–	390	1 14 0	1 3	255 17 9	113 7 1	11 2 10	2 11 11
Coachford,	511	69	508	1,694	831	645	2 10 0	1 2½	468 4 7	40 5 8	40 6 11	13 14 1
Cork, No. 1,	10,407	782	10,400	42,363	1,924	15,477	2 15 0	0 9¾	8,801 9 0	1598 3 0	734 2 2	604 13 3
Cork, No. 2,	2,176	2,176	2,172	8,014	–	2,746	2 10 0	1 11	1,765 8 0	407 1 0	133 11 4	143 13 4
Fermoy,	1,211	99	1,210	5,966	908	1,764	3 7 0	0 8	1,210 0 0	–	112 13 6	4 15 6
Glanworth,	112	112	111	463	–	357	1 16 0	0 8	90 1 0	20 12 7	7 14 4	4 10 11
Kinsale,	967	967	965	2,825	–	855	3 6 0	1 7	756 0 4	209 7 8	47 1 8	32 13 3
Mitchelstown,	855	–	718	2,718	1,098	877	3 2 0	1 3	668 11 0	49 4 5	66 0 4	9 4 2
Newmarket,[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Queenstown,	986	336	981	4,386	–	1,197	3 12 0	0 8½	975 15 0	5 0 11	73 2 0	13 0 1
Youghal,	1,657	681	1,656	8,292	–	2,517	3 6 0	0 7½	1,655 9 0	–	138 4 0	8 10 9
	20,341	5,863	20,174	82,151	5,375	29,102	30 6 0	11 7	17,627 1 8	2,546 19 11	1,448 8 9	870 1 1
Donegal.												
Ballintra,	1,698	436	1,698	6,557	6,557	1,629	4 0 0	1 1¾	1,585 16 0	112 10 3	191 4 11	24 11 4
Carndonagh,	3,007	42	3,004	8,316	–	2,422	3 9 0	0 6	2,958 17 0	45 12 10	138 12 0	20 11 0
Culdaff,	2,224	214	2,206	10,190	1,297	2,983	3 10 0	0 7	2,221 7 0	–	193 14 11	31 18 5
Letterkenny,	2,093	962	2,089	9,426	–	2,004	4 18 0	0 8¾	2,038 18 0	50 10 3	157 2 0	43 9 3
Moville,	2,744	792	2,744	10,708	8,654	3,253	3 6 0	0 6¼	2,456 0 0	288 3 1	304 13 5	28 17 0
Raphoe,	1,942	712	1,939	8,254	–	1,690	4 9 0	1 0¼	1,648 15 0	289 17 3	137 11 4	43 18 1
	13,708	3,158	13,680	53,751	16,508	13,981	23 12 0	4 6½	12,909 13 0	786 13 8	1,122 18 7	193 5 1
Down.												
Holywood,	6,275	610	6,273	29,011	–	3,255	9 0 0	1 0½	6,273 9 0	–	483 10 4	41 18 1
Dublin.												
Dublin, S. Eastn.	2,816	–	1,567	6,956	443	1,001	6 19 0	2 4	1,521 9 0	45 16 0	122 7 10	97 16 6
Johnstone Charitable,	363	363	350	873	873	168	5 0 0	1 4	241 18 0	119 19 5	14 11 0	4 13 0
Lucan,	2,506	–	1,811	6,356	6,356	1,508	4 4 0	0 8½	1,725 16 1	255 13 8	198 12 6	75 3 11
Swords,	200	–	199	479	–	167	2 10 0	0 0½	131 2 3	67 19 1	7 19 8	0 10 10
	5,885	363	3,927	14,664	7,672	2,844	18 13 0	4 5	3,620 5 4	489 8 2	343 11 0	178 4 3
Fermanagh.												
Crichton,	6,892	1,900	6,888	28,745	26,391	5,093	5 13 0	0 7	6,683 19 0	204 6 8	863 19 0	65 13 4
Enniskillen,	1,091	29	1,090	3,928	–	751	5 4 0	1 4	962 4 0	127 10 8	65 9 4	29 3 3
Kesh,	1,593	215	1,591	7,336	–	1,473	5 0 0	0 5	1,585 6 0	5 6 5	122 5 4	15 6 1
Lack,	3,407	309	3,405	14,712	7,602	2,384	6 3 0	0 6½	3,405 1 0	–	356 1 3	29 4 7
Lisbellaw,	1,074	74	1,074	3,986	2,851	795	5 0 0	0 10½	1,008 5 0	65 10 10	108 0 2	28 11 5
Tempo,	1,534	302	1,533	6,720	–	1,589	4 4 0	0 9¼	1,371 5 0	162 0 1	112 0 0	54 12 4
	15,591	2,829	15,581	65,427	36,844	12,085	31 4 0	4 6¼	15,016 0 0	564 14 8	1,627 15 1	222 11 0
Galway.												
Ballinasloe,	1,410	367	1,404	5,675	–	1,181	4 16 0	1 3	1,181 3 0	223 1 11	94 11 8	15 3 11
Loughrea (New),	592	592	592	824	824	251	3 5 0	1 2	227 8 0	365 7 2	25 15 0	0 5 6
	2,002	959	1,996	6,499	824	1,432	8 1 0	2 5	1,408 11 0	588 9 1	120 6 8	15 9 5

[a] No account from this Society to closing of Tables.

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(A) No. 2.

31st December, 1854, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board.

printed in Capitals have been closed by order of the Board on account of Irregularities in the Management.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1854.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1854.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1854.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owing said Capital.	Net Loss of 1854 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts	Net Profit of 1854 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1854.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1854.	Honorary Corresponding Officers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
824 6 6	223 0 0	5	266 4 9	220 19 0	28	–	337 2 9	–	–	Rev. J. Carley.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
92 3 10	35 0 0	2	45 3 0	21 0 0	11	–	26 0 10	–	–	Mr. W. M. Deering.
185 17 9	69 7 0	3	83 13 3	60 0 11	18	–	33 12 7	8 11 0	–	R. J. Cumming, Esq.
108 15 8	43 0 0	2	60 9 10	40 0 0	10	–	8 5 10	–	–	Francis Moroney, Esq.
35 2 5	8 0 0	1	13 4 2	3 3 9	2	–	18 14 6	–	–	Rev. F. Shortt.
94 9 1	33 15 0	3	41 17 0	33 16 11	10	–	18 15 2	–	–	R. Longfield, Esq.
20 8 3	19 12 10	1	20 8 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mr. Thomas Bennett.
69 17 11	37 1 0	2	39 8 11	20 19 8	8	195 13 8	–	205 3 0	–	Mr. John Murphy.
1,457 10 9	505 14 8	10	636 2 9	441 16 2	79	–	379 11 10	–	100 0 0	F. B. Beamish, Esq., M.P.
317 13 0	198 0 0	4	265 13 2	–	–	–	24 6 7	27 13 3	–	A. Perrier, Esq. J.P.
124 13 4	41 14 8	2	63 0 8	48 19 11	30	–	12 12 9	–	–	Robert Briscoe, Esq.
14 4 6	8 0 0	2	12 3 6	–	–	–	2 1 0	–	–	James Barry, Esq., J.P.
87 14 5	50 0 0	3	69 7 8	–	–	–	18 6 9	–	–	Eugene Collins, Esq.
95 11 11	29 3 6	2	54 12 6	40 19 9	22	94 19 4	–	94 19 0	–	James Phelan, Esq., M.D.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	George Smith, Esq.
92 8 1	34 4 0	2	41 4 10	28 5 5	20	–	22 17 10	–	5 0 0	R. H. Roe, Esq.
169 13 5	66 0 0	3	78 13 2	47 2 8	12	–	43 17 7	–	–	John Greene, Esq.
2,579 7 1	1,031 5 8	35	1,335 16 7	665 4 3	183	290 13 0	541 4 0	327 15 3	105 0 0	
222 12 0	70 0 0	2	94 10 6	69 12 0	28	–	40 2 6	18 7 0	–	William Thompson, Esq.
175 5 0	42 11 11	3	62 3 3	71 3 9	45	–	41 18 0	–	–	Rev. N. Martin.
250 10 6	67 11 4	3	89 3 9	94 4 0	21	–	67 2 9	–	–	Rev. J. Canning.
210 15 6	65 0 0	2	74 3 4	49 16 5	25	–	86 15 9	–	–	J. R. Boyde, Esq.
333 10 5	60 0 0	2	85 13 8	105 10 6	40	–	142 6 3	–	–	William Hazlitt, Esq.
195 3 9	70 0 0	3	89 2 4	54 6 10	58	–	51 14 7	–	–	Samuel Ramsay, Esq.
1,387 17 2	375 3 3	15	494 16 10	444 13 6	217	–	429 19 10	18 7 0	–	
552 16 0	141 4 6	3	170 12 2	272 19 9	73	–	109 4 1	–	–	Hugh Simms, Esq.
293 17 11	98 12 6	2	117 13 11	–	34	–	143 3 0	33 1 0	–	M. Hewson, Esq., R.N.
23 11 11	10 0 0	1	11 6 1	–	–	–	12 5 10	–	–	John Adair, Esq.
320 4 4	36 5 3	3	54 8 8	124 6 4	25	365 8 5	–	506 17 9	–	Mr. Edward Coley.
10 3 11	–	–	0 8 6	6 5 0	1	–	3 10 5	–	–	R. Manders, jun., Esq.
647 18 1	144 17 9	6	183 17 2	130 11 4	60	365 8 5	158 19 3	539 18 9	–	
972 2 4	123 0 0	8	144 9 11	247 12 9	73	–	579 19 8	–	174 18 9	Geo. D. Mansfield, Esq.
100 18 5	38 0 0	1	50 18 5	44 12 8	20	–	5 7 4	–	–	M. H. Morphy, Esq.
149 18 7	26 10 0	2	36 11 7	63 15 1	21	–	49 11 11	–	–	William Archdall, Esq.
405 3 2	50 0 0	3	67 7 4	154 19 5	40	–	182 16 5	–	–	Edward Athill, Esq.
139 17 10	20 0 0	1	35 4 0	50 11 6	1	–	54 2 4	–	40 0 0	Rev. J. G. Porter.
173 4 9	45 0 0	3	61 11 6	65 10 6	25	–	40 19 9	5 3 0	–	Mr. John Gibson.
1,941 5 1	302 10 0	18	396 2 9	627 1 11	180	–	912 17 5	5 3 0	214 18 9	
121 19 11	60 11 0	2	75 14 3	45 10 2	10	–	0 15 6	–	–	Thomas Lancaster, Esq.
28 1 2	12 0 0	1	14 12 7	–	–	–	12 12 7	0 16 0	–	Rev. J. Machlin.
150 1 1	72 11 0	3	90 6 10	45 10 2	10	–	13 8 1	0 16 0	–	

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APPENDIX (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds for the Year

County and Name of Loan Fund.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1854.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1854.	Total Amount Circulated in 1854.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1854.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1854, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1854.	Amount of Discount received in 1854.	Amount of Fines received in 1854.
	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kildare.												
Athy,	2,127	577	2,127	9,248	5,207	2,794	3 6 0	1 1½	2,010 11 0	116 5 0	230 1 4	87 5 10
Rontstown,	760	44	759	3,337	2,007	623	5 7 0	1 7½	707 4 0	52 2 0	72 6 10	12 7 10
	2,887	621	2,886	12,585	7,214	3,417	8 13 0	2 9	2,717 15 0	168 7 0	302 8 2	99 13 8
Kilkenny.												
Callan, No. 1,	601	260	566	2,611	–	836	3 2 0	1 1½	601 0 8	–	43 10 4	21 4 9
Kiddown,	114	114	114	548	–	261	2 2 0	1 1	113 10 0	0 3 7	9 2 8	6 4 9
Stoneyford,	201	1	193	1,034	–	474	2 11 0	0 5½	199 17 0	0 18 2	17 4 8	4 1 8
Thomastown,	334	301	333	958	–	348	2 12 0	1 3	257 18 0	74 17 2	15 19 4	5 4 5
	1,250	676	1,206	5,151	–	1,019	10 7 0	3 11	1,172 5 8	75 18 11	85 17 0	36 15 7
King's Co.												
Clara,	1,295	466	1,292	4,783	2,700	1,504	3 3 0	1 2½	1,135 9 0	156 13 4	119 1 10	32 5 3
Parsonstown,	1,050	–	778	2,714	–	1,223	2 4 0	0 5¼	556 11 0	221 0 0	45 4 4	7 3 3
Tullamore,	1,033	1,033	932	3,135	–	1,226	2 11 0	1 11	1,016 4 0	15 14 2	52 5 0	72 17 1
	3,378	1,499	3,002	10,632	2,700	3,953	7 18 0	3 6¾	2,708 4 0	393 7 6	216 11 2	112 5 7
Leitrim.												
Annaduff,	900	158	899	3,602	3,602	1,205	2 19 0	0 7½	898 12 0	0 6 0	112 11 3	8 1 8
Cloone,	2,697	1,041	2,694	10,270	10,270	1,884	5 9 0	1 0	2,686 16 0	7 10 11	299 10 10	48 13 3
	3,597	1,199	3,593	13,872	13,872	3,089	8 8 0	1 7½	3,585 8 0	7 16 11	412 2 1	56 14 11
Limerick.												
Askeaton,	505	55	504	2,415	–	834	3 0 0	0 7	503 13 0	0 4 5	40 5 0	5 15 4
Ballingarry,	640	34	639	3,190	–	896	3 11 0	0 8¾	580 4 0	59 3 11	53 3 4	11 7 6
Galbally,	2,727	365	2,724	8,607	5,171	1,741	5 0 0	0 6	1,497 11 0	1,226 13 2	221 10 6	2 18 7
Limerick Industrious,	1,914	1,137	1,567	7,488	–	1,674	4 8 0	1 8¼	1,911 4 0	–	124 16 0	29 4 4
Limerick Perry and Jubilee,	2,100	1,714	2,099	8,708	–	2,060	4 4 0	1 4½	1,987 2 0	111 8 5	145 2 8	25 5 8
	7,886	3,305	7,533	30,408	5,171	7,205	20 3 0	4 10½	6,479 14 0	1,397 9 11	584 17 6	74 11 5
Londonderry.												
Coleraine (new),[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilrea,	4,834	719	4,741	15,193	13,067	2,878	5 5 0	0 8¼	4,395 2 0	435 7 3	353 5 0	48 13 6
Londonderry,	4,185	1,310	4,173	18,494	3,421	4,755	4 0 0	0 10½	3,995 6 0	177 18 1	358 2 5	71 10 5
	9,019	2,029	8,914	33,687	16,488	7,633	9 5 0	1 6¾	8,390 8 0	613 5 4	711 7 5	120 3 11
Longford.												
Abbeyshrule (new)	425	–	422	134	–	35	3 16 0	1 5	119 19 0	302 6 8	2 4 8	0 5 10
Edgeworthstown,	1,713	176	1,709	6,300	3,504	1,349	4 13 0	0 11½	1,503 4 0	206 1 4	156 2 0	4 1 0
Shrule,	1,595	1	1,524	5,432	5,432	1,594	3 8 0	0 8	1,411 15 0	182 12 1	169 15 0	4 11 0
	3,733	177	3,655	11,866	8,936	2,978	11 17 0	3 0½	3,034 18 0	691 0 1	328 1 8	8 17 10
Mayo.												
Foxford,	1,407	7	1,402	6,434	–	2,043	3 3 0	0 7¼	1,307 1 0	95 8 6	107 4 8	5 11 0
Kiltimagh,	700	–	700	1,250	–	491	2 11 0	0 7	670 11 0	29 9 0	20 16 8	0 0 2
Swineford,	680	2	678	3,500	–	1,211	2 18 0	0 7¼	671 2 0	6 18 0	58 6 8	4 2 2
	2,787	9	2,780	11,184	–	3,745	8 12 0	1 9½	2,648 14 0	131 15 6	186 8 0	9 13 4
Meath.												
Kells,	1,350	–	1,346	5,855	–	1,223	4 16 0	1 0	1,185 3 0	161 7 0	97 11 8	17 18 6
Monaghan.												
Cornasoo,	1,440	80	1,438	6,511	–	2,236	2 18 0	0 6¾	1,438 13 0	–	108 10 4	19 11 4
Raw,	1,499	148	1,498	6,777	–	2,263	3 0 0	1 0¼	1,493 3 0	5 0 0	112 19 0	34 15 1
	2,939	228	2,936	13,288	–	4,499	5 18 0	1 7	2,931 16 0	5 0 0	221 9 4	54 6 5
Queen's Co.												
Abbeyleix,	2,818	618	2,743	12,697	–	4,430	2 16 0	1 0¾	2,390 3 0	426 17 1	211 12 4	148 8 7
Aghavoe,	1,337	–	1,004	4,837	4,837	1,290	3 15 0	0 8¾	1,264 14 0	–	151 3 1	53 6 6
Crettyard,	1,562	39	1,415	7,186	–	1,514	4 15 0	0 8¾	1,561 11 0	–	119 15 4	46 18 11
Durrow,	2,636	602	2,615	11,502	9,816	2,667	4 3 0	0 10	2,635 13 0	–	334 17 0	82 13 9
Mountrath,	2,210	410	2,206	10,249	–	3,317	3 1 0	0 7¾	2,056 2 0	150 4 0	170 16 4	26 1 8
Portarlington,	1,380	155	1,277	4,909	–	1,733	2 16 0	0 10½	1,086 19 9	292 10 5	81 16 4	52 12 0
Timahoe,	755	36	755	2,910	–	787	3 19 0	1 1½	621 18 5	132 19 3	48 10 0	26 13 11
	12,698	1,860	12,015	54,290	14,653	15,688	25 5 0	6 0	11,617 1 2	1,002 10 9	1,118 10 5	436 15 4

[b] No Report from this Fund to closing of Tables.

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ending 31st December, 1854, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board—*continued.*

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1854.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1854.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1854.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1854 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts	Net Profit of 1854 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1854.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1854.	Honorary Corresponding Officers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
336 13 5	107 2 0	6	156 13 6	86 9 5	13	–	86 2 6	7 8 0	3 3 0	Henry Hannon, Esq.
87 8 3	36 0 0	4	50 12 5	37 7 6	17	0 11 8	–	–	–	Rev. J. Bagot.
424 1 8	143 2 0	10	207 5 11	123 16 11	30	0 11 8	86 2 6	7 8 0	3 3 0	
68 4 9	40 0 0	2	47 7 6	15 5 0	3	–	5 12 3	–	3 3 0	Rev. C. B. Stevenson.
16 9 2	14 0 0	1	14 2 4	–	–	–	2 6 10	–	–	Rev. W. Gregory.
27 4 10	7 10 0	2	11 6 9	8 10 0	2	–	7 8 1	–	–	Thomas Shaw, Esq.
24 6 9	19 0 0	2	22 7 8	0 9 6	2	–	1 9 7	–	–	Rev. James Carleton.
136 5 6	80 10 0	7	95 4 3	24 4 6	7	–	16 16 9	–	3 3 0	
164 0 5	78 0 0	3	91 13 11	30 4 4	9	–	42 2 2	–	12 0 0	Jonathan Goodbody, Esq.
68 11 11	16 0 0	2	28 0 5	48 12 1	10	8 0 7	–	–	–	John Elliott, Esq.
129 16 2	66 10 0	4	118 19 11	0 14 3	1	–	8 1 6	2 0 6	–	Alex. M'Mullen, Esq.
362 8 6	160 10 0	9	238 14 3	79 10 8	20	8 0 7	50 3 8	2 0 6	12 0 0	
130 14 5	29 0 0	2	39 0 0	31 13 0	15	9 18 7	–	70 0 0	–	Mr. J. Reynolds.
348 4 4	75 0 0	4	95 3 11	87 6 1	21	–	132 14 4	33 0 0	55 0 0	Rev. Dr. Carson.
478 18 9	104 0 0	6	134 3 11	118 19 1	36	9 18 7	132 14 4	103 0 0	55 0 0	
52 12 3	18 5 0	2	24 6 2	21 14 7	33	–	4 0 6	2 11 0	–	Rev. G. Maxwell.
76 6 7	26 0 0	2	32 13 4	32 0 3	8	–	8 0 0	3 13 0	–	Rev. G. G. Gubbins.
231 14 2	83 0 0	4	42 9 5	70 18 11	68	–	118 5 10	–	–	R. D. B. Massy, Esq.
224 8 4	127 16 0	3	142 12 4	37 1 7	10	–	44 14 5	–	–	Rev. J. Brahan, P.P.
190 10 4	110 0 0	2	140 12 11	19 0 11	1	–	30 16 6	–	38 19 3	J. W. Unthank, Esq.
775 11 8	315 1 0	13	382 14 2	180 16 3	120	–	205 17 3	6 4 0	38 19 3	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
416 4 1	84 0 0	3	100 6 9	146 6 0	46	–	169 11 4	–	147 6 10	George Bicknell, Esq.
452 3 3	162 10 0	2	207 16 7	143 15 0	41	–	100 11 8	–	–	James Gilmour, Esq.
868 7 4	246 10 0	5	308 3 4	290 1 0	87	–	270 3 0	–	147 6 10	
2 10 6	1 0 0	1	2 9 4	0 16 9	6	0 15 7	–	–	–	John Huggins, Esq., M.D.
171 12 4	54 0 0	2	64 15 0	76 13 6	35	–	30 3 10	–	18 0 0	Rev. J. H. Powell.
346 16 0	35 0 0	2	51 4 1	75 17 7	30	156 19 8	–	376 14 0	–	Thomas Maxwell, Esq.
520 18 10	90 0 0	5	118 8 5	153 7 10	71	157 15 3	30 3 10	376 14 0	18 0 0	
130 3 4	53 0 0	2	63 14 5	69 10 4	5	3 1 5	–	–	–	Rev. P. J. O'Connor, P.P.
24 18 8	9 7 5	1	15 2 9	9 15 2	5	–	0 0 9	–	–	J. Jordan, Esq.
72 10 8	31 10 0	1	37 7 7	33 18 0	2	–	1 5 1	–	–	Captain H. Brabazon.
227 12 8	93 17 5	4	116 4 9	113 3 6	12	3 1 5	1 5 10	–	–	
125 14 0	52 13 5	3	61 2 1	61 1 11	12	–	–	3 10 0	–	J. W. Young, Esq.
146 14 6	46 10 0	3	62 14 5	65 3 2	8	–	18 16 11	–	–	T. M'Cullagh, Esq., J.P.
185 5 7	60 0 0	3	115 13 8	81 6 6	16	11 14 7	–	–	–	J. Moorehead, Esq., M.D.
332 0 1	106 10 0	6	178 8 1	146 9 8	24	11 14 7	18 16 11	–	–	
306 18 5	215 0 0	3	269 19 1	114 8 11	8	76 10 7	–	119 1 0	–	E. L. Swan, Esq.
215 4 7	42 16 6	3	47 2 11	82 1 4	20	–	166 0 4	–	–	Rev. J. Thacker.
187 10 9	45 0 0	3	55 5 4	73 14 2	15	–	38 11 3	20 0 0	–	B. B. Edge, Esq.
439 15 3	76 8 0	3	111 12 6	114 7 11	24	–	210 16 10	2 18 0	–	R. Ormsby, Esq., M.D.
226 5 5	87 10 0	2	107 8 11	86 10 5	17	–	32 6 1	–	–	Peter Roe, Esq.
151 8 8	63 12 0	4	75 18 7	61 10 10	11	–	13 19 3	–	–	Rev. J. Wolseley.
91 0 9	31 0 0	3	40 15 10	36 0 3	11	–	14 4 8	–	–	Joseph Edge, Esq.
1,708 3 10	561 6 6	21	678 3 2	518 13 10	106	76 10 7	445 18 5	141 19 0	–	

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APPENDIX (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds for the Year

County and Name of Loan Fund.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1854.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original Subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1854.	Total Amount Circulated in 1854.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1854.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1854, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1854	Amount of Discount received in 1854.	Amount of Fines received in 1854.
	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Roscommon.												
Athlone,	6,163	1,046	6,157	24,732	16,703	4,932	4 18 0	0 11	5,933 15 0	228 5 0	655 15 8	21 4 1
Sligo.												
Aclare,	900	–	871	3,470	–	987	3 10 0	1 3	859 14 0	11 3 3	57 16 8	1 13 8
Bellaghy,	1,025	24	1,025	4,890	–	1,575	3 3 0	0 6	1,023 1 0	2 0 1	81 10 0	5 7 8
Drumcliff,	1,707	102	1,707	7,245	3,920	1,401	5 0 0	0 9¾	1,702 18 0	4 3 10	177 18 4	16 10 7
Tubbercurry,	2,146	466	2,142	9,567	–	2,754	3 10 0	0 6¾	2,040 19 0	101 9 5	159 9 0	10 11 5
	5,778	592	5,745	25,172	3,920	6,717	15 3 0	3 1½	5,626 12 0	118 16 7	476 14 0	34 3 4
Tipperary.												
Cahir,	802	40	801	3,238	–	1,311	2 9 0	0 7½	630 19 0	170 14 1	53 19 4	1 2 8
Cashel,	2,290	755	2,284	9,880	3,625	4,150	2 7 0	0 7¾	2,163 5 0	121 1 3	217 10 7	77 5 5
Fethard,	544	123	544	2,150	–	820	2 12 0	0 9½	538 9 0	5 10 6	35 16 8	21 17 11
Nenagh,	4,169	649	4,163	15,013	9,033	3,914	3 16 0	0 11½	3,668 2 0	495 1 10	381 18 11	132 5 5
Roscrea,	4,068	878	4,065	15,325	11,373	3,838	4 0 0	1 0	3,823 8 0	242 4 3	421 5 5	104 7 1
Tipperary,	1,052	196	1,047	4,021	–	1,610	2 9 0	0 8	963 6 0	81 5 3	67 0 4	16 12 0
	12,925	2,641	12,904	49,627	24,031	15,643	17 13 0	4 8¼	11,787 9 0	1,115 17 2	1,177 11 3	353 10 6
Tyrone.												
Altmore,	3,104	534	3,038	10,851	10,851	1,653	6 11 0	0 11½	3,089 10 0	13 6 3	271 5 6	20 17 6
Arboe,	3,831	270	3,830	17,179	5,579	3,085	5 18 0	0 11	4,345 10 0	–	299 18 0	37 12 2
Beragh,	2,871	171	2,869	9,605	8,571	1,706	2 12 0	1 1	2,840 1 0	20 2 9	285 1 6	36 4 10
Carrickmore,	2,191	230	2,188	7,990	7,980	1,085	7 7 0	1 10	2,079 16 0	108 15 2	249 7 6	23 12 7
Clogher,	976	–	813	2,494	1,430	518	4 16 0	1 4¾	825 14 0	107 19 7	62 8 5	8 3 6
Clonaneese,	1,898	85	1,896	6,945	6,945	1,570	4 8 0	1 0	1,750 0 0	145 15 11	217 0 7	27 15 9
Coagh,	3,352	52	3,346	7,376	3,464	1,663	4 8 0	0 11½	3,344 6 0	1 10 2	173 9 0	13 8 4
Coalisland,	1,853	116	1,852	8,628	–	2,126	4 1 0	0 9¼	1,774 1 0	78 2 7	143 16 0	63 0 7
Cookstown,	3,617	692	3,616	16,376	6,418	3,860	4 4 0	0 6¼	3,356 7 0	259 12 1	384 3 7	14 4 0
Dromore,	2,158	58	2,156	9,490	–	1,822	5 4 0	0 10	1,973 16 0	182 4 2	158 3 4	11 11 9
Drumquin,	4,115	921	4,112	15,417	12,878	2,443	6 6 0	0 9½	4,027 5 0	85 2 9	444 15 1	13 11 10
Kildress,	2,328	432	2,325	8,794	8,794	1,426	6 3 0	1 1	2,767 12 0	–	219 17 0	30 18 5
Kilskeery,	1,560	110	1,559	6,260	–	1,409	4 9 0	0 9	1,443 2 0	116 6 6	156 10 0	19 18 8
Moree,	2,192	357	2,190	8,213	8,213	1,310	6 0 0	1 3½	2,372 18 0	–	205 6 6	37 14 5
Newtownstewart,	5,000	1,151	4,936	18,447	17,316	3,241	5 13 0	0 10	4,931 1 0	65 0 8	451 15 0	99 16 6
Pomeroy,	1,162	168	1,160	3,523	3,523	699	5 1 0	1 6½	1,147 1 0	12 16 5	110 1 10	12 8 7
Stewartstown,	3,661	702	3,657	18,709	4,152	4,230	4 8 0	0 9¾	4,462 12 0	–	372 7 4	47 19 3
	45,869	6,049	45,543	176,287	106,114	33,846	87 9 0	17 4¾	46,539 12 0	1,196 15 0	4,205 6 2	518 18 8
Waterford.												
Cappoquin,	200	–	126	1,668	–	478	3 10 0	0 8¾	124 14 0	1 9 6	27 16 0	5 1 11
Tallow,	747	–	623	2,988	–	1,159	3 10 0	0 5	620 13 0	1 19 9	49 16 0	15 5 1
Waterford,	3,024	624	3,020	13,840	–	2,963	4 3 0	1 0	2,965 3 0	55 3 3	230 13 4	43 19 7
	3,971	624	3,769	18,496	–	4,600	11 3 0	2 1¾	3,710 10 0	58 12 6	308 5 4	64 6 7
Westmeath.												
Mayne,	131	14	131	634	–	331	2 0 0	0 3¾	129 17 0	1 6 10	10 11 4	1 11 0
Moate,	1,317	183	1,315	6,326	–	1,806	3 10 0	1 1½	1,125 15 0	188 15 2	105 8 8	24 4 3
Portneshangan,	477	61	476	1,722	1,722	305	5 12 0	1 11¾	420 4 0	55 18 1	53 16 3	2 13 1
St. Mary's, Athlone	2,246	374	2,244	9,658	4,947	2,471	4 0 0	1 0½	2,072 6 0	172 3 0	233 2 2	38 8 10
	4,171	632	4,166	18,340	6,669	4,913	15 2 0	4 5½	3,748 2 0	418 3 1	402 18 5	66 17 2
Wexford.												
Enniscorthy,	1,146	100	1,143	4,862	–	1,412	3 8 0	1 2¾	965 6 0	177 9 5	81 0 8	46 8 6
New Ross Benevolent,	3,163	751	3,160	12,230	6,970	3,118	4 0 0	0 8¾	3,055 19 0	103 19 2	305 9 7	121 19 5
New Ross National,	2,679	1,305	2,607	10,210	6,825	2,032	5 0 0	1 3½	2,614 8 0	61 19 7	269 13 11	131 12 6
Wexford Temperance,	75	12	74	207	–	80	2 12 0	0 11	61 16 0	12 2 2	3 9 0	0 9 1
	7,063	2,168	6,984	27,509	13,795	6,642	15 0 0	4 2	6,697 9 0	355 10 4	659 13 2	300 9 6
Wicklow.												
Baltinglass,	525	16	524	2,242	710	565	4 0 0	1 3¼	477 6 0	46 7 11	47 14 5	13 11 5
Imaal,	1,088	218	1,087	4,198	3,058	876	4 18 0	1 8	999 5 0	87 10 3	114 11 3	44 3 2
Kiltegan,	818	313	817	3,518	2,527	751	4 16 0	1 8	742 5 0	74 15 8	95 9 8	22 8 1
Moyne,	482	152	481	2,414	–	667	3 12 0	1 0	443 15 0	36 17 0	40 4 8	5 13 2
Wicklow,	4,473	220	4,022	18,763	15,254	2,251	8 6 0	1 2½	4,198 6 0	52 2 9	535 3 5	13 10 11
	7,386	919	6,931	31,135	21,549	5,110	25 12 0	6 9¾	6,860 17 0	297 13 7	833 3 5	99 6 9

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ending 31st December, 1854, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board—*continued.*

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1854.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1854.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1854.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1854 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1854 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1854.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1854.	Honorary Corresponding Officers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
719 13 5	177 0 0	5	224 4 4	249 5 4	102	–	233 11 9	12 12 0	–	W. N. Holton, Esq.
67 15 9	53 0 0	2	62 0 6	42 10 0	4	36 14 9	–	–	–	John Irwin, Esq.
100 0 2	30 0 0	2	40 5 3	48 17 5	23	–	10 17 6	–	–	Mr. B. Colleran.
206 2 5	42 0 0	2	57 19 11	74 7 8	14	–	73 14 10	–	–	Thomas Yeates, Esq.
193 6 0	63 0 0	2	76 17 2	77 8 9	17	–	39 0 1	–	15 0 0	John Grey, Esq.
567 4 4	188 0 0	8	237 2 10	243 3 10	58	36 14 9	123 12 5	–	15 0 0	
64 16 11	31 0 0	2	41 8 7	19 7 2	39	–	4 1 2	–	–	Jos. Fennell, Esq.
332 8 0	100 0 0	3	136 5 1	35 17 11	13	–	160 5 0	–	200 0 0	P. Heffernan, Esq., M.D.
64 11 3	30 0 0	2	31 17 10	15 11 4	11	–	17 2 1	–	–	Rev. P. Laffan.
545 4 8	142 0 0	4	190 8 10	175 17 4	35	–	178 18 6	–	–	John Wolfe, Esq.
562 13 9	160 0 0	3	188 16 11	156 15 0	23	–	217 1 10	–	100 0 0	Thos. F. Goulding, Esq.
103 11 5	45 0 0	3	53 18 0	38 19 8	25	–	10 13 9	–	–	James Reardon, Esq.
1,673 6 0	508 0 0	17	642 15 3	442 8 5	146	–	588 2 4	–	300 0 0	
305 18 6	70 0 0	3	79 14 5	126 16 1	41	–	99 8 0	–	3 3 0	Daniel Shields, Esq.
363 8 9	90 0 0	2	143 8 10	182 2 3	33	–	37 17 8	–	–	W. N. Browne, Esq.
338 13 5	70 0 0	5	92 15 7	108 9 10	42	–	137 8 0	–	–	Paul Dane, Esq.
281 15 1	75 0 0	3	100 17 7	104 14 0	14	–	76 3 6	–	25 0 0	Henry St. George, Esq.
75 2 4	31 5 4	2	36 11 3	38 11 4	16	0 0 3	–	–	–	Rev. W. B. Ashe.
260 0 10	60 0 0	2	78 7 7	86 11 1	39	–	95 2 2	–	–	George E. Tener, Esq.
201 14 8	50 0 0	2	82 15 7	66 9 10	17	–	52 9 3	–	–	S. E. Ekin, Esq.
225 4 4	45 8 6	3	81 18 8	87 11 10	23	–	55 13 10	–	17 6 7	Rev. W. J. Young.
437 6 0	89 0 0	3	111 12 11	182 17 8	19	–	142 15 5	–	31 10 0	S. E. Weir, Esq.
184 18 9	60 0 0	3	76 5 0	99 3 0	34	–	8 6 9	1 4 0	–	Mr. R. Warnock.
478 16 10	70 15 0	2	95 4 3	154 1 6	32	–	229 11 1	–	–	E. Sproule, Esq.
263 13 1	61 0 0	3	79 6 8	91 16 1	54	–	92 10 4	–	–	G. E. Tener, Esq.
188 11 6	47 10 0	2	52 18 0	67 0 2	1	–	68 13 4	–	4 13 0	Rev. J. G. Porter.
256 2 7	68 0 0	3	87 1 0	90 1 8	34	–	78 19 11	–	–	G. E. Tener, Esq.
579 15 1	103 0 0	4	130 8 3	180 12 4	37	–	268 14 6	–	–	J. Rogers, Esq., J.P.
128 6 11	35 0 0	3	53 17 10	47 13 0	12	–	26 16 1	–	–	Robert Henry, Esq., M.D.
456 14 0	127 0 0	4	173 1 8	177 18 9	34	–	105 13 7	–	50 0 0	John Little, Esq.
5,026 2 8	1,152 18 10	49	1,556 5 1	1,892 10 5	482	0 0 3	1,576 3 5	1 4 0	131 12 7	
41 2 7	14 11 0	2	17 16 1	26 9 11	2	3 3 5	–	–	–	Mr. John Dartnell.
88 9 2	18 15 6	2	25 11 6	38 1 9	10	–	24 15 11	–	–	G. W. Jones, Esq.
302 1 4	120 0 0	3	148 16 8	118 7 6	27	–	33 11 2	1 6 0	30 0 0	V. R. Delandre, Esq.
431 13 1	153 6 6	7	192 4 3	182 19 2	39	3 3 5	58 7 1	1 6 0	30 0 0	
13 11 11	3 0 0	2	4 9 3	5 17 0	5	–	3 5 8	–	–	Miss E. Pakenham.
162 18 9	75 0 0	2	101 14 1	52 12 2	24	–	8 12 6	–	–	W. C. Clibborn, Esq.
58 18 8	20 0 0	1	30 7 6	16 0 0	1	–	12 11 2	–	–	J. M. W. Berry, Esq.
292 12 2	100 0 0	2	127 15 6	93 7 3	25	–	71 9 5	–	5 0 0	Mr. P. Geoghegan.
528 1 6	198 0 0	7	264 6 4	167 16 5	55	–	95 18 9	–	5 0 0	
140 13 5	72 12 0	4	86 10 7	39 0 0	10	–	15 2 10	–	–	Thomas Pownder, Esq.
442 17 4	90 0 0	2	113 19 5	127 9 10	43	–	201 8 1	–	145 5 7	Rev. P. Crane.
418 14 6	101 10 0	4	129 13 6	64 13 4	36	–	224 7 8	–	100 0 0	John M'Conkey, Esq.
4 11 5	–	–	3 19 9	–	–	–	0 11 8	–	–	Mr. C. Gifford.
1,006 16 8	264 2 0	10	334 3 3	231 3 2	89	–	441 10 3	–	245 5 7	
65 18 1	32 10 0	2	36 1 7	23 19 4	8	–	5 17 2	–	–	William Douglas, Esq.
168 3 6	50 0 0	4	73 8 10	47 1 9	29	–	42 12 11	–	32 8 10	Michael Fenton, Esq.
124 2 11	45 0 0	3	62 12 8	25 1 7	23	–	36 8 8	–	16 16 0	Rev. J. R. Dowse.
51 9 0	25 0 0	2	33 14 2	15 17 2	10	–	1 17 8	–	34 19 2	Rev. J. O. Fetherston H.
628 8 11	91 4 0	3	134 9 9	213 12 3	104	–	220 6 11	60 0 0	–	William Blood, Esq.
1,038 2 5	243 14 0	14	340 7 0	325 12 1	174	–	307 3 4	60 0 0	84 4 0	

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APPENDIX (A) No. 3.

STATEMENT as to LOAN FUNDS DISSOLVED by order of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland, since the Year 1847.

County.	Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Gazetting.	Name of Receiver.	Dividends paid to Depositors.	Now due to Depositors.	Amount in Bank on Dec. 31, 1854.	OBSERVATIONS.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Carlow,	Rathvilly,	8th January, 1847,	—	14s. 6½d. per pound,	290 0 0	21 2 1	Finally closed. The amount in Bank lodged to Board's credit, applicable to charitable or useful purposes in the locality.
Cavan,	Kingscourt,	5th December, 1850,	—	4s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. per pound,	235 0 0	18 8 1	Not yet closed. Security was given by Treasurer for £619. Three dividends have been paid. Total amount paid, £548 16s.
Do.,	Cootehill,	4th December, 1848,	W. Roundtree,	10s. 6d. and 3s. per pound,	110 10 0	—	Finally closed.
Fermanagh,	Lowtherstown,	3rd August, 1849,	A. Aiken,	Paid in full,	—	—	Do.
Galway,	Loughrea,	5th January, 1850,	Richard O'Neill,	Do.,	—	—	Do. Assets of old fund transferred to newly established society.
Do.,	Mountshannon,	5th May, 1849,	William Mills,	3s. 8d. per pound,	1,324 0 0	—	Do. £300 recovered from P. Reade, Esq., J.P., paid to depositors, less £26 16s. applicable to an outstanding claim. Since payment of dividend £6 12s. 10d. has been received, after payment of costs of solicitor, £2 1s. 6d., leaving £4 11s. 4d. towards payment of Board's charges, £101 3s. 7d.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	24th August, 1849,	J. Hackett,	Paid in full,	—	—	Do.
King's,	Edenderry,	14th August, 1848,	John Gill,	Do.,	46 0 0	—	Do. Only loss sustained by Treasurer, £46.
Do.,	Birr,	6th October, 1849,	J. Meara,	6s. 8d. and 9d. per pound,	463 5 11	—	Do.
Longford,	Killashee,	20th April, 1849,	Samuel Wilson,	10s. and 2s. 6d. per pound,	155 2 10	—	Do.
Monaghan,	Drumskelt,	25th March, 1848,	William Kerr,	6s. 8d. per pound,	493 18 11	—	Do.
Sligo,	Ballysumaghan,	15th January, 1849,	W. Loughead,	Nil,	627 0 0	—	Do. A total loss of deposits.
Do.,	Coolaney,	21st April, 1849,	James Simpson,	1s. 5d. per pound,	462 13 9	—	Do.
Do.,	Lissadell,	28th May, 1852,	George Somerville,	Paid in full,	—	—	Do.
Tipperary,	Ballingarry,	4th September, 1848,	J. Quinlan,	4s. per pound,	797 17 7	—	Do.
Do.,	Carrick-on-Suir,	8th August, 1848,	Thomas Long,	20s. to depositors; 10s. to managers,	105 0 0	0 12 0	Do. Loss in this case sustained by Managers.
Do.,	Moyglass,	4th September, 1848,	Richard Purcell,	2s. 6d., 3s., and 1s. 6d. per pound,	670 12 6	—	Do.
Do.,	Moyne,	20th January, 1850,	J. Russell,	Nil,	735 0 0	—	Do. A total loss to depositors.
Do.,	Thurles Agricultural,	27th February, 1852,	—	5s. and 1s. 1d. per pound,	674 17 11	—	Do. Last dividend paid out of £50 recovered from V. Maher, Esq. First dividend paid on all depositors' claims, except one standing in the name of Treasurer, £40. At payment of second dividend Treasurer waived his claim, but stated £30 (though standing in accounts in his name) belonged to a Mr. Grehan. Same not appearing in accounts, dividend not paid on it.
Waterford,	Waterford, King-st.,	13th November, 1850,	Benjamin Collins,	8s. 8d. per pound,	438 0 0	6 18 1	Do. After paying Board's charges, £4 9s. 7d., applicable to depositors. The Treasurer (now in America) liable for all losses that may be sustained.
Westmeath,	Castletowndelvin,	16th January, 1852,	Patrick Fagan,	8s. and 10d. per pound,	574 16 4	—	Do.
Do.,	Mullingar,	27th October, 1851,	Edward Coffey,	8s. 6d. per pound,	728 3 2	—	Do.
Do.,	Killucan,	15th April, 1853,	Richard Shaw,	Claims amounting to £316, by arrangement, paid to depositors, £219,	97 0 0	—	Do.
Wexford,	Clohamon,	22nd January, 1847,	J. Morrissey,	10s. and 5s. per pound,	445 0 0	—	Do.
Do.,	Boro,	2nd January, 1852,	—	15s. per pound,	279 0 0	—	Do.
Do.,	Gorey,	15th May, 1852,	James Floyde,	15s. per pound,	120 3 0	—	Do.
Do.,	Wexford General,	27th February, 1852,	Benjamin Allen,	7s. 9d. and 6½d. per pound,	1,888 0 0	—	Do.
Do.,	New Ross Charitable,	27th May, 1848,	—	—	—	370 9 1	Do. Free capital, lodged to Board's credit in Bank of Ireland, applicable to charitable or useful purposes in the locality.

APPENDIX (A) No. 4.

RETURN of INSPECTIONS by BOARD'S OFFICER, commencing 7th of April, 1854.

Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Inspection in 1854.	Date of Last preceding Inspection.
Dublin S. Eastern,	7th April,	10th and 11th August, 1852.
Cornasoo,	12th April,	24th April, 1852.
Raw,	14th April,	26th April, 1852.
Enniskillen,	20th April,	22nd May, 1852.
Lisbellaw,	22nd April,	18th May, 1852.
Tempo,	24th April,	20th May, 1852.
Lack,	25th April,	15th May, 1852.
Kesh,	27th April,	15th May, 1852.
Kilskeery,	2nd May,	18th May, 1852.
Crichton,	4th May,	21st May, 1852.
Ballintra,	8th May,	17th May, 1852.
Letterkenny,	26th May,	12th May, 1852.
Newtownstewart,	26th and 30th May,	14th May, 1852.
Londonderry,	1st June,	8th May, 1852.
Carndonagh,	3rd June,	First inspection.
Culdaff,	4th June,	11th May, 1852.
Moville,	6th June,	10th May, 1852.
Beragh,	8th June,	9th May, 1854.
Portadown,	27th June (Special),	5th May, 1852.
Holywood,	3rd July,	4th May, 1852.
Coleraine,	5th July,	30th March, 1854 (Sec.)
Cookstown,	13th July,	20th April, 1852.
Coagh,	14th July,	First inspection.
Arboe,	15th July,	28th April, 1852.
Stewartstown,	17th July,	28th April, 1852.
Carrickmore,	15th June and 13th August,	31st April, 1852.
Coalisland,	1st August,	27th April, 1852.
Clonaneese,	3rd August,	1st May, 1852.
Moree,	5th August,	1st May, 1852.
Kildress,	7th August,	1st May, 1852.
Pomeroy,	9th August,	30th April, 1852.
Altmore,	12th August,	31st April, 1852.
Drumquin,	24th August (Special),	14th May, 1852.
Lucan,	24th August (Special),	3rd June, 1854 (Sec.)
Cloone,	2nd September (Special),	2nd August, 1853 (Sec.)
Annaduff,	6th September,	2nd July, 1853.
Drumcliff,	9th September,	
Foxford,	12th September,	27th May, 1852.
Swineford,	15th September,	First inspection.
Kiltimagh,	16th September,	First inspection.
Belaghy,	18th September,	28th May, 1852.
Aclare,	21st September,	26th May, 1852.
Tobercurry,	23rd September,	25th May, 1852.
Mitchelstown,	30th September,	8th June, 1853.
Fermoy,	6th October,	11th June, 1853.
Cork, No. 1,	10th October,	12th December, 1851.
Cork, No. 2,	12th October,	13th December, 1851.
Queenstown,	16th October,	12th December, 1851.
Johnston Charitable,	30th October,	13th August, 1852.
Swords,	2nd November,	9th August, 1852.
Clogher,	31st August and 4th November,	21st May, 1852.
St. Mary's, Athlone,	21st November,	6th July, 1853.
Ballinasloe,	25th November,	17th September, 1851.
Athlone,	24th Nov. and 11th December,	September, 1851.
Loughrea (New),	28th November,	First inspection.
Moate,	2nd December,	13th September, 1851.
Edgeworthstown,	6th December,	25th September, 1851.
Shrule,	8th December,	4th June, 1852.
Clara,	9th December,	12th August, 1853.
Abbeyshrule (New),	13th December,	First inspection.
Abbeyleix (Special),	16th and 24th December,	18th November, 1852.
Durrow,	19th December,	19th November, 1852.
Tullamore,	16th December,	10th August, 1853.
Fontstown,	30th December,	9th December, 1852.
Athy,	26th December,	10th December, 1852.

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APPENDIX (B) No. 1.

Report of the Committee of Note and Debenture Issue for 1854, and Audit of the Board's Expenditure during the same Year.

The Committee to audit the above met on the 26th day of March, 1855, for that purpose.

Your Committee find there were . . . . . Notes in Stock on 1st January, 1854.	120,500
That on 7th April, 1854, were ordered, ...	200,000
Making to be accounted for, ...	320,500
Of these were issued during 1854, ...	212,200
Leaving in Stock, on 1st January, 1855, ...	108,300

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date of audit, and taken into account the Notes issued since the 1st of January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account that £884 3*s.* 4*d.*, for the 212,200 Notes issued at 1*d.* each, has been duly lodged to your credit in the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find the number of the last Debenture issued in the Year 1854 was	10,919	
Deducting the number issued to 31st December, 1853, . .	10,250	
It will appear that . . . . . Debentures were issued during the Year 1854.		669

It will be seen by the annexed account that £33 9*s.*, for the 669 Debentures issued at 1*s.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board in the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find there were . . . . . Deposit Cards in Stock on 1st January, 1854.	1,588
Of these were issued during the year 1854, ...	196
Leaving in Stock, on 1st January, 1855, ...	1,392

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date of audit, and taken into account the Cards issued since 1st January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account that 8*s.* 2*d.*, for the 196 Cards, at 0½*d.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board.

Your Committee find the April and October dividends on your Funded Stock has been duly lodged to your credit, amounting to £124 6*s.* 3*d.*

Your Committee find there was a sum of £3 6*s.* 8*d.* lodged to your credit out of the assets of the late Mountshannon Loan Fund.

Your Committee find there was a sum of 3*s.* lodged to your credit for paid stamps sold to Local Societies during the year.

Your Committee find there was a sum of £1 18*s.* 9*d.* lodged by the Aghada Loan Fund, being for interest on £97 advanced by the Board to said Society, to 31st December, 1854.

These several sums, added to the balance in Bank reported at last audit, give a total of £1,567 4*s.* 3*d.*

Your Committee find that Drafts to the amount of £886 0*s.* 3*d.* were signed by the Board, in conformity with your minutes, of which particulars are annexed.

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APPENDIX (B) No. 1—*continued.*

From the total, then, of	£1,567	4	3
Is to be deducted Drafts for	886	0	3
Which should leave a Balance of . . . in Bank.	£681	4	0

Your Committee finds the Bank gives you credit for this balance.

(Signed)

WALTER SWEETMAN.
JOHN LENTAIGNE.

ACCOUNT, NOTE, and DEBENTURE AUDIT, and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1854.

1854:			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1,	To Balance in Bank, ...		—			519	9	1
	Lodgments for Notes, per Secretary, . . .		836	3	4			
	Do. do. direct, ...		48	0	0			
						884	3	4
	Lodgments for Debentures, per Secretary, . .		31	14	0			
	Do. do. direct, . . .		1	15	0			
						33	9	0
	Lodgments for Deposit Cards, per Secretary, . .		0	7	8			
	Do. do. direct, . . .		0	0	6			
						0	8	2
April 9,	Dividend on Stock, . . .	65 0 0						
	Less Income Tax, . .	1 17 11						
			63	2	1			
Oct. 10,	Dividend on Stock, . . .	65 0 0						
	Less Income Tax, . .	3 15 10						
			61	4	2			
						124	6	3
	Relodged per Secretary, viz.:—							
	Mountshannon Loan Fund, . . .		3	6	8			
	Cancel Brands sold Local Societies, . .		0	3	0			
						3	9	8
	Lodgment for Year's Interest on £97, per the Aghada Loan Fund, ...		1	18	9			
						1	18	9
						£1,567	4	3
	From which deduct Year's Drafts, . . .					886	0	3
Dec. 31,	Balance in Bank, ...					£681	4	0

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APPENDIX (B) No. 1—*continued.*

REPORT of the COMMITTEE on the PETTY EXPENSE ACCOUNT for 1854.

The Committee appointed to audit the Petty Expense Account for 1854, met on the 27th day of March, 1855.

Your Committee report that they find a balance of £14 1*s.* 11*d.* was in the hands of Secretary for current expenses at date of last audit.

Your Committee charged the Secretary with this balance and the sum of all the drafts drawn in 1854, making together a sum of £900 2*s.* 2*d.*, as explained at foot.

Vouchers for all the payments made, as per the annexed account, were submitted, and having been examined one by one, your Committee have to report the same correct.

Your Committee find a balance in the Secretary's hands of £13 17*s.* 3*d.* on 31st December, 1854, which is to be charged to him as the basis of next audit.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in Secretary's hands, 1st January, 1854,	14	1	11
Amount of Drafts drawn in 1854,	886	0	3
	£900	2	2
Deduct Expenditure, as per the annexed account,	886	4	11
Balance in Secretary's hands, 1st January, 1855,	£13	17	3

(Signed),

H. U. TIGHE.
THOMAS HUTTON.

ACCOUNT adverted to in the Annexed Reports, showing PARTICULARS of EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Board's Officers,	709	19	1
Printing of Notes and Debentures,	94	6	0
Petty Expenses,	16	9	9
Law Charges (ordinary),	23	4	11
Do. (extraordinary),	5	5	0
Extra Inspection Expenses,	13	4	6
Post Office Account,	20	4	3
Inspector's Postage Account,	3	11	5
	£886	4	11

(Signed),

H. U. TIGHE.
THOMAS HUTTON.
GEO. H. LINDSAY.

APPENDIX (B) No. 2.

Showing ORDINARY INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BOARD for 1853 and 1854.

1853.

ORDINARY SOURCES OF INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Receipts for Notes and Debentures,	931	4	10
Dividends on Stock,	128	2	1
	£1,059	6	11
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries,	732	0	0
Printing,	93	6	9
Law Charges,	17	7	7
Special Inspection Expenses, Inspector's Postage, and Petty Expenses,	29	11	10
Gazetting,	0	12	6
Post Office Account,	13	12	6
	£886	11	2
Excess of Ordinary Income over Ordinary Expenditure, for the year 1853,	£172	15	9

1854.

ORDINARY SOURCES OF INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Receipts for Notes and Debentures,	918	0	6
Dividends on Stock,	124	6	3
	£1,042	6	9
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries,	709	19	1
Printing,	94	6	0
Petty Expenses,	16	9	9
Law Charges (Ordinary),	23	4	11
Inspector's Postage Account,	3	11	5
Extra Inspection Expenses,	13	4	6
Post Office Account,	20	4	3
	£880	19	11
Excess of Ordinary Income over Ordinary Expenditure, for the year 1854,	£161	6	10

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APPENDIX (C).

A List of the Members of the Loan Fund Board, with the dates of their respective Appointments, and the Number of Attendances of each Member at the sittings of the Board, for the Year ending 31st December, 1854.

N.B.—The Board held 18 Sittings during the Year 1854.

Members' Names.	Dates of Appointment.	Number of Attendances.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Fingall,	2nd Jan., 1837.	—
Fitzstephen French, Esq., M.P.,	—	—
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M.P.,	—	—
The Honourable Thomas Vesey, M.P.,	—	—
James Power, Esq., D.L.,	—	1
Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq., D.L.,	—	—
Edward Joshua Cooper, Esq.,	—	—
James John Bagot, Esq., D.L.,	—	10
Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart.,	—	—
Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L.,	—	11
James O'Farrell, Esq.,	—	—
John Dalton, Esq.,	—	—
William Hodges, Esq.,	25th Oct., 1837.	—
Rev. Thomas Hincks,	10th Feb., 1841.	—
John Lentaigne, Esq., D.L.,	—	13
The Right Honourable the Earl of Clancarty,	14th Jan., 1842.	—
The Right Honourable the Earl of Courtown,	—	—
The Right Honourable the Earl of Erne,	—	—
The Right Honourable the Lord Downes,	—	—
The Viscount Boyle,	—	—
Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart., M.P.,	—	—
The Honourable and Very Reverend Robert Maude, Dean of Clogher,	—	—
James William Lennox Naper, Esq., V.L.,	—	—
The Right Honourable William Fownes Tighe,	—	—
Captain Robert Owen, R.N.,	20th Jan., 1842.	—
John Barlow, Esq.,	9th Jan., 1843.	—
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.,	—	—
John N. V. Vernon, Esq.,	—	—
The Very Rev. Charles Vignolles, D.D., Dean of Ossory,	—	—
John Brennan, Esq.,	24th Jan., 1845.	—
George H. Lindsay, Esq.,	13th Jan., 1846.	15
Thomas Crosthwaite, Esq.,	—	—
Walter Sweetman, Esq.,	20th Jan., 1846.	—
The Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, D.D., Dean of Leighlin,	18th Feb., 1846.	5
The Very Rev. H. Newland, D.D., Dean of Ferns,	30th June, 1846.	—
The Rev. J. G. Porter,	30th Jan., 1851.	2
The Right Honourable Lord Talbot de Malahide,	28th Mar., 1854.	4
James Hans Hamilton, Esq., M.P.,	—	—
Counsel—Henry Hutton, Esq., Q.C., 18, Gardiner's-place,	2nd Jan., 1837.	
Secretary—Richard Robert Madden, Esq., Dublin Castle,	19th Mar., 1850.	

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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LUNATIC ASYLUMS—IRELAND.

SEVENTH

REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE

LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN IRELAND:

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1855.

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SEVENTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G., LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the Inspectors of Lunatics and of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, under the Acts 5 & 6 Vic., c. 123, and 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107, have the honour to submit to your Excellency our Seventh General Report on the state of the various institutions, public and private, established in this country for the care and treatment of lunatics, and on the condition of the insane of all classes confined in them; and in doing so, we are happy to be able to inform your Excellency that our inspections, during the two past years—which period is embraced in this Report—have been most satisfactory, affording us, as they have done, frequent opportunities of observing, personally, the beneficial working of the important department of the public service placed under our control, both as regards the successful appliance of the improved curative system now adopted in the treatment of lunacy, and the due maintenance, in quietude and comfort, of those whose confirmed insanity necessitates a prolonged residence within the walls of an asylum.

Number of insane in Ireland.

The number of insane persons brought within our cognizance, as appears by the Official Returns which we have obtained, and which are made up to the 31st of March, 1855, reaches 13,493, and they are thus distributed:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. In District Lunatic Asylums,	1,720	1,802	3,522*
2. In Central do.,	84	42	126
3. In Private do.,	252	207	459
4. In Gaols, under 1 Vic., c. 27, and 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107,	101	55	156
5. In Poorhouses,	734	1,266	2,000
Total number of Lunatics under Official Supervision on 31st March, 1855,	2,891	3,372	6,263
6. At large, unprovided with asylum accommodation, on 31st March, 1855,	4,035	3,195	7,230
Total number of insane of every denomination in Ireland,	6,926	6,567	13,493

Decrease.

According to the statistics published in our Report of 1851, the aggregate number of lunatics was then 15,098; a decrease of 1,605 has consequently occurred within the last four years. This decrease is observable under the heads five and six. Our information as to the number of insane at large, on the former occasion was procured through the agency of the Relieving Officers in the 2,160 districts into which this country had been subdivided during the famine visitation, for the more effectual carrying out of the provisions of the Acts of Parliament under which the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland exercise their functions. In the present instance we obtained our information by means of the Constabulary and Police from all parts of the kingdom; and though it would be too much to expect strict accuracy in either of these

Lunatics at large unprovided with accommodation, App. Nos. 3 & 4, p. 32.

* 223 Chronic cases in the House of Industry, Island-bridge, and Hardwicke Cells included. App. No. 10, p. 49.

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Returns, still they may be regarded as not very deficient, and so far satisfactory as affording an approximate idea of the extent to which insanity prevails throughout the country. In poorhouses the decrease is certain, the relative numbers being in 1851, 2,393; in 1855, 2,000.

Lunatics in goals.

There is also, we are happy to state, a very marked diminution of lunatics in gaols, a diminution which has been going on for several years—the numbers formerly confined in them being upwards of 500, while at present there are only 156 in custody; and before the close of the current year we hope to disembarrass all the gaols with the exception of those belonging to the districts of Londonderry, Clonmel, Carlow, and Armagh, of their lunatic inmates. This object will be attained on the completion of the additional accommodation to which reference has been already made in previous Reports.

It will, however, be necessary to increase the accommodation at the four asylums above enumerated, as they are not spacious enough to meet the requirements of the districts to which they belong; and we think it desirable that they should be enlarged each to an extent varying according to circumstances, sufficient to admit of from 60 to 100 additional patients; but as we mean to enter more fully into this subject when we come to speak of the lunatic inmates of poorhouses, it is unnecessary to dwell upon it here.

Practice of committing lunatics to gaol objectionable.

Reverting to the diminution of lunatics in gaols, we have always entertained strong objections to the residence of insane persons in such places, where they must necessarily interfere with the discipline and order which it is desirable to have observed amongst prisoners, and occupy, too much, the time and attention of the resident officers; our feelings on this subject have been frequently expressed in Reports to your Excellency's predecessors. We have accordingly endeavoured to do away with the very objectionable practice of committing lunatics to gaol under the 1 Vic., c. 27, and subsequent Acts specially passed to provide for the safety of insane persons when outrageous and dangerous to themselves or to the public, but which are frequently taken advantage of by the friends of parties as affording an easy and inexpensive mode of having them transmitted to an asylum, without either the trouble of a formal application to the Governors, or of conveying them directly to the institution. So far this practice has been, in a great measure, an evil which could not be well avoided; consequently, when committals had actually taken place, and the informations, medical certificates, &c., were regular and in accordance with the Act, we facilitated removals from gaols as early as possible in all cases where vacancies existed in district asylums. On the completion of the new institutions, and of the enlargements in question, we purpose to submit to the executive the propriety of communicating with the magistracy, and recommending justices not to issue a warrant of committal for any lunatic unless it be first shown by the parties interested, that application had been made to the proper district asylum without effect, or that the attack was so sudden and dangerous as to render the committal of the individual to prison, absolutely necessary for safety, without the delay of awaiting the result of an application to the asylum authorities.

Lunatics in poorhouses, App. No. 2, p. 30.

Of those classified as lunatics in poorhouses, nearly two-thirds are of the female sex. Generally speaking, they are harmless, decrepit, and chronic cases; occasionally, however, their malady assumes an acute character, when the usual course is taken for their transmission to the district asylum to which they belong.

Question of accommodation for lunatics at large.

With regard to the lunatics, idiots, &c., at large (mentioned in the foregoing abstract at No. 6), a material difficulty would seem at first sight to present itself, as to how asylum accommodation should be provided for such a number. On this point, however, we may observe, that in a Report on the general condition of the insane in Ireland we have thought it advisable to include not alone those who are absolutely demented, and, as such, under official supervision, either in public institutions or private establishments, but also the idiotic, and those who, from repeated attacks of epilepsy, are liable to insanity in its most aggravated and dangerous forms—particularly, too, as from these classes the district asylums receive, from time to time, a large proportion of their inmates. But we are by no means to be understood as indicating a necessity for accommodation to any thing approaching the amount of the above numbers; we merely put forth the fact of the extent to which mental disease in every phase prevails, as well as those affections which may be regarded as identified with it, at the same time expressing our conviction that nothing can tend more to the advantage of the general community

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than to afford an opportunity for the immediate admission of every insane person into an asylum on the first manifestation of the disease; and with this conviction we strongly advocate the necessity of having a considerable number of extra beds available in every establishment for the insane throughout the country.

Whilst meeting the exigencies of the lunatic poor, it has always been our object to keep down, as much as possible, the expenditure entailed on the country by institutions so costly as asylums necessarily are; but we feel, at the same time, that the Government and the public do not desire that parsimony should be practised, or even economy carried too far where so serious a question as that of preventing the spread of insanity is involved.

Objections to the residence of the insane in poorhouses.

We have now to enter upon a matter of very great importance in connexion with district asylums, viz., the residence of lunatics in poorhouses. Taking a broad view of the question, it is obvious, for many reasons, that the most suitable place for every demented person, lunatic or idiot, harmless or otherwise, is an institution specially devoted to the care of the insane, under the superintendence and management of experienced officers and attendants, who are practically acquainted with the treatment of mental disease in every form, and directed and controlled by that department of the public service to which the supervision of all matters relating to such establishments properly belongs; and we regard the question as deserving the consideration of the executive, namely, whether the time may not have arrived for making provision for the complete separation of the insane poor of every class, from the sane portion of the community; and which, whilst effecting a moral duty towards the latter, would insure for the insane poor, idiotic, or imbecile, more care and comfort than they can possibly have in ordinary workhouses, where they cannot at all times be secured against annoyance from the ignorant or thoughtless paupers by whom they are surrounded. We feel that objections to a change may be advanced on financial grounds, and that it may be argued, considering the extremely low position which, particularly the idiotic, inmates of poorhouses occupy in the human family, both socially and mentally, that they are comfortably circumstanced and sufficiently well cared for at present.

Due attention cannot be paid the insane except in asylums.

It is evident, however, that the attention and care necessary for the relief of these distressed classes cannot be efficaciously extended to them whilst they are placed in institutions of a very different nature from asylums; and further, it would be falling into a great mistake to imagine that even the most miserable objects of mental incapability are beyond the reach of being relieved; for there is no species of disease or affection, from the highest state of maniacal excitement to the very lowest grade of imbecility, that does not admit of cure or alleviation under judicious treatment, such alone as can be obtained in establishments exclusively devoted to the object.

Enlargement of some asylums necessary.

The cost of the proposed alterations would not be so serious as may appear at first sight, the plan we have in view being simply the erection of suitable auxiliary buildings of the least expensive form and character, with large dormitories, on the grounds of such of the existing district asylums as shall be found on examination to require an addition, the present staff in each—and which constitutes one of the principal items of expenditure—being available for the purposes of management, with the assistance only of a few extra attendants.

Advantages of additional accommodation.

Another and most desirable object would be obtained by this measure, inasmuch as all the chronic and incurable cases which have been for many years accumulating, and at present take up a great deal of valuable room in the several district asylums, that could otherwise be more beneficially devoted to recent and acute cases, might be removed to these auxiliary buildings, by which means a twofold advantage would be gained, viz., the provision of proper accommodation for the class in question, without the necessity of having a special establishment under the objectionable title of an asylum for incurables, and the disembarrassment of the parent houses from all but inmates suffering from recent and acute affections, or those whose malady afforded reasonable hopes of an ultimate recovery, thus leaving them free to exercise their proper and legitimate functions of hospitals for the cure of insanity, instead of being mere receptacles for the safe keeping and maintenance of chronic cases.

In the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the state of the Lunatic Poor in Ireland, in 1843, at page 4, the following passage occurs with reference to this subject:—

"The increased and rapidly increasing numbers of incurable cases have

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Report of Select Committee of the House of Lords.

lamentably diminished the efficacy of those asylums as hospitals for the cure of insanity. This result had been foreseen by one of the medical witnesses, Dr. Cleghorn, of Swift's Hospital; that eminent physician stated, that 'places of this kind, unless under a strict rule for a limited term of residence, beyond which no patient should be allowed to remain, will shortly become asylums for mad people, and not hospitals or places for the cure of insanity.' Of the 2,151 inmates of the district asylums, no less than 688 are classed as incurable."

The case is nothing changed since that period, or, rather, to repeat the words of the Report, "the increased and rapidly increasing number of incurable cases have lamentably diminished the efficacy of those asylums," the incurables in them at the time to which our present returns are made up being no less than 2,295, or about 66 per cent. on the total number.

Further on, at page 5, speaking of the operation of the asylums, the Report says:

"The system is one which, if applied exclusively to the cure of the malady, and if the asylums were relieved from the pressure produced by the increasing number of incurables, appears to the Committee in its essential points to be deserving of confidence and approval; but unless so relieved, by some alteration in the present law, or of the present practice, the admission of new cases must necessarily be limited, and may ultimately be restricted within very narrow bounds indeed. The necessity of some change in this respect is admitted by all the witnesses, as well as proved by the documentary evidence before the Committee."

It will be only necessary to quote another passage from the Report in question, to show how deeply the Committee were influenced by the feeling, that in asylums especially provided for the purpose, lunatics and the insane of every denomination should be alone located; and we are moreover desirous of pointing to the fact, that of the five following propositions recommended to the attention of the Legislature, the only one not carried into effect, or taken at all into consideration, is that in which the residence of the insane in workhouses is so distinctly condemned.

Propositions of the committee.

"The Committee are desirous of impressing on the House, as the result of their inquiries, the following propositions, on which they have formed the strongest opinions."

"1. The necessity of discontinuing, as soon as practicable, the committals of lunatics to gaols and bridewells."

Has been materially discontinued, and will shortly be restricted within very narrow limits—if not wholly put a stop to—as already indicated.

"2. The necessity of amending the Act of the 1st Vic., c. 27, which appears on the authority of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Sir Edward Sugden) to have led to the most serious abuse."

Effected by the 8th and 9th Vic., c. 107.

"3. The inexpediency of appropriating the union workhouses as places either for the custody or the treatment of the insane, for both which purposes they appear wholly unsuited."

Never has been acted upon. Number of insane in these establishments at present, 2,000.

"4. The necessity of providing one central establishment for criminal lunatics, under the immediate control and direction of the Government of Ireland, to be supported from the same funds, and under the system adopted in respect to criminal lunatics in England."

This proposition has been carried out, and an Asylum erected at Dundrum for 120 inmates.

"5. The necessity of increasing the accommodation for pauper lunatics in Ireland, and of providing for the cases of epilepsy, idiocy, and chronic disease by an increased number of the district asylums, by an enlargement of those asylums, or by the erection of separate establishments specially appropriated for those classes of patients."

Provided for under 8th and 9th Vic., c. 107, but only partially carried into effect, particularly as regards the idiotic, epileptic, and chronic classes.

A mass of testimony of the most reliable character, and from the best informed sources, could be adduced in sustainment of the principle that poorhouses are not fit places for the insane, no matter under what denomination

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the disease itself may be classed; but we consider the foregoing amply sufficient for the purpose.

If called upon, we hope to be in a condition to enter fully into details, and to submit our views to the executive; meanwhile we take leave of the subject, expressing our earnest hope that it may meet with that consideration in the proper quarter to which we feel it is so justly entitled.

Present state of the law relating to lunatics.

In former reports we referred to existing legislation, with a view to effecting a change therein; and as questions having reference to the accommodation, care, and maintenance of lunatics, and to establishments for the insane in Ireland, are now occupying a considerable share of attention, both from Government and from the country at large, we deem it a not inappropriate time again to suggest, for the consideration of the executive, that a necessity exists for making some amendment in the laws relating to them.

Our opinions upon the subject have been arrived at after many years' experience of the working of the various Acts, of which there are no less than fourteen in being at the present time. They are—

1. 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., cap. 33.
2. 6th Geo. IV., cap. 54.
3. 7th Geo. IV. cap. 14.
4. 11th Geo. IV., cap. 22.
5. 1st Wm. IV., cap. 65.
6. 1st Wm. IV., cap. 13.
7. 1st Vic., cap. 27.
8. 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 123, Private Asylums.
9. 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 107, Criminal Asylum, &c., &c.
10. 9th and 10th Vic., cap. 79.
11. 9th and 10th Vic., cap. 115.
12. 10th and 11th Vic., cap. 40.
13. 12th and 13th Vic., cap. 56.
14. 14th and 15th Vic, cap. 45.

On reference to the Appendix,* in which we have given an abridgment of these Acts, the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., c. 33, 5th and 6th Vic., c. 123, and 8th and 9th Vic., c. 107, will be found the most important, the first named being the Act upon which all the subsequent statutes relating to public asylums are based. They have all, however, been so frequently amended, added to, and taken from, and have become so mixed up and intertwined one with another, that the necessity for reducing them into a simple and intelligible form, in the shape of a single comprehensive measure, will be apparent to the most casual observer.

1st and 2nd Geo. IV.

The 1st and 2nd Geo. IV. is the Act under which district asylums originally were established. It makes provision of funds for the erection of asylums, and for their support and maintenance; empowers the Lord Lieutenant to appoint the Local Governors, and also to appoint Commissioners for Control and Correspondence, who are to be Commissioners for Erection of Asylums. The functions vested in the Commissioners for Control and Correspondence in all that relates to the working, internal management, and general regulation of these asylums have, however, of late years, devolved solely and entirely upon the Inspectors, while the erection of the buildings is in the hands of the Commissioners of Public Works, the powers of the former Commissioners having ceased to exist.

5th and 6th Vic.

The 5th and 6th Vic., c. 123, is the Act regulating private asylums. It makes provision for licensing private houses for the reception of lunatics belonging to the wealthy classes. or those who can afford to pay for their support; lays down the rules under which they are to be admitted; and provides for the inspection and official control of such establishments. This Act, an experimental one, passed so far back as 1842, was only intended to last for three years; it has, however, been continued by the introduction of short Acts from time to time, and is still in force.

By the 8th & 9th Vic., c. 107:—

8th and 9th Vic.

The Central Asylum for criminal lunatics was established, and at the same time the Lord Lieutenant was empowered to enlarge existing or erect new district asylums; and on the completion of enlargement and extension of district asylums, lunatics were to be removed from houses of industry.

The Cork Asylum was also declared a district asylum, and provision made for its support and maintenance.

Consolidation of the statutes desirable.

The three above-mentioned Acts embrace, as we have said, the main features of present legislation on Irish asylums; and with the English statute as a model, would, we believe, afford a very good basis upon which to construct a measure in unison with the advance which has of late years been made in all

* App. No. 1, p. 25.

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matters relating to the care and treatment of the insane. We do not mean to propose that an Act should be passed for this country similar in all respects to that now in force in England, although, if circumstances admitted of it, it might be advisable. We, however, look forward to a consolidation of the present statutes, and to an assimilation of them so far to the English Act as may be consistent with the system under which the lunatic asylums in Ireland have been organized.

Expenditure of asylums.

App. No. 5, p. 39.

As might be expected from the great advance in the prices of provisions, and of almost every other article of consumption, the expenditure of the various District Lunatic Asylums has sensibly exceeded that of former years; still, all things taken into consideration, it has been moderate: and the several Boards of Governors, while continuing to evince a praiseworthy desire to provide liberally for the necessities of the Lunatic poor, have not overlooked the interest of the ratepayers whom they represent.

The following table shows at a glance the outlay of each Asylum for the two years, with the average expense per head per annum of each patient:—

	Year ending 31st March, 1854.									Year ending 31st March, 1855.								
	Daily Average Number of Patients.	Total Expenditure of Asylums.				Average Cost of each Patient, per head per annum.				Daily Average Number of Patients.	Total Expenditure of Asylums.				Average Cost of each Patient, per head per annum.			
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Armagh,	134	2,280	7	0		17	0	4		134	2,869	1	5		21	8	2¼	
Ballinasloe,	325¼	5,177	4	6		15	18	4⅛		332½	6,377	1	0		19	3	7	
Belfast,	279	4,082	2	1		14	12	6		266·48	4,868	0	10		18	5	4⅛	
Carlow,	180	3,490	8	11		19	7	9⅞		185	3,769	10	5		20	7	6 3/16	
Clonmel,	140	2,767	6	8		19	15	4		140	3,094	1	3		22	2	0½	
Cork,	367	5,958	3	0		16	4	8		392	6,429	10	0		16	8	0⅘	
Kilkenny,	131	2,736	13	7½		20	17	9 100/131		135	3,012	14	10½		22	6	3 133/135	
Killarney,	108⅛	2,317	7	5½		21	8	5¾		121¼	2,778	18	5		22	18	4	
Limerick,	299	4,432	4	2		14	16	5⅜		310	6,206	16	1		20	0	5¼	
Londonderry,	196	3,836	7	11		19	11	5		213	3,884	2	9		18	4	8	
Maryborough,	189	3,300	7	10		17	9	3		190	3 664	10	0		19	5	9	
Omagh,	145	3,360	6	5		23	3	6		174	4,102	10	5		23	11	6⅘	
Richmond,	426	7,346	14	10		17	4	11 4/456		446	9,752	11	11		21	17	4	
Waterford,	130	2,178	4	3		16	15	1⅓		130	2,507	12	4		19	5	9⅘	
	3,049⅛	53,263	18	8		17	9	4 4/19		3,199	63,314	0	8		19	15	10	

Average cost of maintenance—

The average cost of maintenance, including every expense, was therefore, as above, £17 9*s.* 4*d.* for the year ending 31st March, 1854, and £19 15*s.* 10*d.* for the year ending 31st March, 1855, showing a difference of £2 6*s.* 6*d.* per head in favour of the former year.

Influenced by size of asylum

As a general rule, the Asylums containing most inmates exhibit the lowest averages, as Ballinasloe, Belfast, Cork, and Limerick, which show for the first year, conjointly, an average of £15 16*s.* 11*d.*, and for the second, £18 10*s.* 5½*d.* Richmond Asylum, however, the largest institution of the kind in Ireland, is an exception to the rule, the averages for the two years, respectively, being £17 4*s.* 11*d.* and £21 17*s.* 4*d.*; but the high prices at which the necessary commodities of life generally range in the metropolis, will sufficiently account for this difference.

And by the length of time open.

The length of time the Asylums have been established appears also to exercise a beneficial influence upon the expenditure, the Armagh and Waterford (the two smallest District Asylums in Ireland, and which have been in operation—the former for thirty, and the latter for twenty years) showing, comparatively, very low averages, while those lately occupied, as Kilkenny, Killarney, and Omagh, give the highest averages of all, owing, in a great measure, to incidental expenses attendant on their opening.

The Asylum at Cork is the only one in which no material change has occurred, the increase during the year ending 31st March, 1855, being but 3*s.* 4*d.* per head per annum on the outlay of the preceding year, while the increase in the other establishments varies from £1 to £4, Londonderry alone excepted, where a diminution has taken place in 1855. This diminution is, however, accounted for by the fact that the Omagh patients were taken away in 1854, thus leaving the expenditure for that year to be distributed over a reduced number of inmates.

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We annex in a tabular form a statement of the average cost per head, on salaries, wages, diet, and clothing, respectively, as being the most important items of expenditure in these Institutions.

Average cost per head in salaries, wages, diet, and clothing.

1854.

	Daily Average Number of Patients.	Average Expense of Patients, per head per annum, in Salaries and Wages.	Average Expense per head per annum, on Diet alone.	Average Expense per head per annum, for Clothing of Patients.	Average Expense of Patients, per head per annum, on all other charges, viz.: Fuel, Light, Washing, Bedding, and Furniture, &c.	Average Cost of Patients per head per annum, on the Total Expenditure.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	134	4 4 $3\frac{33}{67}$	6 14 $6\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $8\frac{19}{67}$	4 19 $9\frac{8}{67}$	17 0 4
Ballinasloe,	$325\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 $9\frac{1}{4}$	5 6 $10\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $6\frac{3}{8}$	6 2 $1\frac{3}{4}$	15 18 $4\frac{1}{8}$
Belfast,	279·11	3 1 5	6 19 $8\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $6\frac{1}{4}$	3 5 $10\frac{1}{4}$	14 12 6
Carlow,	180	4 10 $10\frac{3}{8}$	6 7 $9\frac{3}{8}$	1 4 $10\frac{1}{16}$	7 4 $3\frac{9}{16}$	19 7 $9\frac{7}{8}$
Clonmel,	140	6 2 0	6 11 $6\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $1\frac{1}{8}$	5 16 $7\frac{3}{4}$	19 15 4
Cork,	367	3 14 1	5 5 $2\frac{1}{8}$	1 0 9	6 4 $7\frac{1}{4}$	16 4 8
Kilkenny,	131	6 7 $3\frac{6}{131}$	5 13 $0\frac{33}{131}$	1 10 $6\frac{102}{131}$	7 6 $11\frac{77}{131}$	20 17 $9\frac{100}{131}$
Killarney,	$108\frac{1}{8}$	7 12 $4\frac{3}{4}$	5 12 5	1 1 $5\frac{1}{4}$	7 2 $2\frac{3}{4}$	21 8 $5\frac{3}{4}$
Limerick,	299	3 9 1	5 18 $3\frac{7}{18}$	1 8 $6\frac{3}{8}$	4 5 $6\frac{1}{8}$	14 16 $5\frac{5}{8}$
Londonderry,	196	3 13 0	7 1 3	1 16 0	7 1 2	19 11 5
Maryborough,	189	4 3 6	5 13 7	1 4 8	6 7 6	17 9 3
Omagh,	145	6 13 $7\frac{1}{4}$	6 10 $7\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $6\frac{3}{4}$	8 12 $8\frac{1}{2}$	23 3 6
Richmond,	426	3 19 $3\frac{118}{426}$	7 7 $11\frac{322}{426}$	0 14 $10\frac{107}{426}$	5 0 $9\frac{241}{426}$	17 4 $11\frac{4}{426}$
Waterford,	130	5 2 2	5 11 7	0 16 9	5 6 $1\frac{1}{8}$	16 15 $1\frac{1}{8}$
	3,050	4 17 $6\frac{4}{7}$	6 2 $9\frac{3}{7}$	1 4 $8\frac{3}{7}$	5 4 $3\frac{13}{19}$	17 9 $3\frac{4}{19}$

1855

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	134	4 15 8	8 8 9	1 3 8	7 0 1	21 8 $2\frac{1}{8}$
Ballinasloe,	$332\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 $8\frac{3}{8}$	6 16 $6\frac{11}{16}$	1 2 0	8 4 $4\frac{1}{8}$	19 3 7
Belfast,	266·48	3 5 9	9 4 6	1 9 $6\frac{7}{8}$	4 5 $6\frac{1}{4}$	18 5 $4\frac{1}{8}$
Carlow,	185	4 8 $5\frac{1}{4}$	7 17 $6\frac{3}{4}$	1 10 $10\frac{1}{4}$	6 10 $7\frac{15}{16}$	20 7 $6\frac{3}{16}$
Clonmel,	140	5 18 9	8 11 4	1 1 9	6 10 2	22 2 $0\frac{1}{8}$
Cork,	392	3 8 $11\frac{1}{8}$	5 18 $0\frac{1}{8}$	0 17 $6\frac{3}{8}$	6 3 $6\frac{1}{8}$	16 8 $0\frac{3}{8}$
Kilkenny,	135	6 0 $1\frac{10}{135}$	7 7 $6\frac{104}{135}$	1 6 $3\frac{84}{135}$	7 12 $4\frac{93}{135}$	22 6 $3\frac{138}{135}$
Killarney,	$121\frac{1}{4}$	6 16 4	7 4 $4\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 5	7 14 $2\frac{3}{4}$	22 18 4
Limerick,	310	3 17 $6\frac{1}{8}$	10 17 $1\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 $11\frac{1}{8}$	5 15 $7\frac{3}{4}$	20 0 $5\frac{1}{4}$
Londonderry,	213	3 8 8	8 6 8	0 18 1	5 11 2	18 4 8
Maryborough,	190	4 4 0	7 5 9	0 17 6	6 18 6	19 5 9
Omagh,	174	5 13 $2\frac{1}{4}$	9 9 8	1 10 $10\frac{3}{4}$	6 17 $9\frac{3}{8}$	23 11 $6\frac{3}{8}$
Richmond,	446	4 4 $9\frac{242}{446}$	8 6 $10\frac{142}{446}$	1 3 $5\frac{244}{446}$	8 3 $2\frac{247}{446}$	21 17 4
Waterford,	130	5 4 0	6 18 11	0 13 $6\frac{1}{8}$	6 8 $3\frac{1}{8}$	19 5 $9\frac{3}{8}$
	3,199	4 15 4	7 13 $0\frac{1}{8}$	1 2 $9\frac{3}{7}$	6 4 $8\frac{1}{38}$	19 15 10

Looking to Ballinasloe, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Richmond Asylums, which taken together afford an average of 325 inmates each, for the year ending 31st March, 1855, the annual outlay in salaries and wages is but £3 11*s.* per head, while in the remaining eight Asylums, which only give an average of 150 patients, we have it raised to £5 13*s.* 6*d.* The advantage which the larger institutions thus obtain in an economical point of view, is, as regards the staff, very important.

Difference in averages.

The several averages on Diet alone range in 1854 from about £5 to £7, and in 1855 from about £7 to £9; but in the cost of clothing there is very little difference between the two years, in 1854 it was £1 4*s.* 8*d.*, and in 1855, £1 2*s.* 9*d.* per head.

The inmates of the several district asylums on the 31st March, 1855, amounted to 3,299; the number being at the corresponding period of our last Report, 2,870; or, 1,447 males, and 1,423 females; thus showing an increase of 429 within two years, namely, 205 males, and 224 females; and it is satisfactory to find that as facilities for early admission have been extended by means of the new district asylums which have lately come into operation, proportionate advantages have been obtained both in a curative and sanitary point of view, as will appear from the following summary, in which the admissions, discharges, and deaths, that have occurred during the years 1853–4, 1854–5, are contrasted with those of the two previous years. With regard to the admissions, it should be borne in mind

Number in Asylums.

App. No. 7, pp. 44 & 45.

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that two new asylums, viz., Kilkenny and Killarney, were opened in the year 1852–3, which circumstance, by adding to the admissions for the two years ending 31st March, 1853, to an unusual exent, renders the contrast in favour of the period of which we are treating less remarkable than it otherwise would be.

	Two Years ending 31st of March, 1853.			Two Years ending 31st of March, 1855.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted, ...	1,064	1,039	2,103	1,197	1,114	2,311
Discharged during the two years—Cured, .	409	406	815	458	421	879
" Relieved,	99	116	215	147	106	253
" Not cured,	100	85	185	79	78	157
" Incurable,	34	78	32	40	28	68
Total Discharged, . .	642	645	1,287	724	633	1,357
Died during the two years, . . .	277	253	530	268	257	525
Number of Inmates on 31st March, exclusive of Island-bridge, ...	1,447	1,423	2,870	1,652	1,647	3,299

Admissions.

The admissions, according to the foregoing, during the two years ended 31st March, 1855, exceeded the admissions of the two former years by 208, namely, 133 males, and 75 females. The excess of recoveries was 64; or, 49 males and 15 females. The number discharged cured being 879, and relieved, 253, which taken together, give a per centage of 49 on the admissions; while the mortality, notwithstanding the increase of inmates, is less by 5 than in the two former years; being a little more than 10 per cent on the total number under treatment.

Occupation of Lunatics.

App. No. 8, pp. 46 & 47.

The system of providing for inmates of district asylums occupations suitable to their condition is carried out on an extensive scale, and with the best results. There were employed on a given day, which we have taken as affording a comprehensive view of the state of the asylums in this respect, 1,891 persons, of whom 962 were males, and 929 females. Of the males, 441 were engaged in gardening and agricultural labour; 83 in various trades, as weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, &c.; and 438 in a variety of miscellaneous employments. Of the females, 537 were occupied in needlework, spinning, knitting, quilting, and fancy work; 134 in the laundries; 172 in house cleaning; and 89 in miscellaneous employments.

Proportion employed.

The proportion of employed to the whole number under treatment is 57 per cent; a very favourable proportion, when it is remembered that of the 3,282 patients, 2,072 were probably incurable, and 366 epileptics and idiots.

Religious observances.

The benefits which the insane have derived from religious observances, in the various asylums to which chaplains are attached, have been during the two past years very perceptible. A large majority of the patients continue to attend the chapels of the asylums on each Sunday, and by their calm and collected demeanor during divine service, evince a sense of the purpose for which they are assembled; and it is not alone on the Sundays but during the week many of them look forward to the visits of the chaplains with the greatest anxiety.

Utility thereof.

On the subject of religious instruction in the treatment of mental disease, our continued experience bears us out in the opinion "that a very large proportion of the inmates of an hospital for the insane, are capable of deriving advantages from that form of religious observance in which they have been brought up; and that hence it becomes an obvious duty to provide the necessary means of public worship in every lunatic asylum." No doubt, in his general ministrations, and still more in his private communications, the chaplain of an asylum should not lose sight of the characters of his hearers, nor of the great judgment and delicacy called for in their regard. But it is not the patients alone who feel the important advantages of the services of ministers of religion in these establishments; for it should be recollected that the instruction imparted by them, and the performance of divine service, cannot fail to produce a marked moral benefit on the attendants also, who may be considered, from the nature of their duties, as in general debarred from a due and regular attendance at their respective places of worship on Sundays and other days of devotion.

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We shall not at present refer any further to this subject, as its merits have been so fully discussed, and we have from time to time expressed our convictions thereon; the more especially too while the legal points raised by the Belfast Board of Governors remain in abeyance.

Quantity of land attached to Asylums.

The quantity of land occupied by the district asylums is 413 acres, 1 rood, and 17 perches, statute measure; being an average of 29 acres, 2 roods, and 7 perches, for each. In some places, however, as in Armagh and Waterford, there is a much smaller quantity, namely, in the former, 8 acres, 3 roods, and 15 perches; and in the latter, 14 acres, 2 roods, and 12 perches: in both cases we are of opinion that additional ground might be procured with advantage. The outlay and general produce on works and farming, for the two years, is shown in the Appendix,* by which it appears that the net profit for the year ending 31st March, 1854, was £1,828 13*s.* 10½*d.*; and for the year ending 31st March, 1855, £2,150 5*s.* 4½*d.*; when the land lately brought into cultivation at many of the asylums is got into proper working order, and a uniform and comprehensive system of computing the value of the garden and agricultural produce used in the institutions adopted and strictly enforced, we have no doubt whatever but that still more satisfactory results will be made manifest.

App. No. 6, p. 43.

Armagh Asylum.

The Armagh Asylum, for the Counties of Armagh, Cavan, and Monaghan, was the first of the kind established in Ireland; it was opened in 1825, and has consequently been thirty years in operation; it is conducted in a very satisfactory manner. The number of each sex for which it is intended is 67; and it contains at present 60 males, and 66 females, being within 8 of its full complement. Independent of other considerations, as regards increased accommodation, alluded to in the opening pages of our Report, we would wish to see more spare beds in this institution, as there has been from time to time a want of accommodation, especially for females; and the manager states in his yearly report to the Board of Governors, that "occasionally there has been a pressure for room, and some unavoidable delay."

Ballinasloe Asylum.

The Ballinasloe Asylum, opened in the year 1833, was originally built for 152 patients: it was increased, however, in 1851, so as to accommodate 340, viz., 180 males, and 160 females. The district was in the first instance comprised of the counties of Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim. Of these, Sligo and Leitrim have been detached and formed into a separate district, with an asylum at Sligo, now on the eve of being occupied by the patients belonging to those counties, who will be removed from Ballinasloe before the expiration of a fortnight from the present date.

The number in this asylum at present is 337; or, 181 males, and 156 females. The admissions during the two years were 167—79 males, and 88 females; cures, 96—49 males, and 47 females; deaths, 59—26 males, and 33 females; showing a very favourable per centage, both as regards recoveries and mortality.

Investigation relative to the death of a patient from alleged cruelty.

A circumstance occurred at this Asylum in 1853, which as it was the subject of a special investigation, and was brought under the notice of the then Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of St. Germans, we deem it right to refer to. We allude to the death of a patient, which it was alleged was caused by the cruelty of an attendant. A coroner's inquest had been in the first instance held, the minutes of which were forwarded to our office by the Manager of the asylum. The verdict found by the jury exculpated all parties concerned; but as it did not appear from the evidence that a sufficiently strict course of inquiry had been followed, a special Board was summoned to inquire into the circumstances, when the facts were fully entered into. And although it could not be proved that the attendant had caused the patient's death by ill-treatment, the Board felt satisfied that unnecessary violence had been exercised in restraining him. It appeared also that mechanical coercion was used without the knowledge of the manager or visiting physician. Altogether the circumstances were such as warranted the Board in ordering the attendant to be dismissed, as well as another, who grossly prevaricated in his statements, from a manifest desire to shield his fellow-servant. As regards the manager, the conclusion arrived at was, that he had not been sufficiently strict in his supervision of the attendants, for which negligence he received a strong official reprimand.

Belfast Asylum.

The Belfast Asylum opened in 1829. The original extent of its accommodation was only sufficient for 104 patients; it was, however, soon after

* App. No. 8, pp. 46 and 47.

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increased by additional buildings, so as to be capable of receiving 284. A fresh purchase of twelve statute acres was made in 1850, and an order in Council issued for the erection of further buildings for 120 inmates. These buildings are now nearly completed; and when all are finished, the Belfast Asylum will afford accommodation to over 400 lunatics.

The number at present in this Asylum is 276—141 males, and 135 females. The admissions during the two years amounted to 176; the recoveries to 83; and the deaths to 58. The mortality in the latter year of this Report more than doubles that of the former, it being, for the year ended 31st March, 1854, but 19; while in the year ended 31st March, 1855, the number of deaths reached 39. In other respects, the statement of this Asylum is favourable, and the per centage of recoveries is above the general average.

Carlow Asylum.

The Carlow Asylum was established in the year 1832, and has accommodation for 200 patients—104 males, and 96 females. The district originally consisted of the Counties of Carlow, Wexford, Kildare, and of the County and City of Kilkenny; an asylum has, however, been built near Kilkenny for that City and County, which were accordingly detached in 1852, and the patients belonging to them—54 in number—transferred from Carlow, reducing the inmates of this asylum to 145; they have since increased to 181; and should the admissions continue to be as numerous as they have been for the last two years, this institution will soon be fully reoccupied; a result that may naturally be expected, as the district is still a very extensive one, embracing, as it does, three important counties.

The admissions numbered 94 during the two years, namely 36 males, and 58 females; the recoveries 50—20 males, and 30 females; the deaths, 30—11 males, and 19 females. The mortality is considerably below the general average, being less than 7 per cent. on the number under treatment.

Clonmel Asylum.

The Clonmel Asylum, calculated for 140 patients, contains at present 69 males, and 70 females, leaving but one vacant place for the extensive district comprised in the North and South Ridings of the County of Tipperary. The want of sufficient room has been sensibly felt in this Asylum, especially with regard to the transference of dangerous lunatics from prison, and we have frequently had occasion to regret the unavoidable delays, more particularly in reference to the gaol for the North Riding, where many insane persons have been in custody for a longer period than is at all desirable.

The admissions during the two years only reached 51—30 males, and 21 females: this circumstance may be accounted for by the fact of the number of incurables, idiots, and epileptics, in the Asylum, and which at the present time amounts to no less than 101—78 of the former, and 23 of the two latter classes.

The recoveries, however, show favourably, being little less than 50 per cent. on the admissions: while the mortality is about the same as in Carlow, or somewhat below 7 per cent. on the number under treatment. This establishment is clearly inadequate to the wants of the lunatic poor of the district.

Eglinton Asylum, at Cork.

The Cork or Eglinton Asylum, finished in 1852, is constructed for fully 500 patients. The old establishment, which was declared a district asylum seven years before, under the provisions of the 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107, having been found insufficient to meet the requirements of the district, consisting of the extensive County and City of Cork, and being, moreover, situated in a low and unfavourable locality, it was decided, under all the circumstances, that it would be better to build a new edifice upon a more eligible site, than expend money in making additions to an institution against which many well-founded objections existed, both in a structural and sanitary point of view. Accordingly, a purchase was made of fifty-seven acres, within a mile of the City of Cork, on the south-western side, and an asylum erected thereon, to which the patients were transferred in the above year. The building is situated on an eminence, and has the advantage of a pleasing and extensive view of the country, which is picturesque and fertile. The lands are as yet in a very unfinished state; and we may here observe, that as a general principle, we object to the system of leaving a quantity of difficult and very laborious work to be performed by the patients immediately upon their coming into occupation of a new asylum. We think it would be far better, in all cases, to have the ground levelled, and the rubbish and refuse of building materials, &c., cleared away by the various Contractors.

We regret to state, that shortly after its occupation, damp and dry rot appeared to considerable extent in many parts of this asylum. Application was made to

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the Commissioners of Public Works on the subject; their architect was sent down to consult with Sir John Benson, the County Surveyor, as to the best mode of remedying the defects; and we now beg to report that the plans which they adopted, both internally and externally, have been successful.

The admissions into this Asylum amounted to 226; the recoveries to 86; and the deaths to 65, during the two years; or about 38 per cent. of cures on admissions; and of deaths, 11½ per cent on the whole number under treatment.

Kilkenny Asylum. Kilkenny Asylum opened in the year 1852, is situated near the suburbs of Kilkenny, on the river Nore, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The grounds have been tastefully laid out, and planted in an ornamental manner, under the direction of a landscape gardener.

This establishment, intended for 150 patients, has at present 138 or within 12 of its full complement; but as its structural arrangement will admit of about 30 additional inmates, we purpose, when the necessity arises, to submit that an order in Council may issue, authorizing the reception of as many as it can accommodate; the number being restricted to 150 by the order at present in force.

There have been 76 admissions during the two past years, namely, 44 males, and 32 females; recoveries 31—17 males, and 14 females: deaths, 18—10 males, and 8 females. The per centage of recoveries is a little over 40 on the number admitted; and of mortality, 9 on the total number under treatment.

Killarney Asylum. Killarney Asylum was also opened in 1852. It is intended for the reception of 200 patients; and at present the number of its inmates is 137—72 males, and 65 females. The county of Kerry alone constitutes the district, having been separated from that of Limerick to which it originally belonged.

This asylum is in the most beautiful part of Ireland, being less than a mile from the town of Killarney; it is built upon an elevated site, with a fine view of the neighbouring lakes; the land belonging to it has been appropriately laid out and planted, and consists of pleasure grounds, garden, and farm, all of which, as in other District Asylums, are kept in order, and cultivated by the patients, under the superintendence of a steward, who is a permanent officer of the institution. Damp and dry rot, which, however, have been since obviated, showed themselves in this building soon after its erection, but not to the same extent as at the Eglinton.

There were admitted into this establishment during the two years 85 patients—40 males, and 45 females; and the number discharged cured was 13, a much smaller proportion of recoveries than is to be found in any other asylum, being less than 16 per cent. on the admissions. Looking, however, to the number of incurables, which is 85, and idiots and epileptics, 10, in the Asylum, the disparity is accounted for. The deaths amounted to 16—7 males, and 9 females, being less than 9 per cent. on the number under treatment.

The general working of this Asylum, however, affords us satisfaction, as it has been conducted with regularity and attention to the various details of management.

Limerick Asylum. The Limerick in 1827, was the second District Asylum established in Ireland; it is available for about 340 patients, and, at present contains 313. In 1852, seventy-one patients belonging to the county of Kerry were removed to the Killarney Asylum, which reduced its number to 270; the progressive addition to its inmates since that period, amounts therefore to forty-three; and as a further and decided tendency to increase is evinced, as will be observed from the returns of each year, it is apparent that the full extent of its accommodation will soon again be in requisition. The admissions during the two years amounted to 179—91 males, and 82 females; the cures to 74—40 males, and 34 females; the deaths to 30—16 males, and 14 females. The recoveries, consequently, averaged a little over 41 per cent. on the admissions, and the mortality 6½ per cent. on the whole number under treatment, an exceedingly low per centage indeed, and one which tells favourably for the sanitary condition of the Asylum; although the prevalence of cholera during the year 1849, which made alarming ravages in this establishment, when only a few isolated cases occurred in the other asylums throughout Ireland, caused us to feel some apprehensions on the return of the epidemic in the last year.

Londonderry Asylum. The Londonderry Asylum was erected in the year 1829; the original district comprised the counties Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone; but the latter county has been detached from it, and, with Fermanagh, constitutes the new district of

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Omagh. The accommodation at Londonderry is for 210 patients; in consequence, however, of the many demands for admission, arrangements were made for the reception of a larger number, and on the 31st March, 1853, it contained 235 lunatics; of these sixty-seven belonged to the county of Tyrone, and were accordingly transmitted to the Omagh Asylum on its opening, which reduced the number in the former to 168; it regained its full complement within a very brief period, and for some time has been unable to meet the demands made upon its space, it being deemed inexpedient to return to the system of admitting more than it was built for, or can conveniently accommodate, and which was only had recourse to under a great and pressing emergency. The number of admissions during the two years amounted to 183—92 males, and 91 females; discharges, 89—45 males, and 44 females; deaths, 40—20 males, and 20 females; being about 48 per cent. of cures on admissions, and the mortality 11 per cent. The omission of the sixty-seven patients removed to Omagh, in calculating the per centage of deaths, however, necessarily increases this latter average very considerably.

Investigation relative to deficiency in supply of provisions.

A serious defalcation occurred in the provisions supplied to this Asylum. On its discovery an investigation, at which one of the Inspectors attended, was held by a very full Board of Governors, when it appeared that a system of collusion had been carried on for some time between the contractor and the storekeeper, and credit given for more meat than was actually received. The clerk was summarily dismissed; but unfortunately, as the Governors had not sufficiently direct evidence to prosecute to conviction, they were obliged to forego legal proceedings. With regard to the manager, though exculpated of all knowledge or suspicion of the proceedings, the Board expressed their great dissatisfaction at his neglect of proper superintendence; and were it not for his length of services and respectability, they would have recommended his immediate removal.

Maryborough Asylum.

Maryborough Asylum, opened in 1833, comprises the King's and Queen's Counties, Westmeath, and Longford, and is at present adapted for 198 patients —98 males and 100 females. The full number of male inmates are now resident therein and ninety-two females; there are, besides, nineteen male lunatics in the gaols of the district. Heretofore there has always been a pressure for male vacancies, and in consequence numerous applications for the transference of dangerous lunatics from gaols could not be complied with for want of room. This inconvenience will, however, be remedied when the new Asylum at Mullingar is opened, which, it is hoped, will be the case in the course of a month or six weeks.

The admissions during the two years amounted to 79—41 males and 38 females; recoveries, 35—16 males and 19 females; deaths, 31—18 males and 13 females; showing a per centage of forty-four recoveries on the admissions; and something less than eleven per cent. of deaths on the total number under treatment.

Omagh Asylum.

Omagh Asylum was built for 300 inmates, and is situated a short distance from the town of Omagh; the district is constituted of the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, the former of which was detached from the Londonderry, and the latter from the Armagh district in 1853. The number of admissions during the two years was 270—135 males and 135 females; and of these 185 remain in the Asylum at the present time. The discharges were 37, being less than 14 per cent. on the admissions; but this low per centage is attributable to the number of old cases admitted from the Londonderry and Armagh Asylums, and the great number of incurables under treatment, 129 remaining of this class on the 31st March. The deaths in the two years were 21, or less than 8 per cent. on the number under treatment.

Richmond Asylum.

The Richmond was declared a District Asylum by special Act of Parliament (11 Geo. IV. c. 22) in 1830; being however, quite inadequate to meet the requirements of so extensive an area as that comprised in the metropolitan district, a new building, designed as an auxiliary, has been erected within the grounds of the present institution, capable of accommodating 150 inmates. The same Board of Governors have the direction of both; the appointment of a Resident Physician to superintend the whole was for some time under consideration; but it was at length concluded that in the absence of a superannuation fund it would be unfair to disturb the existing state of things. The Board accordingly recommended that the Apothecary, who was a non-resident officer, should be appointed to act in the capacity of general superintendent in the new

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building, subject of course, to the supervision of the existing manager. Dr. John Banks, Professor of Medicine to the University, was appointed Visiting Physician, and the patients, of whom there are at present 103 in the establishment, admitted in the beginning of March. The total number of inmates in the Richmond Asylum is 518—249 males and 269 females. The admissions amounted to 422—264 males and 158 females; the recoveries to 133—84 males and 49 females, or a little over 31 per cent. on admissions. The mortality was 11½ per cent. on the total number under treatment, the deaths during the two years having amounted to ninety-seven.

This high per centage is attributable to two principal causes—cholera and influenza, both of which were very prevalent in 1854, the deaths from cholera alone in one month being seventeen.

Waterford Asylum.

The Waterford Asylum, now in operation since 1853, contains at present its full complement—130 inmates, of whom 61 are males and 69 females. There were 100 admissions in the two years—47 males and 53 females; 43 recoveries —21 males and 22 females; and 18 deaths—9 males and 9 females; the per centage of recoveries on admissions is consequently 43, and of mortality somewhat less than 8 per cent. on the number under treatment.

Sligo Asylum.

In addition to the above, the building erected at Sligo for 250 lunatics, and just declared a District Asylum for the Counties of Sligo and Leitrim, has within the last two or three days commenced to receive patients—17 cases, 6 males and 11 females being already transferred thereto, by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, from the County Gaols; and in a few days arrangements will be completed for the admission of 81 cases from Ballinasloe. The officers and attendants have been in occupation of the house for a considerable time, getting its various departments into order; the grounds, too, are undergoing the necessary cultivation by direction of the Board of Governors, who have met on several occasions to make contracts, and transact the usual preliminary business.

Superannuation of Officers.

Having now submitted as succinctly as possible to your Excellency, our views on the subject of lunacy, in reference to its general bearing as a question of public interest and economy, and, at the same time, briefly stated the characteristic details of each district asylum in Ireland, we close this portion of our report with the expression of our belief, that it would be most beneficial for these institutions if a retiring allowance was secured by Act of Parliament, to deserving officers and attendants who, from length of service and zeal in the discharge of their duties, have just claims on public consideration. This allowance is absolutely requisite for the efficient management of lunatic asylums; as, from motives of charity and an unwillingness to discharge old servants without some after-means of support, they are kept on at a serious inconvenience.

Central Asylum at Dundrum for Criminal Lunatics.

In our last Report we stated that the Central Asylum erected at Dundrum, under the provisions of the 8th & 9th Victoria, cap. 107, for the safe custody of insane persons charged with offences in Ireland, had been, from its opening up to that period, eminently successful. The favourable opinion then expressed of its working has been fully borne out by our subsequent experience. The number of patients at present confined in it amounts to 126, or seventeen more than in June, 1853. The building was originally constructed for the reception of 120 lunatics; but in consequence of some slight interior alterations, we have increased the accommodation by ten additional beds; and thus we calculate on being enabled to meet the requirements of the country, in conformity to the Act.

Admissions.

With regard to admissions, we adhere, as much as possible, to the rule adopted on the formation of the establishment during the Viceroyalty of the Earl of Clarendon, by restricting them to cases of a grave character, or to those where, though the offences might not have been very serious in themselves, the offenders had evinced particularly dangerous symptoms, or inveterate propensities of a criminal nature. Thus, it appears to us, the spirit of the Act is amply supported, the community at large protected, and every just deference conceded to the opinion or prejudice of the public against the association of criminal with unaccused or harmless lunatics; otherwise, if all the insane accused of misdemeanors, such of them as cannot procure bail to keep the peace, and those acquitted of petty larcenies, vagrancy, and the like, on the plea of mental derangement, were to be confined in the same institution, after the lapse of a few years no inconsiderable portion of the lunatic

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poor of Ireland would be found therein; and hence an unfair, and, for the ends of justice, a most uncalled-for expenditure would be entailed on Government. At the present moment, for example, there are many insane persons both in district asylums and in prisons, charged with minor offences and assaults, which, on investigation, for the most part, turn out to be of a trivial character; frequently, too, resulting from provocation, and for which, were the parties responsible, little more than a nominal punishment would be awarded; still, though such lunatics come within the category of "criminal" equally with homicidal patients, they cannot reasonably be deemed fit subjects for state confinement, probably, too, if incurable, for the whole term of their existence, and each at an average cost, for maintenance alone, of some five-and-twenty pounds a-year. We make these cursory observations as expressive of our sentiments with reference to the custody and support of criminal lunatics, inasmuch as an opinion is prevalent in the public mind that it is obligatory on the executive to transmit them all without any distinction whatever, to the Central Asylum at Dundrum. Various applications on this subject have been made both to the Under-Secretary, Colonel Larcom, and to our office, by governors of asylums and boards of gaol superintendence, from their construction of the eighth clause, which enacts:—"That whenever and as soon as the said Central Asylum shall be erected, and fit for "the reception of criminal lunatics, it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant to "order and direct that all criminal lunatics then in custody in any lunatic asylum "or gaol, or who shall thereafter be in custody, shall be removed to such asylum, "and shall be kept therein, so long as such lunatics respectively shall be detained "in custody." If such be the strict letter of the law, and that the 8th & 9th Victoria debars the Lord Lieutenant of discretionary jurisdiction in the matter, the asylum at Dundrum will require immediate enlargement for fully two hundred and fifty inmates; or else a new clause must be introduced to obviate the difficulty, by giving his Excellency a power of selection.

Question of admitting every class of criminal lunatics, without regard to the nature of the offence.

We have already mentioned that the total number of lunatics in the establishment was 126. The following Table affords a general abstract of their state:—

General State of the Inmates of the Central Lunatic Asylum on 31st March, 1855.

Offences.	Males.	Females	Total.	Mental Condition.	Males.	Females	Total.
Homicide, . . .	33	5	38	Recovered, . . .	15	13	28
Infanticide, . . .	–	11	11	Improved, . . .	10	8	18
Violent Assault, . .	26	6	32	Insane, . . .	54	17	71
Burglary, Arson, &c., &c., .	25	20	45	Idiots, ...	5	4	9
Total, . . .	84	42	126	Total, . . .	84	42	126

Criminal Lunatics recovered.

From the preceding analysis it appears that twenty-eight, or nearly a fourth of the whole number of patients, are recovered or convalescent, fifteen of whom have become so within the last two years. Had these twenty-eight been ordinary inmates of an asylum, they would have been set free, each after a probation of about six weeks; but in the Dundrum Asylum their sojourn is much more lengthened and indefinite, as even under the most favourable circumstances we would not submit the proposition of a discharge without an unbroken restoration of mind, coupled with exemplary good conduct, for a twelvemonth, as the very shortest period.

Homicidal cases.

One patient alone, a respectable married female, who destroyed her infant whilst labouring under puerperal mania, has been liberated since the date of our last Report. We shall have occasion, however, in the course of the present year, to lay before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for his consideration, seven or eight cases as fit subjects for freedom. Of these cases three were acquitted of homicide; but being now for over four years under our immediate supervision, and certified by the attendant physicians to be free of every symptom of mental derangement, at the same time that they have been uniformly quiet, industrious, and well conducted, we feel justified in the course we propose—the more so as they undertake to emigrate; two having already received money for the passage out to join their families.

Independent of the exercise of clemency itself—in a moral point of view—the very fact of opening the gates of an asylum, such as the Dundrum, and affording

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egress to objects deemed worthy of it, produces a beneficial and tranquillizing influence over those who remain behind, and who, if finding no prospective hope of freedom on recovery, but obliged to regard their future doom as the companions of madmen, might, from their very numbers, become most dangerous and difficult to control. There are two individuals both respectably connected, acquitted of very aggravated assaults, who being now, and, indeed, since their transference to the asylum, quite well, might be liberated; but as the parties on whom the assaults were committed (one the father, the other a solicitor) object to their enlargement, in deference to strong personal apprehensions, and aware of the responsibility we might incur, if any thing untoward subsequently took place, we are unwilling to interfere. In the course of time, however, should those justifiable fears subside, or if some arrangement can be effected by us, between the various parties, we trust they may then participate in the same consideration extended by Government to others.

Liberation of criminal lunatics.

The 10th section of the Act empowers the Lord Lieutenant to order the removal of convicts under sentence of transportation or imprisonment, who may become insane, to the Central Asylum. There are at present five individuals in it under the provisions of this clause; two are recovered, so that their cases will be communicated immediately for the decision of the Lord Lieutenant, as to what course he may direct in their regard—one, a female, condemned to ten years' transportation for arson, five of which have already expired; the other, a man convicted of stealing cattle, the period of his sentence will end within a twelvemonth. The other three would seem to be incurable, in which case, at the close of their penal confinement, they will be handed over to their friends, or sent to the asylum of the district to which they respectively belong. In this manner vacancies are legitimately effected, so as to meet the demands on it as a Government institution.

Insane convicts.

With respect to lunatics charged with offences, but untried and unarraigned, the practice has been, both previous and subsequent to the erection of the asylum at Dundrum, to transfer such parties from gaol to their respective district asylums, thence, in case of recovery, to stand their trial at the next assizes or quarter sessions, according to the nature of the charge. Independent of minor cases, the result has been, in two instances, on which we reported in due course, that a verdict of wilful murder was returned against the parties; punishment, however, was remitted, in consequence of extenuating circumstances, from death to transportation for life. The third was found guilty of manslaughter.

Lunatics charged with offences untried.

We have now a patient in the institution, a man of the middle class in life, who has shown no symptoms of insanity for more than a twelvemonth; he was arraigned in the summer assizes of 1849, at Cork, for the murder of his wife; but it appearing to a jury empannelled for the purpose that, from his state of mind, he could not plead to the indictment, he was transmitted by a warrant of the Lord Lieutenant from gaol to the county asylum, and afterwards, on its opening, to the Central, at Dundrum. Being apparently restored to reason, should nothing, meanwhile, interfere, it will be duly submitted to the law officers of the crown, that at the ensuing Cork assizes he be tried for the offence with which he is charged.

Recovered lunatics to be sent for trial.

Whilst on the subject of criminality, and its legal modifications in regard to lunatics, we would most respectfully observe, that in our opinion it would be very desirable in all important cases, as when a party is acquitted, on the plea of lunacy, of murder, or of a serious attempt on the life of another, that the antecedents to the act should at the time be judicially investigated. Once insanity is established—and it generally happens to be the first point urged in defence—the case closes; and those exciting causes, or incidental circumstances, likely to modify the judgment of the court in regard to a prisoner thoroughly responsible for his conduct are left unquestioned. Thus the lunatic labours under a disadvantage in one respect; for, though acquitted of a moral crime, he may still become the penal sufferer by a more lengthened confinement. Amongst other instances under our cognizance, as illustrative of this view, we shall refer to three: the first, that of a man in the Central Asylum, who it was proved, whilst labouring under maniacal excitement from jealousy towards his wife in consequence of her supposed freedom of conduct, committed homicide. On recovery from his insanity he was brought to trial, when the fact was proved. This person is now quite sane, and has been so for some years. The second instance we may adduce in the person of a man who, in a scuffle, inflicted a wound, which

Importance of judicially inquiring into the antecedents of criminal lunatics.

Particular cases.

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ultimately caused death; he was acquitted on the plea of being deranged at the time of the occurrence. The third is one of a peculiar character, for the individual in question, acquitted also on the plea of insanity, complains that he has thereby been most unfairly and harshly treated; that he never was deranged; that the offence he committed was the result of the hardship and injustice he suffered at the hands of another, and of his consequent anger and excitement; and that had he been tried regularly, and found guilty, he would have escaped with a comparatively short imprisonment.

Inquiry into attendant circumstances should be made at trial.

The records alone of the fact of trial, and the cause of acquittal, exist in these and similar cases; but it would be most satisfactory if such records were coupled with the official information of attendant circumstances, in order that, when submitting them to the consideration of the Lord Lieutenant, we might be enabled to furnish ample materials for his Excellency's decision; and to satisfy ourselves we were justified in stating them. So long as an asylum—no matter under what denomination, be it even that of criminal—is made the receptacle of our unfortunate fellow creatures, who, in the hour of grievous mental derangement, have committed offences, in themselves the most appalling, or of those who, subsequent to sentence, may lose their reason altogether, so long its inmates have a claim on our kindliest sympathies; it ceases, however, to fulfil its object if, through a mistaken benevolence, or from want of a scrutiny into the particulars of each case, it should become the residence of parties for whom it was not legitimately intended, or should an immunity for the undeserving be secured within its precincts.

Homicidal cases recovered.

Wife murder the most frequent homicide.

Reverting to the table already given, we find of the twenty-eight lunatics returned as cured, twelve are homicides; of them, nine are males, and three females. The total admitted homicides, up to the present, being thirty-five males, and nineteen females. The most frequent kind of homicide among the men is wife murder. No less than eight committed this offence, independent of those who attempted it, but fortunately without effect. This fact, at first sight, might seem to argue less constancy, fidelity, and tenderness with the male sex; but there are strong causes to explain away, or, at least, reduce the force of the conclusion; for it is well known, that, occasionally, among the first and most marked symptoms of the disease with lunatics may be reckoned a mistrust and aversion to members of their own family, and to those particularly with whom they had been united by the strongest ties of affection, and who, if physically weaker, in case any control is attempted, are most exposed to suffer from their violence. On the other hand, we have no record of a female killing her husband, the most common mode of destruction among women being infanticide, of which there was lately a very melancholy instance in the Asylum. Great commiseration is, no doubt, due to many who come within this category; for we can fully imagine how shame and anguish must weigh on an unfortunate and betrayed female, with enfeebled system, what strong temptations induce her to evade the censure of the world in the destruction of the evidence of her guilt, by a crime that outrages her most powerful instinct, maternal love of offspring. The thought of such a fearful exposure no doubt may lead to some sudden and impulsive act, for which, as generally happens, she is judged with the utmost leniency; but still, unless the deed is accompanied with, and followed by distinct symptoms of insanity, the difficult question presents itself to us: Is such a person—sane immediately after the act, sane at trial, and sane on admission—to remain for life—or, if not for life, for what period—the inmate of an asylum, and the associate of lunatics?

Infanticide.

Particular tendencies among the insane—Homicidal—Suicidal.

With regard to the existence of particular fixed tendencies among the insane, we are sure it will be both agreeable and interesting to your Excellency to be informed, that although the Dundrum Asylum is specially erected for criminal lunatics, and contains so many who have deprived their fellow creatures of existence, our experience of its inmates would almost ignore propensities of a decidedly homicidal character, although there are some patients in it with marked suicidal inclinations. We are aware of three only who have evinced this destructive propensity—a convict, from Spike Island, sentenced to transportation for burglary, and two men who committed murder; one of them, however, cannot be considered as innately malevolent, for he labours under a double delusion, inasmuch as he thinks if he can succeed in killing some person he will thereby obtain his freedom here, and secure heaven hereafter. We would therefore, in a spirit of humanity, be disposed to infer that some of the

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most serious offenders in the Asylum have become so more from accidental causes than from an original malignity of disposition.

Revolving on the whole class of homicides and those who have committed dangerous assaults on the person, it is difficult to assign how far responsibility may or may not be occasionally attached to certain individual acts. When persons are thoroughly insane it is clear they are accountable for no crime, however frightful in itself; practically, however, from experience we would conclude that lunacy has not always been so developed as to destroy every idea of right and wrong, and a consequent feeling of responsibility; whilst it may have happened in a case or two within our cognizance that insanity was assumed to escape the ends of justice. **Responsibility.**

The difficulties thrown in the way of liberating lunatics from the Central Asylum after recovery, and the length of their subsequent detention—for it is only by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, based upon the certificate of the physicians and the final report of the inspectors, that they are set free—has afforded some precise information on a point which is not so satisfactorily arrived at in ordinary institutions, from which patients are promptly discharged—viz., the permanency of cure. We have several cases where the parties seemed to have recovered their reason perfectly, and relapsed. One man (a homicide) who was steady and rational for nearly three years, became, without apparent cause, suddenly and boisterously insane; and now again, at an interval of four months, is tranquil and quite collected. Another, who came in highly excited, continued so, with little variation, for two years, when he rapidly got well to all appearance, remained so about eighteen months, and is now again as bad as ever. Some continue well for months, and then relapse; and all while under the favourable circumstances which comfort, regularity, and a healthy residence can produce. A peculiarity has hitherto marked these recurrent attacks—with one exception, they have been confined to the male sex. **Observations with reference to the discharge of patients and permanency of cure.**

Occasionally, too, it has come within our observation that a perfect restoration of the mental powers takes place, so far as can be judged by an undeviating reasonableness of conduct and conversation, although the original delusion, which led to acts the most insane, continues in full force. We gave, in a former report, the details of a case where the captain of a ship killed seven of his crew at a short distance off Cork harbour. For twelve consecutive years, this man had periodical attacks of violent madness; within the last four, however, he has shown no symptom whatever of disease; his time is principally devoted to pious reading; though never spoken to on the subject of his offence, (according to an established rule in the Asylum), still, of his own accord, he has lately expressed his conviction that the crew actually mutinied with intent to murder him. The delusion is thus as fixed as ever, and, did a second opportunity present itself, the consequences, as far as depended on him, might, under similar circumstances, be alike unfortunate. **Fixity of delusion**

As may be supposed, in an institution such as the Dundrum Asylum, many of the patients are at times highly excited and intractable; others morose and reserved, as if, in the sort of twilight intelligence they retained, their minds were engrossed with one train of ideas, or some painful remembrance of the past.

Among others we have a remarkable case of this character in a homicide, who for five years, with only three exceptions, where he suddenly made some short and angry observations, has maintained an unbroken silence; he smiles occasionally, if he hears any thing amusing, but never condescends to laugh. This man will stand with his head bent to his chest for four or five hours together in the same exact position, and resist being moved simply by the vis inertiæ; yet he goes, when called, to his meals, and behaves most correctly at table. At the female side too, there is an infanticide, very taciturn and reserved, with a strong predisposition to self-destruction; her attempts are always with broken glass, which she endeavours to secrete; scissors and knives may be safely entrusted to her. A gloom hangs over this woman, her conversation is most rational—in the one object alone, and by the one mode of attaining it, is her insanity displayed. We mention these individual cases as characteristic of many, and thus illustrating to your Excellency, on subjects more or less professional, that general information which we would desire to convey. **Peculiarities among lunatics.**

With the exception of two attempts at life, but neither fatal, we have had no serious cases to refer to officially since the date of our last report. In the first instance, a lunatic inflicted a deep wound on his own neck with a razor; in the second, a convict from Spike Island, at the time deemed quite harm- **Attempts at life.**

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less (but who has since evinced a cold malignant disposition), stealthily getting behind one of his companions, whose verses and sarcasms give occasional annoyance, struck him on the head with a piece of iron he had secreted for the purpose, causing a large compound fracture, through which a considerable quantity of brain was discharged. Dr. Harrison, the Visiting Physician, was in immediate attendance, and removed several pieces of depressed bone; after remaining comatose for four days, the man recovered rapidly, without an unfavourable symptom, and without the slightest change or remission of his insanity. By a strange coincidence this patient was noted for his memory, and the accuracy with which he repeated a long string of words the most incongruous. The wound, with a considerable loss of brain, was (phrenologically speaking) exactly in the region of the organ of memory; his recollection, however, continues quite unimpaired.

Escapes.

Two patients effected an escape; but it was only temporary. A young man forced himself through the iron gratings of a sewer at the end of the grounds; he was discovered and brought back on the third day; and a woman, at night, having unbarred her window-shutter, got into the airing yard, and from it over the boundary wall. She was nearly a month absent, concealed by her friends.

Within the period of the present report, the same order, regularity, and cleanliness heretofore noticed by us, have been maintained throughout the various departments of the Asylum. The lunatics, as a body, seem equally industrious and well-conducted, owing to a system of kindness which is uniformly carried out in their regard, under the direction of the Resident Physician, Dr. Corbet, and of the Matron; and though the institution is, both from its nature and its name, a place of detention and safe custody, no coercion or restraint is employed to render it different in appearance from ordinary establishments for the insane.

Sanitary condition of the Central Asylum.

We are happy to state that no epidemic of any kind visited the institution since its opening. The inmates have been all through particularly healthy, as is best proved by the fact, that the average mortality is under one per cent., three only having died within the last two years; one from general debility, the others from continued epileptic attacks.

Attendance of clergymen.

With respect to the attendance of clergymen at the Asylum, we regard it practically of great utility, as being conducive to the tranquillity, satisfaction, and good conduct of the patients. The Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains are equally zealous and equally judicious in their public and private ministrations; they officiate every Sunday in the chapel common to both persuasions, and each visits on an average twice a week. The utmost cordiality exists between all the inmates on matters of religion, and we are unacquainted with a single instance of a disposition to indulge in party or sectarian feelings.

Employment of patients.
App. No. 13, p. 54.

The constant employment of the lunatics, both in and out of doors, at trades and on the farm, materially tends to their quietude; being thus usefully occupied, and having also various opportunities of recreation, the tedium of confinement is diminished to the convalescents, who fully understand that after recovery, their chance of liberty depends, in a great measure, on their own behaviour.

The grounds are now tastefully and judiciously laid out, about ten acres being under vegetables and cereal crops, independent of meadow, and pleasure gardens; and, as in November next, eight additional acres will come into possession, we hope to procure cows for the supply of milk and butter, by which a certain diminution in the yearly expenditure will be effected.

Want of farm buildings.

The want of a suitable farm-yard and out-offices has been much felt; but as the Treasury, some time since, made the necessary advances to the Board of Works for this very desirable object, we trust they will be completed before the close of the coming autumn. A further sum on estimate has been also placed to the credit of the Board for a gas apparatus, the lighting of the institution being heretofore deficient. However, as it now appears that gas can be procured from the Dundrum railroad station, by laying down pipes to it, a distance of about three quarters of a mile, and with, probably, a less expense, the latter arrangement would be more desirable for the immediate neighbourhood, as thus the smoke from a gasometer would be avoided. It will be, however, necessary to have the grounds coming into the possession of the Asylum enclosed by suitable walls, similar to those erected, about eight feet in height, independent of a sunk fence from two to three feet deep. When these various improvements are effected, the whole establishment will be in a most satisfactory condition.

Expenditure.
App. No. 14, p. 54.

The general expense of supporting the Dundrum Asylum will be found greater than that in ordinary institutions for the insane, principally in conse-

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quence of the staff being more numerous for the safe custody of the peculiar classes confined in it, and from the somewhat higher rate of wages paid to the attendants there than elsewhere, from the more responsible nature of their duties. The average cost last year amounted to £26 15*s.* 3*d.*; that of the preceding year to £25 19*s.* 3*d.* The monies necessary for the maintenance of the establishment are obtained through quarterly applications from this office to the Treasury, and are expended by the resident physician, who sends in a monthly return in detail to the Inspectors, with receipts, &c., &c.; all of which, being duly examined, are forwarded by us, with a certificate of their correctness, to the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts.

Efficiency of the staff.

We have on former occasions recorded the satisfactory manner in which the officers and servants of this Asylum fulfil their respective duties, and in concluding these our observations relative to the Central Asylum at Dundrum, and which, we trust, will be found to embrace every point of interest and importance since the period of our last Report, we, with equal justice and willingness, refer the continued beneficial working of the establishment to the same parties and to the system of management, medical and moral, carried out by the visiting and resident physicians, in accordance with the code of rules drawn up by the Inspectors and sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

Private asylums.

Your Excellency is aware that private lunatic asylums in this country are placed under our supervision by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 107, the 10th clause of which Act directs, that the inspectors annually report on their general condition to the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor, at the same time affording such particulars in reference to them as may be deemed advisable. We have accordingly done so, our two last private Reports being addressed (in the interval between the present and the last Parliamentary or General Report) to your Excellency's immediate predecessor, the Earl of St. Germans, and to the Right Honourable Maziere Brady. In these reports we stated, that it continued to be our particular study in the discharge of the duties, as defined by the above-named Act, and more especially the thirty-fourth section thereof, to examine minutely into the system of management, classification, and mode of treatment adopted in these establishments; and to impress upon the various proprietors the obligations imposed upon them to provide for the comforts and conveniences of those confided to their charge, in a manner commensurate with the payment they receive for each patient, not only by affording them a good and sufficient dietary, served with propriety and attention to social observances, comfortable apartments, and domestic accommodations becoming their position in life, but also in regard to occupations, amusements, and the proper employment of time—all objects of paramount importance, the due attention to which is of no less moment for certain classes of the insane than for persons in the full possession of their mental faculties.

Reports to the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor.

Number of private asylums.

The number of private asylums in operation at present is the same as mentioned in our last Report; the lunatics, however, have increased by thirty-six, a circumstance corroborative of a fact which our experience in public institutions fully bears out, that insanity is not on the decline in this country, proportionate with the reduction in the general population.

The improvements observable from year to year, since the passing of the Act, afford the strongest proof of the foresight and wisdom of the Legislature in thus particularizing the duties of the inspectors, and giving them the authority of an Act of Parliament to enter into details, and the mode of conducting these establishments, as also to correct any abuses or irregularities they may find to exist in them.

Increase of lunatics.

At the date of our First Annual Report, which was made in the year 1843, twelve months after the passing of the 5th and 6th Victoria, the patients confined in private licensed asylums amounted to 373, of whom 161 were males, and 212 females. From that period up to the present they have been annually increasing, there being under treatment on the 1st January, 1855, 459, viz., 252 males, and 207 females; showing an increase of eighty-six lunatics, or twenty-three per cent. on the number under treatment a year after the Act had come into operation.

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The most remarkable feature in the above statement is the variation in the proportion of the sexes, the females having exceeded the males in 1843 by fifty-one, and the males exceeding the females in 1854 by forty-five. This variation we find, by reference to the registry kept in our office, is owing to the circumstance that immediately after the passing of the Act, a far greater number of aged females, labouring under chronic lunacy, than of males, were sent to the various private asylums, their friends being desirous, when an opportunity occurred, to place them in establishments where more comfort and attention could be secured to them than in their own houses.

In the course of ten years, as might be reasonably expected, many of these parties died, and hence the present comparative diminution in the numbers of that sex.

Improved system of treatment.

App. No. 15, p. 55.

Of the 459 patients under treatment at the date of our returns, 132 are set down as curable, and 281, exclusive of forty-six idiots and epileptics, as probably incurable. Of those, however, designated in their certificates of admission as "probably incurable," we have found by experience, from the improved system of treatment now adopted—mildness and judicious management (with constant care and vigilance on the part of the attendants) having superseded mechanical restraint and a less solicitous regard to the feelings and comforts of these afflicted persons—that many become so far relieved as to be enabled to return to their families, and although with impaired understandings, yet capable, to a certain extent, of enjoying the pleasures of their domestic circles, a degree of recovery that scarcely ever was attained under the old system by the class of lunatics in question.

The idiotic and epileptic patients bear but a small proportion to the aggregate numbers in private asylums, the former being only thirty-six, viz., twenty-two males, and fourteen females; the latter ten, of whom one only is a female.

Observations on the causes of insanity.

Having investigated into the history of lunacy as regards certain families, from our personal knowledge of the members affected by it in asylums, we would refer to continued intermarriages, and direct hereditary predisposition, no inconsiderable amount of the cases that have come under our observation, the malady frequently developing itself in the third and fourth generation, and, what may appear extraordinary, leaving the second unaffected.

Generally speaking, when such predisposition exists amongst the immediate or exciting causes, whether physical or moral, none will be found more prevalent than intemperance and dissipation; so intimately, indeed, in many cases, is a love of drinking associated with insanity, that it often becomes most difficult to decide whether it be a symptom or merely a result of the disorder. The official management of patients labouring under depraved moral affections is attended with difficulty, and needs much discretion on our part, from the plausibility of the arguments they adduce when under restraint, and the injustice of which they complain at being unnecessarily deprived of liberty, or, more truly speaking, of the opportunity to indulge in a reckless dissipation. A majority of the relapsed cases sent to private asylums, and composed of the classes in question, is for the most part carried off by repeated attacks of paralysis.

App. XV., p. 55.

It will be observed in Table No. 2 that of those under treatment on the 1st of January, nearly one-half—223 patients—were of mature age, or from forty to sixty years; 152 from twenty to forty; and only five persons under twenty; the remainder being all advanced in life, or over sixty. With reference to this return, it may be stated that early in life, and more particularly when curative treatment is had recourse to on the first appearance of the malady, the mental faculties are more susceptible, and yield more easily to moral and medical influences; so that it frequently happens, under these favourable circumstances, that a few months are sufficient, if not to establish a cure, to afford, at least, well-founded anticipations of ultimate recovery. On the other hand, when the friends of lunatics, from mistaken kindness, and motives of delicacy, neglect for a long time to place them in an asylum, or to pursue a judicious line of management in their regard, or, above all, when insanity is developed late in life, the probability of recovery becomes slight indeed; the mental, like the corporeal faculties, possessing, in advanced age, less recuperative powers. Thus the disproportion just referred to may be fairly accounted for.

Importance of early treatment.

Social condition of patients.

In Table "No. 3" will be found a synopsis of the general social condition of patients, the unmarried predominating to a very large extent, there being 354 single or unmarried and 105 married—majority of unmarried, 249; in the

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two preceding years it was 253 and 241, respectively; thus showing a uniformity of scale on this head.

With regard to occupations, professions, &c., there is no material alteration, on the whole, since the date of our last public Report in 1853.

It may be worthy of mention, however, in reference to particular professions, that the number of insane persons belonging to the army and navy is about the same now as in 1843; being in 1843—army, 23; navy, 3. In 1854—army, 25; navy, 3; while the number belonging to the church has increased over threefold, viz., from 6 to 19; to the law, twofold—from 9 to 18 (being an average of 1 insane person in every 220 of these two professions, respectively, that of the general population being estimated at about 1 in every 750); of the medical profession, during the same period, from 4 to 6; students of all classes, 6 to 15. Those under the heading "No Occupation" are mainly comprised of females and persons of independent fortune.

During the two years there were 94 patients discharged cured, which reaches 34 per cent. on the admissions; relieved, 55; incurable, 13; died, 45. App. No. 15, p. 56.

Among the deaths, we regret to report the occurrence of one case by suicide, that of an unmarried lady, Miss J———, aged 43, who was admitted into the asylum on the 31st May, labouring under a violent attack of mania. From the evidence given on the inquest, held by the coroner for the county, it appeared that injunctions had been given to the servant in whose charge the lunatic was placed, not to leave her for a moment until she was relieved by some other nurse or attendant. Four days after admission, she having, as she stated in her evidence, other duties to perform, left the lunatic alone, trusting to a strait waistcoat which she put on (without the knowledge of the Superintendent) for security. Returning shortly after, she found Miss J——— suspended from the rail of her bed, by the cord or lace of the strait waistcoat, of which she had, by some means not accounted for, managed to divest herself. Life at the time was quite extinct. A minute inquiry took place at the inquest, in presence of the brothers of the deceased lady, who felt satisfied that no blame lay with the proprietor; as, had the attendant strictly adhered to the instructions which she admitted had been issued, the unfortunate occurrence could not have taken place. A verdict in accordance with the facts was found by the jury. Case of suicide.

Under all the circumstances connected with the foregoing accident, the only course that presented itself, and which was immediately acted upon by directions from this office, was to dismiss the attendant, and to impress upon the others, from the example before them, the great responsibility under which they lie, to pay implicit obedience to the instructions they receive, and the serious consequences that may, at any moment, follow a neglect of duty.

Having occasion to animadvert in the year 1853 on the state of a private asylum, we recommended the magistrates at quarter sessions in the October of that year to give a conditional licence only. At the last October sessions, one of the inspectors attended at the request of the justices, when the chairman intimated to the various proprietors their determination not to grant a licence for any private asylum in future, without the full approbation of the Inspectors as to its management in every detail. Issuing of licences.

The licences, orders for admission, and medical certificates, notices of discharges, and deaths, &c., with two exceptions, have been generally correct, save in some minor points, not necessary to notice in a Report to your Excellency, but which points we have not omitted to observe upon to the parties themselves—a strict adherence both to the spirit and letter of the Act of Parliament being required by us.

The first exception occurred in an establishment in the County Limerick; the proprietor having failed to apply for a renewal of his licence. We felt it our duty immediately to notify the fact to the Clerk of the Peace, for the information of the magistrates at quarter sessions: subsequently, however, being assured that the omission was not intended as an evasion of the law, and on the party undertaking to lodge an application for a fresh licence, to be taken into consideration at the quarter sessions next ensuing, and paying the full amount of fees for which he was liable in the first instance, we did not deem it necessary to interfere further. Omission to obtain licence.

The second case was that of a medical gentleman, under whose care we discovered 3 idiotic patients. Having satisfied us that he acted from ignorance of the law in receiving them without due authority, we forebore to institute those legal

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proceedings which otherwise it would have been our duty to follow up. Finding his house, however, on inspection, to be well suited for the reception of ten patients, we directed him to take out the necessary licence, to which he at once acceded. We think, with due care and some improvements that have been suggested to him, this establishment will ultimately become a very useful one for the reception and treatment of incurables and idiotic patients.

We shall not unnecessarily trouble your Excellency by references to individual cases, which have been officialy brought under our observation, and on which we have duly reported; or to lunatics confined singly in unlicensed houses, many instances of which we have become acquainted with during the past year, and in whose regard we have either personally or by letter communicated with their family or friends, for the purpose of bettering their condition, either by a change of residence, or by additional means of support.

Difficulty in obtaining information relative to single lunatics.

The returns of single lunatics under the Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 123, sec. 36, are by no means regular. The law is easily evaded, so much so that unless the party in charge of the individual sends a voluntary intimation to the Inspector's office, we may say we can have none but accidental information on the subject. Patients, for example, are removed from asylums uncured, and we have not the means of tracing their subsequent abode, or even an authority to make inquiries thereon. Lunatics under the Lord Chancellor's protection are, no doubt, safe; but as to the others, it is impossible for us to say what treatment they ultimately receive. We are strongly inclined to think that all insane persons, whether placed on pension or otherwise, should be inspected from time to time, and individual Reports made to the Lord Chancellor in each case.

Referring to the annexed tables for the statistics of lunacy both in public and in private asylums, as obtained by us, through returns from these several institutions, and which are duly registered in this office,

We have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

FRANCIS WHITE.

JOHN NUGENT.

OFFICE OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS, DUBLIN CASTLE,
June 14*th*, 1855.

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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX No. 1.

ABRIDGMENT of the ACTS of PARLIAMENT RELATING to LUNATICS and LUNATIC ASYLUMS in IRELAND.

1. 1 & 2 Geo. IV., cap. 33.
2. 6 Geo. IV., cap. 54.
3. 7 Geo. IV., cap. 14.
4. 11 Geo. IV., cap. 22.
5. 1 William IV., cap. 65.
6. 1 William IV., cap. 13.
7. 1 Victoria, cap. 27.
8. 5 & 6 Victoria, cap. 123.
9. 8 & 9 Victoria, cap. 107.
10. 9 & 10 Victoria, cap. 79.
11. 9 & 10 Victoria, cap. 115.
12. 10 & 11 Victoria, cap. 40.
13. 12 & 13 Victoria, cap. 56.
14. 14 & 15 Victoria, cap. 45.

1 & 2 *Geo. IV., c.* 33—(28*th May*, 1821).

Sec. 1. Repeals Acts 57 Geo. III., c. 106, and 1 Geo. IV., c. 98.

Sec. 2. Empowers the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor, &c., in Council, to establish Districts and District Asylums.

Sec. 3. Grand Juries to present sums for erection and maintenance thereof.

Sec. 4. Advances to be made out of the Consolidated Fund, to be repaid by presentments, as at sec. 3.

Sec. 5. Governors or Directors to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant; and also Commissioners for Control and Correspondence, and for directing the erection, establishment, and regulation of all such Asylums.

Sec. 6. Commissioners to rent and purchase premises for erecting Lunatic Asylums.

Sec. 7. Grand Juries to present monies for payment of rent or purchase, and for expenses of Asylums.

Sec. 8. Bodies Corporate, &c., may sell and convey premises for asylum purposes.

Sec. 9. Sheriffs to make valuations, as under 50 Geo. III., c. 103.

Sec. 10. Powers of Commissioners for Building Gaols to extend to Commissioners for Building Asylums.

Sec. 11. Provisions of 50 Geo. III., c. 103, affecting purchase and valuation, to extend to this Act.

Sec. 12. Commissioners to appoint persons to receive verdicts of juries in cases of valuation.

Sec. 13. The rent or purchase money, fixed as above, to be paid out of the general funds for erection and maintenance.

Sec. 14. An account of the expenditure of each District Asylum to be laid annually before the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.

Sec. 15. Audit Commissioners under this Act to exercise the powers vested in them by the 52 Geo. III., c. 52.

Sec. 16. Persons indicted for offences and acquitted on the ground of insanity may be detained in custody by order of the Court until the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant shall be known. The Lord Lieutenant is empowered to make order for safe keeping of such persons, as herein afterwards provided.

Sec. 17. Criminals found insane upon indictment, so that they cannot be tried, may be dealt with in the same manner as the foregoing.

Sec. 18. Insane criminals to be removed to District Asylums when they are provided.

6 *Geo. IV., c.* 54—(22*nd June*, 1825).

Sec. 1. After any District Asylum shall be ready for the reception of lunatics, the Lord Lieutenant in Council may direct a sum, not exceeding £10,000 quarterly, to be issued out of the Consolidated Fund for its support.

Sec. 2. Grand Juries to make presentments for repayment of such advance.

7 *Geo. IV., c.* 14—(11*th April*, 1826).

Sec. 1. Empowers the Lord Lieutenant in Council to alter Districts, and to erect additional Asylums, subject to the provisions of the 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 33.

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Sec. 2. Should any money have been raised off any county or town, and that such county or town is afterwards detached from its original District and annexed to another, the District from which it has been so detached shall repay the sum; and the county or town shall bear its proportion of the expense of the District to which it has been transferred.

Sec. 3. Archbishops may grant land for Lunatic Asylums in same manner as for churches, under 33 Geo. II. (I.), c. 11; mode in which conveyance is to be made.

11 *Geo. IV.*, *c.* 22—(29*th May*, 1830).

SPECIAL ACT.

Sec. 1. Repeals the 55 Geo. III., c. 107, which Act vested the Richmond Asylum in Governors, and constituted them a Corporation for the control, &c., thereof, and by reason of which its appropriation as a District Asylum is attended with difficulties.

Sec. 2. Declares Richmond Asylum a District Asylum for the County of the City of Dublin, and such other counties as it may be deemed expedient hereafter to add.

Sec. 3. Grand Jury to make presentments for support and maintenance, as under 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33.

Sec. 4. Grand Jury to present for expenses of removing patients.

Sec. 5. Richmond Asylum vested in Commissioners, under 1 & 2 Geo. IV. cap. 33.

1 *William IV.*, *c.* 65—(23*rd July*, 1830).

"An Act for consolidating the Laws relating to Property belonging to Infants, Femes Covert, Idiots, Lunatics, and Persons of Unsound Mind."*

1 *William IV.*, *c.* 13—(11*th March*, 1831),

Amends the 11 Geo. IV., c. 22, which, in creating Richmond a District Asylum, omitted to make provision for the reception of more than 150 inmates, to which number the 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33, restricted all District Asylums, and enacts that the Richmond may receive as many as it can accommodate.

1 *Vic. c.* 27—(11*th June*, 1838).

Sec. 1. Empowers two or more Justices of the Peace to commit to gaol persons discovered and apprehended under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind and a purpose of committing an indictable offence.

Sec. 2. The Lord Lieutenant may order the removal of dangerous lunatics as above, or of persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, or under any warrant in default of surety to keep the peace, and in respect of whom it shall be certified by two physicians, &c., that such persons are, or have become insane, to the District Asylum.

Sec. 3. Persons committed for trial, and certified by two physicians, &c., to be or to have become insane, may be removed to a Lunatic Asylum by order of the Lord Lieutenant.

5 & 6 *Vic.*, *c.* 123—(12*th August*, 1842).

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS' ACT.

Sec. 1. Inspectors-General of Prisons to be Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums.

Sec. 2. Oaths of Inspectors.

Sec. 3. It shall not be lawful for any person to keep a house for the reception of two or more insane persons in Ireland, unless duly licensed.

Sec. 4. Justices of the Peace may grant licences.

Sec. 5. Licences to be granted at Quarter Sessions. Mode of applying for same, &c.

Sec. 6. Detached buildings to be considered part of the house. Notice of alterations to be given; penalty for not giving notice, &c.

Sec. 7. Licence to be made out by Clerk of the Peace, according to Schedule annexed to this Act. Ten shillings to be paid for every patient proposed to be received. No licence issued under £5.

Sec. 8. Clerk of Peace to furnish copy of the licence, notice, and plan, to the Inspectors; penalty for omission.

Sec. 9. All monies received for licences to be paid over by the Clerks of the Peace to the Inspectors, in such manner as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall direct, and from which the fees and expenses required in the execution of this Act are to be defrayed. Mode of accounting for same.

* This being an Act relating altogether to property of lunatics, &c., a subject with which our Reports have nothing to do, we have only deemed it necessary to recite the title.

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Sec. 10. The Treasury may advance money to the Inspectors, by way of imprest, for the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 11. On death of licensed person, the Justices at next general Quarter Sessions may confirm the licence to another person.

Sec. 12. When any licensed person becomes incapable, or the house is rendered unfit, the Justices may grant a new licence.

Sec. 13. The Lord Lieutenant or Lord Chancellor is empowered to revoke licences on the recommendation of the Inspectors.

Sec. 14. Patients not to be admitted into licensed houses without an order and medical certificate, according to the form annexed to this Act. Penalty for receiving patients without order and medical certificate.

Sec. 15. Form and particulars of medical certificate to warrant reception of an insane person. Certificate not to be signed by medical men interested by themselves or their relatives in such houses.

Sec. 16. Notice of the admission of every insane person to be transmitted to the Inspectors within two clear days, on pain of being deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 17. Escape, death, or removal of insane patients to be notified to the Inspectors within two clear days; persons neglecting to give such notice shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 18. Licensed houses to be visited by a physician, &c., once a fortnight, when not kept by a medical man.

Sec. 19. Inspectors may alter the periodical visits of medical attendants.

Sec. 20. Inspectors to visit licensed houses once in every six months.

Sec. 21. Duties of Inspectors.

Sec. 22. Plan of house and copy of Act to be kept at every licensed house. Inspectors to make minutes and transmit same to Clerk of Peace.

Sec. 23. Clerk of Peace to submit same to Justices at Quarter Sessions, when the question of renewing licence comes to be considered.

Sec. 24. Concealment from Inspectors of any part of house or premises, or of any patient, to be considered a misdemeanor.

Sec. 25. Patients' Book to be kept in every licensed house, and produced to Inspectors at each visit.

Sec. 26. Penalty on omission to produce the books at Inspectors' visit.

Sec. 27. Inspectors to give special attention to patients of whose insanity doubts may exist, and to make note thereof in the patients' book.

Sec. 28. Inspectors empowered to liberate patients, subject to certain rules, after two distinct and separate visits.

Sec. 29. Not less than fourteen days to intervene between the first and second visits. Notice of such special visits to be given by the Inspectors.

Sec. 30. Mode of serving notice.

Sec. 31. Power of liberation not to extend to persons found lunatic by inquisition, or confined under any order or authority of the Lord Lieutenant, or of any Criminal Court of Justice.

Sec. 32. Inspectors upon receiving information upon oath (which oath they are empowered to administer) that any malpractice has taken place which cannot be ascertained during the day, may visit and inspect at such hour of the night as they shall think fit.

Sec. 33. The Inspectors are authorized to give information relative to any person confined, if such is sought for, and provided they think the inquiry reasonable.

Sec. 34. Particulars of inquiries to be made by Inspectors on their visits, as to system of treatment, classification, attendants, occupations, and amusements, mental and bodily condition of patients, &c.

Sec. 35. Inspectors to report to the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor.

Sec. 36. No person, unless he be a guardian, &c., shall receive a lunatic to board and lodge in an unlicensed house, without the like order and medical certificates as are required for admission into a licensed house, under pain of being deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 37. Copy of such order and medical certificates to be transmitted within three calendar months to the Inspectors; and an annual certificate in case the lunatic remains. Omission made a misdemeanor.

Sec. 38. The Lord Chancellor may direct the Inspectors to make special visits to any person confined as a lunatic, and report to him on their case.

Sec. 39. Inspectors empowered to call in a physician, &c., when visiting any licensed house.

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Sec. 40. Lord Chancellor may appoint counsel to assist at any investigation under this Act.

Sec. 41. Payment of Inspectors' expenses.

Sec. 42. On the death or discharge of patient, the order, medical certificates, &c., may be delivered up to the Lord Chancellor to be cancelled, and the patient's name erased from the registry.

Sec. 43. Inspectors empowered to require by summons any person to appear before them, and to testify on oath touching the truth of any matters relating to the execution of the powers given by this Act.

Sec. 44. Penalties for giving false evidence.

Sec. 45. Service of summons.

Sec. 46. Mode of procedure for recovery of penalties imposed under this Act.

Sec. 47. In all proceedings under writ of *Habeas Corpus, &c.*, brought against any person for confining any alleged lunatic, such person shall be obliged to justify their conduct according to common law.

Sec. 48. Limitation of actions to six calendar months after the fact being committed, &c.

Sec. 49. Nothing contained in this Act shall extend to public institutions.

Sec. 50. Counties of cities, &c., to be deemed part of counties at large.

Sec. 51. Commencement and continuance of Act. To remain in force until 1st August, 1845, and until the end of the then next session.

Sec. 52. Interpretation clause.

SCHEDULES ANNEXED TO THIS ACT.

Schedule A.—Form of Licence.

Schedule B.—Statement and Order authorizing reception of Patient.

Schedule C.—Form of Book of Entry of Patients to be kept in Licensed Houses and by Inspectors.

Schedule D.—Form of Medical Certificate.

Schedule E.—Notice of Admission of Patient.

Schedule F.—Notice of Discharge, &c.

Schedule G.—Medical Journal and Weekly Statement to be kept in each Licensed House.

Schedule H.—Form of Permission for Regulating Medical Attendance.

Schedule I.—Form of Summons of Witness.

8 & 9 *Vic., c.* 107—(*8th August*, 1845),

Establishes a central Asylum for criminal lunatics; amends the Act relating to the prevention of offences by insane persons, and Acts respecting District Asylums; and declares the Asylum in Cork a District Asylum.

Sec. 1. The Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland to purchase lands and erect suitable buildings for Central Asylum.

Sec. 2. The Commissioners to be a Corporation for the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 3. Power vested in Commissioners to rent or purchase land, &c.

Sec. 4. This Act consolidated with "Lands' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845."

Sec. 5. Commissioners to submit plans, &c., of Asylum for sanction of Treasury.

Sec. 6. Commissioners to furnish accounts to the Treasury. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may give directions defining the duties of the Commissioners of Public Works in the execution of this Act.

Sec. 7. Proceedings in actions by and against the Commissioners of Public Works. Provisions of 1 & 2 William IV., c. 33, to extend to this Act.

Sec. 8. Lord Lieutenant empowered to order the removal of criminal lunatics to Central Asylum as soon as completed.

Sec. 9. Lord Lieutenant to appoint the officers and servants of Central Asylum; and to make rules and regulations for the government thereof.

Sec. 10. Justices of Peace not to commit persons to gaol as dangerous lunatics, unless upon information upon oath, &c.

Sec. 11. Empowers the Lord Lieutenant to discharge persons committed as dangerous lunatics, on their recovering or ceasing to be dangerous.

Sec. 12. Enacts that the Lord Lieutenant may direct persons under sentence of imprisonment, &c., who may become insane, to be removed to Central Asylum.

Sec. 13. The District Asylums may receive as many lunatics as they can accommodate; the number to be fixed by the Lord Lieutenant.

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Sec. 14. The Lord Lieutenant may from time to time direct the enlargement of any District Asylum, or the purchase of additional ground. Orders in Council for such purposes to be published in the *Dublin Gazette*.

Sec. 15. Existing Asylums, or additional buildings, may be appropriated for the exclusive reception of particular classes of lunatics, by order of the Lord Lieutenant in Council.

Sec. 16. Extends the provisions of 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33, 7 Geo. IV., c. 14, and 11 Geo. IV. c. 22, to this Act, except as regards the Central Asylum.

Sec. 17. Amends sec. 2 of 7 Geo. IV., c. 14, relative to the manner of proceeding when any county is removed from one district to another. No money to be repaid to such county by the district to which it originally belonged, save only for the erecting and establishing of the Asylum.

Sec. 18. Lunatics to be removed from Houses of Industry, and from lunatic wards attached thereto, when extension and enlargement of District Asylums is completed.

Sec. 19. Declares Cork Lunatic Asylum a District Asylum for the County and City of Cork. Powers of former Acts to take effect in its regard.

Sec. 20. Grand Juries to present monies for support and maintenance, after the manner provided in respect of other Asylums.

Sec. 21. Vests the Cork Asylum in the Commissioners, under 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33.

Sec. 22. Empowers the Lord Lieutenant to make rules and regulations for the holding of lectures by medical attendants of Central Asylum or of the District Asylums.

Sec. 23. Enacts that the Lord Lieutenant may appoint Inspectors of Lunatics, in whom the functions exercised by inspectors-General of Prisons, as regards Lunatic Asylums, shall merge.

Sec. 24. Duties of Inspectors: to visit Asylums, and make such inquiries into the management thereof, and in reference to the lunatics therein detained, as to them shall seem meet.

Sec. 25. A registry of admissions, discharges, &c., to be kept in the form of Schedule annexed to this Act; also a medical journal.

Sec. 26. Interpretation clause.

Sec. 27. Act to extend only to Ireland.

Sec. 28. This Act may be amended or repealed in present Session.

Schedule No. 1.—Register of Patients.

Schedule No. 2.—Register of Discharges and Deaths.

Schedule No. 3.—Form of Medical Journal.

9 & 10 *Vic., c.* 79—(26*th August*, 1846).

Sec. 1. Continues the Act 5 & 6 Vic., 123 (which was passed for only three years) for another year.

9 & 10 *Vic. c.* 115—(28*th August*, 1846).

An Act to Amend the Laws as to District Asylums in Ireland, &c.,

Sec. 1. Enacts that the sums expended by the Poor Law Commissioners in supporting certain lunatics removed from the Richmond District Asylum to the House of Industry at Island Bridge, shall be repaid to them; and such lunatics shall be supported as long as they remain in the House of Industry from funds levied in the same manner as if they were maintained in the District Asylum.

Sec. 2. In case of change of districts, &c., the monies for erecting and establishing the Asylums to be repaid by instalments, in the manner to be directed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Sec. 3. This section amends the 11th section of the 8 & 9 Vic. c. 107, which required an order from the Lord Lieutenant to authorize the discharge of a person committed as a dangerous lunatic from a District Asylum; and enacts that such person may be discharged on medical certificate that they are of sound mind, or have ceased to be dangerous.

10 & 11 *Vic. c.* 40—(21*st June*, 1847).

Sec. 1. Continues for another year the Act 5 & 6 Vic., which was only passed for three years, and extended by 9 and 10 Vic., c. 79, for an additional year.

12 & 13 *Vic. c.* 56—(28*th July*, 1849).

Sec. 1. Extends the provisions of the 5 & 6 Vic., c. 123, for one year further, as above.

14 & 15 *Vic. c.* 45—(1*st August*, 1851).

Extends the provisions of 5 & 6 Vic., for four years, as above.

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APPENDIX No. 2.

Return of the Number of Idiots, Epileptic Imbeciles, and Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland, on the 31st day of March, 1855.

Unions.	Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			Lunatics.			Total.			Observations of Medical Officers.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Abbeyleix,	2	6	8	2	3	5	3	7	10	7	16	23	
Antrim,	1	4	5	1	3	4	–	–	–	2	7	9	The Male Imbecile is not Epileptic.
Ardee,	–	4	4	–	6	6	1	–	1	1	10	11	
Armagh,	1	2	3	2	2	4	1	4	5	4	8	12	
Athlone,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	4	5	The Male is young and had repeated attacks of violent insanity before admission.
Athy,	7	12	19	2	4	6	–	1	1	9	17	26	
Bailieborough,	2	3	5	2	1	3	–	2	2	4	6	10	
Ballina,	2	1	3	3	4	7	–	–	–	5	5	10	The females are all old, and might be properly said to be Imbeciles, but without Epilepsy.
Ballinasloe,	1	1	2	6	5	11	–	–	–	7	6	13	
Ballinrobe,	1	1	2	–	4	4	1	1	2	2	6	8	
Ballycastle,	1	8	9	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	9	11	
Ballymahon,	1	2	3	–	3	3	–	1	1	1	6	7	
Ballymena,	5	2	7	1	2	3	–	1	1	6	5	11	
Ballymoney,	5	–	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	6	2	8	
Ballyshannon,	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	2	4	
Ballyvaghan,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	
Balrothery,	2	3	5	3	5	8	–	5	5	5	13	18	
Baltinglass,	2	3	5	3	6	9	–	1	1	5	10	15	
Banbridge,	4	5	9	–	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	12	
Bandon,	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4	
Bantry,	–	3	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	5	6	The Male Epileptic is also an Idiot.
Bawnboy,	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	4	4	
Belfast,	22	10	32	6	20	26	4	17	21	32	47	79	
Belmullet,	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	
Borrisokane,	2	1	3	–	2	2	–	1	1	2	4	6	
Boyle,	3	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	1	4	
Caherciveen,	2	1	3	3	2	5	–	–	–	5	3	8	
Callan,	2	3	5	2	8	10	–	2	2	4	13	17	
Carlow,	3	9	12	6	10	16	–	–	–	9	19	28	
Carrickmacross,	1	2	3	1	3	4	–	–	–	2	5	7	
Carrick-on-Shannon,	4	1	5	1	1	2	–	2	2	5	4	9	
Carrick-on-Suir,	4	6	10	1	6	7	–	2	2	5	14	19	
Cashel,	2	8	10	3	13	16	1	1	2	6	22	28	
Castlebar,	1	1	2	1	11	12	–	–	–	2	12	14	
Castleblayney,	–	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	3	5	8	
Castlecomer,	–	3	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	5	6	
Castlederg,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	
Castlerea,	3	1	4	2	5	7	1	–	1	6	6	12	
Castletown,	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	2	2	2	4	6	
Castletowndelvin,	1	2	3	1	–	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	
Cavan,	3	5	8	5	2	7	–	2	2	8	9	17	
Celbridge,	1	1	2	–	3	3	–	2	2	1	6	7	
Claremorris,	–	2	2	4	1	5	1	–	1	5	3	8	
Clifden,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clogheen,	2	6	8	3	3	6	–	–	–	5	9	14	
Clogher,	1	–	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	3	4	
Clonakilty,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	4	
Clones,	1	1	2	1	6	7	–	1	1	2	8	10	
Clonmel,	4	5	9	–	7	7	5	9	14	9	21	30	
Coleraine,	2	3	5	2	1	3	–	–	–	4	4	8	
Cookstown,	2	9	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	11	
Cootehill,	4	2	6	2	3	5	–	–	–	6	5	11	
Cork,	4	–	4	7	33	40	1	3	4	12	36	48	
Cootrofin,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	
Croom,	2	4	6	–	5	5	–	–	–	2	9	11	
Dingle,	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	5	
Donaghmore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Donegal,	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	4	5	
Downpatrick,	2	8	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	8	11	
Drogheda,	5	3	8	5	4	9	1	4	5	11	11	22	
Dromore, West,	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	
Dublin, North,	1	4	5	9	27	36	10	23	33	20	54	74	
Dublin, South,	31	18	49	21	25	46	8	20	28	60	63	123	
Dundalk,	3	4	7	2	1	3	2	2	4	7	7	14	
Dunfanaghy,	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	
Dungannon,	3	5	8	2	2	4	–	–	–	5	7	12	
Dungarvan,	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	4	
Dunmanway,	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	
Dunshaughlin,	1	4	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	6	8	
Edenderry,	4	1	5	4	5	9	–	3	3	8	9	17	Some of the Epileptic are also Idiots.
Ennis,	5	2	7	1	14	15	–	4	4	6	20	26	
Enniscorthy,	2	12	14	3	15	18	–	–	–	5	27	32	
Enniskillen,	4	3	7	3	–	3	–	–	–	7	3	10	
Ennistymon,	–	–	–	2	8	10	–	–	–	2	8	10	
Fermoy,	7	2	9	2	–	2	–	–	–	9	2	11	
Galway,	2	2	4	1	–	1	–	1	1	3	3	6	

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APPENDIX No. 2.—RETURN of the NUMBER of IDIOTS, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS.	Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			Lunatics.			Total.			Observations of Medical Officers.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Glennamaddy,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	The Male is adult, perfectly harmless, stature and frame imperfectly developed; the female also adult, and not so entirely bereft of reason as the male Idiot. She is sometimes irritable, and occasionally, though not often, a little violent.
Glenties,	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	3	7	
Glin,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	Of the Males, one is dumb—the other nearly so.
Gorey,	11	3	14	–	1	1	–	–	–	11	4	15	
Gort,	2	1	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	2	4	6	
Gortin,	6	1	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	7	1	8	
Granard,	2	8	10	2	3	5	–	–	–	4	11	15	
Inishowen,	5	6	11	1	1	2	–	1	1	6	8	14	
Kanturk,	–	2	2	4	9	13	–	–	–	4	11	15	Lunatics are usually transferred to the District Asylum.
Kells,	5	4	9	–	5	5	–	2	2	5	11	16	
Kenmare,	4	1	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	5	2	7	
Kilkeel,	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	3	4	
Kilkenny,	2	7	9	1	–	1	–	1	1	3	8	11	
Killadysert,	2	3	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	4	7	
Killala,	1	3	4	1	13	14	–	–	–	2	16	18	
Killarney,	9	9	18	2	1	3	1	–	1	12	10	22	All these patients are incurable; the Lunatic is harmless.
Kilmacthomas,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	
Kimallock,	7	6	13	2	6	8	1	1	2	10	13	23	
Kilrush,	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	Two of the Males and one of the Females, are also subject to Epileptic fits.
Kinsale,	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	2	3	
Larne,	7	6	13	2	2	4	1	1	2	10	9	19	
Letterkenny,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	
Limerick,	–	2	2	3	2	5	10	21	31	13	25	38	Of the Female Lunatics, five are Epileptic.
Lisburn,	7	4	11	3	4	7	–	1	1	10	9	19	
Lismore,	1	–	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	1	4	5	
Lismaskea,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	
Listowel,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	There are a couple more in the house at present, of weak intellect, but not actually Idiotic.
Londonderry,	9	7	16	3	6	9	3	3	6	15	16	31	
Longford,	2	–	2	3	4	7	–	–	–	5	4	9	
Loughrea,	–	2	2	2	3	5	1	–	1	3	5	8	The Persons under the heading Idiots are only affected in a slight degree.
Lowtherstown,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	The Lunatic sent to Asylum.
Lurgan,	–	4	4	3	–	3	–	3	3	3	7	10	
Macroom,	4	5	9	3	3	6	–	–	–	7	8	15	
Magherafelt,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	4	4	
Mallow,	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	3	4	
Manorhamilton,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Midleton,	–	2	2	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	4	7	
Milford,	1	4	5	3	–	3	–	–	–	4	4	8	
Millstreet,	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	
Mitchelstown,	–	2	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	4	6	
Mohill,	2	1	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	2	4	6	
Monaghan,	2	4	6	–	4	4	–	–	–	2	8	10	
Mount Bellew,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	
Mountmellick,	1	1	2	1	6	7	–	–	–	2	7	9	
Mullingar,	1	–	1	5	16	21	–	4	4	6	20	26	
Naas,	6	2	8	4	9	13	–	2	2	10	13	23	
Navan,	3	3	6	1	–	1	1	3	4	5	6	11	
Nenagh,	2	4	6	1	5	6	1	1	2	4	10	14	
Newcastle,	5	10	15	1	6	7	–	1	1	6	17	23	
Newport,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	
New Ross,	9	8	17	2	4	6	1	3	4	12	15	27	
Newry,	5	5	10	3	6	9	1	–	1	9	11	20	One Epileptic Male is also an Idiot; three Epileptic Females are also Idiots.
Newtownards,	8	8	16	1	1	2	1	3	4	10	12	22	
Newtownlimavady,	2	3	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	4	6	
Oldcastle,	3	2	5	4	7	11	–	4	4	7	13	20	
Omagh,	3	3	6	2	2	4	–	–	–	5	5	10	
Oughterard,	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	
Parsonstown,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	
Portumna,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	
Rathdown,	2	1	3	6	2	8	–	8	8	8	11	19	
Rathdrum,	3	1	4	1	5	6	–	1	1	4	7	11	
Rathkeale,	–	3	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	4	5	
Roscommon,	–	2	2	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	4	5	
Roscrea,	1	2	3	1	4	5	–	–	–	2	6	8	
Scariff,	–	6	6	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	10	10	
Shillelagh,	2	2	4	1	1	2	–	1	1	3	4	7	
Skibbereen,	2	–	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	4	1	5	
Skull,	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	4	4	The Epileptic are not Imbecile, with one exception.
Sligo,	4	9	13	1	2	3	–	4	4	5	15	20	

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APPENDIX No. 2.—RETURN of the NUMBER of IDIOTS, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS.	Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			Lunatics.			Total.			Observations of Medical Officers.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Strabane,	2	4	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	7	
Stranorlar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Strokestown,	1	3	4	2	7	9	1	–	1	4	10	14	
Swineford,	1	2	3	–	4	4	–	–	–	1	6	7	
Thomastown,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	
Thurles,	–	1	1	5	12	17	–	2	2	5	15	20	
Tipperary,	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	4	8	The Lunatics do not come under the class of dangerous.
Tobercurry,	1	3	4	–	2	2	1	1	2	2	6	8	
Tralee,	–	4	4	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	7	8	
Trim,	–	–	–	5	7	12	–	–	–	5	7	12	
Tuam,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	
Tulla,	1	8	9	4	7	11	–	–	–	5	15	20	
Tullamore,	–	1	1	5	11	16	–	–	–	5	12	17	
Urlingford,	3	3	6	1	1	2	–	1	1	4	5	9	The Female returned as a Lunatic is a case of Acute Mania, admitted on the 21st instant.
Waterford,	13	6	19	2	6	8	–	11	11	15	23	38	
Westport,	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	1	4	
Wexford,	–	1	1	1	6	7	–	5	5	1	12	13	
Youghal,	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	
Total,	402	466	868	261	565	826	71	235	306	734	1,266	2,000	

APPENDIX No. 3.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.—RETURN showing the Number of IDIOTS, EPILEPTIC IMBECILES, and LUNATICS, in each County (exclusive of those in Workhouses, Gaols, or Asylums), on 31st March, 1855, in the whole of Ireland.

COUNTIES.	Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			Lunatics.			Total in each County.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Antrim,	106	67	173	64	54	118	13	15	28	183	136	319
Armagh,	77	34	111	15	23	38	27	16	43	119	73	192
Carlow,	31	19	50	17	24	41	10	5	15	58	48	106
Cavan,	97	51	148	22	32	54	16	15	31	134	98	232
Clare,	66	32	98	22	33	55	13	7	20	101	72	173
Cork (E. R.),	118	47	165	46	62	108	7	24	31	171	133	304
Cork (W. R.),	49	46	95	35	29	64	9	11	20	93	86	179
Donegal,	104	62	166	50	41	91	40	23	63	194	127	321
Down,	170	95	265	70	104	174	33	32	65	273	231	504
Dublin (County),	36	20	56	6	7	13	8	10	18	50	37	87
Dublin (City)	42	24	66	29	17	46	10	7	17	81	48	129
Fermanagh,	65	38	103	11	12	23	13	9	22	89	59	148
Galway (E. R.),	48	31	79	22	16	38	7	6	13	77	53	130
Galway (W. R.),	46	39	85	28	25	53	8	3	11	82	67	149
Kerry,	43	34	77	23	27	50	19	5	24	85	66	151
Kildare,	25	24	49	16	7	23	7	12	19	48	43	91
Kilkenny,	82	47	129	37	49	86	15	15	30	134	111	245
King's County,	60	43	103	31	36	67	8	5	13	99	84	183
Leitrim,	48	39	87	25	41	66	9	14	23	82	94	176
Limerick (including the City),	66	60	126	27	42	69	16	12	28	109	114	223
Londonderry,	113	73	186	47	35	82	33	28	61	193	136	329
Longford,	36	23	59	18	26	44	15	7	22	69	56	125
Louth,	39	39	78	17	10	27	9	8	17	65	57	122
Mayo,	56	50	106	44	46	90	11	9	20	111	105	216
Meath,	65	49	114	29	29	58	16	5	21	110	83	193
Monaghan,	74	64	138	34	32	66	18	14	32	126	110	236
Queen's County,	46	34	80	24	17	41	13	3	16	83	54	137
Roscommon,	45	37	82	51	42	93	17	12	29	112	91	203
Sligo,	25	14	39	21	16	37	6	15	21	52	45	97
Tipperary (N. R.),	60	42	102	36	28	64	21	8	29	117	78	195
Tipperary (S. R.),	52	34	86	38	25	63	7	9	16	97	66	163
Tyrone,	126	108	234	52	56	108	34	19	53	212	183	395
Waterford (including the City),	39	24	63	31	33	64	6	10	16	76	67	143
Westmeath,	65	39	104	27	19	46	9	13	22	101	71	172
Wexford,	94	61	155	44	44	88	25	22	47	163	127	290
Wicklow,	46	37	83	30	33	63	8	5	13	84	75	169
Total,	2,360	1,580	3,940	1,139	1,172	2,311	536	433	969	4,035	3,195	7,220

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APPENDIX No. 4.

Return showing the Number of Idiots, Epileptic Imbeciles, and Lunatics, in each Police District, exclusive of those in Asylums, Gaols, or Workhouses, on 31st March, 1855.

District.	Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			Lunatics.			Total in each Police District.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
County of Antrim:												
Belfast,	21	5	26	17	11	28	–	3	3	38	19	57
Carrickfergus,	28	32	60	9	15	24	2	2	4	39	49	88
Glenarm,	11	4	15	3	8	11	–	1	1	14	13	27
Ballymoney,	12	4	16	9	8	17	2	2	4	23	14	37
Antrim,	14	12	26	17	10	27	4	3	7	35	25	60
Ballymena,	20	10	30	9	2	11	5	4	9	34	16	50
Total,	106	67	173	64	54	118	13	15	28	183	136	319
County of Armagh:												
Ballybot,	7	2	9	–	–	–	3	1	4	10	3	13
Armagh,	19	8	27	6	9	15	7	4	11	32	21	53
Crossmaglen,	4	6	10	2	3	5	4	1	5	10	10	20
Newtownhamilton,	23	10	33	4	5	9	9	6	15	36	21	57
Portadown,	24	8	32	3	6	9	4	4	8	31	18	49
Total,	77	34	111	15	23	38	27	16	43	119	73	192
County of Carlow:												
Bagnalstown,	6	2	8	–	2	2	1	–	1	7	4	11
Borris,	4	2	6	3	3	6	2	1	3	9	6	15
Tullow,	14	9	23	10	9	19	5	3	8	29	21	50
Carlow,	7	6	13	4	10	14	2	1	3	13	17	30
Total,	31	19	50	17	24	41	10	5	15	58	48	106
County of Cavan:												
Arva,	11	6	17	2	2	4	–	1	1	13	9	22
Bailieborough,	15	16	31	5	10	15	4	–	4	24	26	50
Ballyjamesduff,	21	5	26	–	2	2	3	3	6	23	10	33
Belturbet,	7	8	15	2	1	3	2	2	4	11	11	22
Cavan,	13	9	22	3	4	7	2	3	5	18	16	34
Cootehill,	20	2	22	8	10	18	2	3	5	30	15	45
Killeshandra,	4	1	5	2	2	4	1	2	3	7	5	12
Swanlinbar,	6	4	10	–	1	1	2	1	3	8	6	14
Total,	97	51	148	22	32	54	16	15	31	134	98	232
County of Clare:												
Ennistymon,	16	9	25	7	10	17	3	–	3	26	19	45
Ennis,	4	3	7	1	2	3	3	–	3	8	5	13
Killaloe,	3	5	8	1	2	3	3	–	3	7	7	14
Kilrush,	12	4	16	1	2	3	–	–	–	13	6	19
Newmarket-on-Fergus,	6	–	6	2	2	4	3	3	6	11	5	16
Corofin,	4	4	8	1	–	1	–	1	1	5	5	10
Broadford,	4	–	4	–	1	1	1	–	1	5	1	6
Kildysart,	10	4	14	2	5	7	–	2	2	12	11	23
Tulla,	7	3	10	7	9	16	–	1	1	14	13	27
Total,	66	32	98	22	33	55	13	7	20	101	72	173
County of Cork, E. R.:												
Fermoy,	8	2	10	5	7	12	1	1	2	14	10	24
Kinsale,	13	4	17	1	1	2	–	2	2	14	7	21
Middleton,	13	3	16	8	3	11	2	3	5	23	9	32
Ballincollig,	14	4	18	2	–	2	–	–	–	16	4	20
Glanmire,	6	1	7	–	–	–	2	–	2	8	1	9
Passage,	6	1	7	5	8	13	–	6	6	11	15	26
Youghal,	8	9	17	6	2	8	2	1	3	16	12	28
Charleville,	2	2	4	1	6	7	–	4	4	3	12	15
Mitchelstown,	16	–	16	5	5	10	–	3	3	21	8	29
Kanturk,	4	6	10	–	7	7	–	–	–	4	13	17
Mallow,	16	5	21	8	18	26	–	2	2	24	25	49
Cork (City),	12	10	22	5	5	10	–	2	2	17	17	34
Total,	118	47	165	46	62	108	7	24	31	171	133	304

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APPENDIX No. 4.—RETURN of IDIOTS, EPILEPTIC IMBECILES, LUNATICS, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			Lunatics.			Total in each Police District.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
County of Cork, W. R.:												
Bandon,	15	9	24	6	5	11	3	–	3	24	14	38
Bantry,	3	5	8	5	7	12	1	–	1	9	12	21
Castletown,	4	4	8	5	4	9	–	1	1	9	9	18
Clonakilty,	9	4	13	2	5	7	–	3	3	11	12	23
Dunmanway,	4	6	10	2	–	2	3	–	3	9	6	15
Macroom,	9	9	18	11	3	14	–	2	2	20	14	34
Skibbereen,	1	5	6	3	1	4	2	4	6	6	10	16
Skull,	4	4	8	1	4	5	–	1	1	5	9	14
Total,	49	46	95	35	29	64	9	11	20	93	86	179
County of Donegal:												
Buncrana,	11	6	17	5	2	7	6	–	6	22	8	30
Ballyshannon,	8	6	14	11	9	20	1	3	4	20	18	38
Carndonagh,	8	2	10	3	4	7	1	1	2	12	7	19
Dunfanaghy,	12	7	19	5	5	10	11	7	18	28	19	47
Glenties,	13	9	22	5	6	11	3	–	3	21	15	36
Killybegs,	16	10	26	5	6	11	5	8	13	26	25	51
Ramelton,	18	4	22	10	6	16	5	1	6	33	11	44
Raphoe,	18	18	36	6	3	9	8	3	11	32	24	56
Total,	104	62	166	50	41	91	40	23	63	194	127	321
County of Down:												
Banbridge,	36	14	50	29	62	91	7	8	15	72	84	156
Ballynahinch,	17	13	30	10	4	14	5	5	10	32	22	54
Downpatrick,	29	14	43	10	11	21	6	4	10	45	29	74
Newcastle,	35	15	50	9	11	20	9	6	15	53	32	85
Newtownards,	13	15	28	3	13	6	5	4	9	21	32	53
	40	24	64	9	3	12	1	5	6	50	32	82
Total,	170	95	265	70	104	174	33	32	65	273	231	504
County of Dublin:												
Swords,	4	1	5	–	2	2	1	1	2	5	4	9
Balbriggan,	11	5	16	1	3	4	2	3	5	14	11	25
Clontarf,	7	7	14	2	1	3	3	1	4	12	9	21
Rathfarnham,	8	4	12	2	–	2	1	3	4	11	7	18
Lucan,	6	3	9	1	1	2	1	2	3	8	6	14
Total,	36	20	56	6	7	13	8	10	18	50	37	87
City of Dublin:												
Chancery-lane,	1	–	1	3	2	5	1	–	1	5	2	7
Newmarket,	5	4	9	3	3	6	–	–	–	8	7	15
College-street,	–	5	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	5	6
Lad-lane,	6	3	9	13	7	20	2	–	2	21	10	31
C Division,	6	3	9	1	2	3	4	3	7	11	8	19
D Do.,	8	–	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	9	–	9
„ Do.,	1	3	4	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	4	6
Donnybrook,	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
Kilmainham,	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	2	4	5	2	7
Irishtown,	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
Rathmines,	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	2	4
Kingstown,	4	1	5	3	–	3	–	1	1	7	2	9
Blackrock,	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	2	4
Dalkey,	4	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	1	5
Total,	42	24	66	29	17	46	10	7	17	81	48	129
County of Fermanagh:												
Arney,	26	9	35	4	4	8	1	1	2	31	14	45
Derrygonnelly,	5	1	6	1	–	1	1	3	4	7	4	11
Enniskillen,	12	9	21	3	6	9	6	4	10	21	19	40
Kesh,	10	4	14	–	–	–	4	1	5	14	5	19
Lisnaskea,	12	15	27	3	2	5	1	–	1	16	17	33
Total,	65	38	103	11	12	23	13	9	22	89	59	148

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APPENDIX No. 4.—RETURN of IDIOTS, EPILEPTIC IMBECILES, LUNATICS, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			Lunatics.			Total in each Police District.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
County of Galway, E. R.:												
Athenry,	4	2	6	1	3	4	1	2	3	6	7	13
Ballinasloe,	10	7	17	4	2	6	–	–	–	14	9	23
Ballygar,	13	12	25	6	3	9	–	1	1	19	16	35
Eyrecourt,	6	3	9	2	2	4	3	1	4	11	6	17
Loughrea,	4	–	4	3	1	4	–	–	–	7	1	8
Marble Hill,	8	6	14	3	3	6	2	1	3	13	10	23
Portumna,	3	1	4	3	2	5	1	1	2	7	4	11
Total,	48	31	79	22	16	38	7	6	13	77	53	130
County of Galway, W. R.												
Clifden,	3	4	7	3	–	3	–	–	–	6	4	10
Dunmore,	7	8	15	3	5	8	3	–	3	13	13	26
Fairhill,	2	2	4	3	–	3	–	–	–	5	2	7
Headford,	1	4	5	2	3	5	1	1	2	4	8	12
Galway (Rural),	2	2	4	3	5	8	1	–	1	6	7	13
Gort,	10	3	13	3	3	6	1	1	2	14	7	21
Oughterard,	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	1	1	4	1	5
Spiddal,	3	5	8	1	4	5	1	–	1	5	9	14
Tuam,	11	9	20	3	3	6	1	–	1	15	12	27
Galway (Town),	5	2	7	5	2	7	–	–	–	10	4	14
Total,	46	39	85	28	25	53	8	3	11	82	67	149
County of Kerry:												
Cahirciveen,	8	2	10	5	11	16	6	1	7	19	14	33
Tralee,	1	7	8	3	4	7	4	1	5	8	12	20
Kenmare,	2	8	10	5	2	7	1	1	2	8	11	19
Listowel,	15	8	23	3	3	6	3	2	5	21	13	34
Dingle,	8	3	11	3	5	8	3	–	3	14	8	22
Killarney,	9	6	15	4	2	6	2	–	2	15	8	23
Total,	43	34	77	23	27	50	19	5	24	85	66	151
County of Kildare:												
Athy,	7	7	14	3	–	3	–	–	–	10	7	17
Leixlip,	5	5	10	4	1	5	2	5	7	11	11	22
Naas,	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	3	4	4	6	10
Rathangan,	8	6	14	6	5	11	4	2	6	18	13	31
Robertstown,	3	4	7	2	–	2	–	2	2	5	6	11
Total,	25	24	49	16	7	23	7	12	19	48	43	91
County of Kilkenny:												
Kilkenny (City),	2	2	4	7	9	16	–	3	3	9	14	23
Callan,	7	6	13	3	4	7	2	2	4	12	12	24
Castlecomer,	11	12	23	12	14	26	3	1	4	26	27	53
Dunmore,	6	5	11	–	1	1	1	1	2	7	7	14
Piltown,	12	8	20	8	5	13	4	2	6	24	15	39
Rosbercon,	8	4	12	–	1	1	2	1	3	10	6	16
Gowran,	5	4	9	–	1	1	1	2	3	6	7	13
Johnstown,	13	3	16	4	7	11	2	1	3	19	11	30
Thomastown,	18	3	21	3	7	10	–	2	2	21	12	33
Total,	82	47	129	37	49	86	15	15	30	134	111	245
King's County:												
Parsonstown,	16	10	26	3	2	5	–	2	2	19	14	33
Tullamore,	22	18	40	13	18	31	5	1	6	40	37	77
Shinrone,	3	3	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	4	7
Frankford,	2	5	7	5	4	9	1	1	2	8	10	18
Edenderry,	6	3	9	6	9	15	1	–	1	13	12	25
Ferbane,	11	4	15	4	2	6	1	1	2	16	7	23
Total,	60	48	103	31	36	67	8	5	13	99	84	183

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APPENDIX No. 4.—RETURN of IDIOTS, EPILEPTIC IMBECILES, LUNATICS, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			Lunatics.			Total in each Police District.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
County of Leitrim:												
Ballinamore,	8	5	13	3	1	4	1	–	1	12	6	18
Carrick-on-Shannon,	1	3	4	2	3	5	–	1	1	3	7	10
Carrigallen,	5	8	13	1	1	2	1	–	1	7	9	16
Drumkeerin,	13	6	19	15	20	35	2	1	3	30	27	57
Mohill,	9	7	16	2	9	11	2	3	5	13	19	32
Manorhamilton,	12	10	22	2	7	9	3	9	12	17	26	43
Total,	48	39	87	25	41	66	9	14	23	82	94	176
County of Limerick:												
Castleconnell,	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4	7
Cappamore,	2	4	6	2	2	4	–	–	–	4	6	10
Adare,	4	3	7	3	3	6	4	2	6	11	8	19
Bruff,	3	4	7	2	6	8	2	1	3	7	11	18
Shanagolden,	8	3	11	3	4	7	3	–	3	14	7	21
Kilfinane,	16	11	27	4	8	12	–	4	4	20	23	43
Newcastle,	14	14	28	3	4	7	1	–	1	18	18	36
Cahirconlish,	3	5	8	–	1	1	1	1	2	4	7	11
Rathkeale,	10	6	16	–	6	6	–	–	–	10	12	22
Limerick,	2	4	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	7
Limerick (City),	3	4	7	8	7	15	4	3	7	15	14	29
Total,	66	60	126	27	42	69	16	12	28	109	114	223
County of Londonderry:												
Coleraine,	23	12	35	7	5	12	10	6	16	40	23	63
Londonderry,	27	20	47	9	14	23	1	6	7	37	40	77
Magherafelt,	37	20	57	24	11	35	12	10	22	73	41	114
Newtown-Limavady,	26	21	47	7	5	12	10	6	16	43	32	75
Total,	113	73	186	47	35	82	33	28	61	193	136	329
County of Longford:												
Ballymahon,	6	1	7	3	3	6	1	–	1	10	4	14
Drumlish,	2	3	5	4	7	11	5	2	7	11	12	23
Granard,	18	8	26	5	7	12	3	2	5	26	17	43
Killashee,	3	8	11	4	6	10	3	–	3	10	14	24
Longford,	7	3	10	2	3	5	3	3	6	12	9	21
Total,	36	23	59	18	26	44	15	7	22	69	56	125
County of Louth:												
Ardee,	14	12	26	3	4	7	3	1	4	20	17	37
Carlingford,	11	6	17	4	1	5	2	1	3	17	8	25
Dundalk,	7	7	14	7	2	9	–	1	1	14	10	24
Dunleer,	6	6	12	2	2	4	4	5	9	12	13	25
Louth,	1	8	9	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	9	11
Total,	39	39	78	17	10	27	9	8	17	65	57	122
County of Mayo:												
Ballyhadereen,	11	7	18	2	8	10	3	–	3	16	15	31
Ballina,	13	14	27	12	12	24	–	2	2	25	28	53
Ballinrobe,	2	3	5	1	1	2	2	3	5	5	7	12
Belmullet,	3	1	4	4	5	9	1	1	2	8	7	15
Castlebar,	4	3	7	7	2	9	2	–	2	13	5	18
Claremorris,	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	5	7
Newport,	5	7	12	7	10	17	2	–	2	14	17	31
Swinford,	12	7	19	10	5	15	–	–	–	22	12	34
Westport,	5	5	10	1	3	4	–	1	1	6	9	15
Total,	56	50	106	44	46	90	11	9	20	111	105	216
County of Meath:												
County of the Town of Drogheda,	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4
Trim,	15	9	24	3	9	12	5	–	5	23	18	41
Kells,	9	6	15	2	1	3	4	–	4	15	7	22
Athboy,	8	5	13	10	4	14	–	–	–	18	9	27
Dunshaughlin,	5	4	9	–	3	3	3	3	6	8	10	18

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APPENDIX No. 4.—RETURN of IDIOTS, EPILEPTIC IMBECILES, LUNATICS, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			Lunatics.			Total in each Police District.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COUNTY OF MEATH—*con.*:												
Longwood,	5	6	11	2	4	6	–	–	–	7	10	17
Duleek,	7	6	13	4	4	8	1	1	2	12	11	23
Navan,	6	2	8	1	–	1	2	1	3	9	3	12
Knock,	9	9	18	6	4	10	1	–	1	16	13	29
Total,	65	49	114	29	29	58	16	5	21	110	83	193
COUNTY OF MONAGHAN:												
Castleblayney,	40	24	64	17	9	26	5	2	7	62	35	97
Clones,	14	13	27	3	4	7	1	1	2	18	18	36
Monaghan,	15	15	30	11	15	26	12	8	20	38	38	76
Carrickmacross,	5	12	17	3	4	7	–	3	3	8	19	27
Total,	74	64	138	34	32	66	18	14	32	126	110	236
QUEEN'S COUNTY:												
Abbeyleix,	11	1	12	2	2	4	1	1	2	14	4	18
Ballickmoyler,	3	5	8	3	3	6	4	1	5	10	9	19
Borris-in-Ossory,	3	4	7	1	–	1	–	1	1	4	5	9
Maryborough,	2	2	4	4	1	5	1	–	1	7	3	10
Mountmellick,	9	10	19	5	3	8	4	–	4	18	13	31
Mountrath,	4	2	6	3	4	7	–	–	–	7	6	13
Rathdowney,	7	2	9	2	1	3	1	–	1	10	3	13
Stradbally,	7	8	15	4	3	7	2	–	2	13	11	24
Total,	46	34	80	24	17	41	13	3	16	83	54	137
COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON:												
Athlone,	5	5	10	7	4	11	1	3	4	13	12	25
Boyle,	9	4	13	4	–	4	2	1	3	15	5	20
Castlerea,	7	11	18	19	14	33	3	5	8	29	30	59
Elphin,	6	4	10	3	3	6	4	–	4	12	7	19
Frenchpark,	6	2	8	10	2	12	–	1	1	16	5	21
Strokestown,	6	3	9	4	5	9	–	–	–	10	8	18
Roscommon,	6	8	14	4	14	18	7	2	9	17	24	41
Total,	45	37	82	51	42	93	17	12	29	112	91	203
COUNTY OF SLIGO:												
Ballisodare,	7	7	14	2	1	3	1	2	3	10	10	20
Ballymote,	3	1	4	3	2	5	3	3	6	9	6	15
Riverstown,	5	–	5	4	1	5	–	2	2	9	3	12
Sligo,	1	1	2	3	6	9	–	–	–	4	7	11
Tubbercurry,	9	5	14	9	6	15	2	8	10	20	19	39
Total,	25	14	39	21	16	37	6	15	21	52	45	97
COUNTY TIPPERARY, S.R.:												
Ballynonty,	13	4	17	1	2	3	1	–	1	15	16	21
Bansha,	2	4	6	5	4	9	2	–	2	9	8	17
Cahir,	4	5	9	6	3	9	2	3	5	12	11	23
Carrick-on-Suir,	4	5	9	2	2	4	1	1	2	7	8	15
Cashel,	2	3	5	4	2	6	–	–	–	6	5	11
Clogheen,	8	2	10	3	4	7	1	–	1	12	6	18
Clonmel,	8	6	14	8	5	13	6	2	8	22	13	35
Dundrum,	4	2	6	3	1	4	1	1	2	8	4	12
Mullinahone,	8	3	11	–	1	1	–	1	10	10	3	13
Tipperary,	7	8	15	3	5	8	6	1	7	16	14	30
Total,	60	42	102	36	28	64	21	8	29	117	78	195
COUNTY TIPPERARY, N.R.:												
Borrisokane,	7	4	11	8	6	14	1	–	1	16	10	26
Borrisoleigh,	5	8	13	10	9	19	–	4	4	15	21	33
Lorrha,	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
Nenagh,	6	2	8	3	2	5	4	1	5	13	3	18

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APPENDIX No. 4.—RETURN of IDIOTS, EPILEPTIC IMBECILES, LUNATICS, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			Lunatics.			Total in each Police District.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Co. Tipperary, N.R.—*con.*:												
Newport,	3	2	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	2	6
Portroe,	4	3	7	3	2	5	–	–	–	7	5	12
Roscrea,	5	3	8	3	–	3	–	–	–	8	3	11
Templemore,	10	5	15	8	2	10	–	2	2	18	9	27
Thurles,	12	5	17	3	4	7	1	2	3	16	11	27
Total,	52	34	86	38	25	63	7	9	16	97	66	163
County of Tyrone:												
Clogher,	18	15	33	6	13	19	6	3	9	30	31	61
Cookstown,	30	18	48	21	16	35	6	6	12	57	38	95
Dungannon,	25	23	48	14	17	31	6	4	10	45	44	89
Fintona,	17	10	27	2	3	5	9	4	13	28	17	45
Omagh,	19	17	36	4	1	5	1	1	2	24	19	43
Strabane,	17	25	42	5	8	13	6	1	7	28	34	62
Total,	126	108	234	52	56	108	34	19	53	212	183	395
County of Waterford:												
Dungarvan,	5	2	7	1	8	9	2	2	4	8	12	20
Cappoquin,	5	8	13	12	6	18	–	–	–	17	14	31
Ballinamult,	4	2	6	–	5	5	–	–	–	4	7	11
Tramore,	7	5	12	7	4	11	2	4	6	16	13	29
Waterford (City),	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	3	4	4	6	10
Clashmore,	6	2	8	4	3	7	–	–	–	10	5	15
Portlaw,	11	4	15	5	5	10	1	1	2	17	10	27
Total,	39	24	63	31	33	64	6	10	16	76	67	143
County of Westmeath:												
Mullingar,	13	7	20	7	5	12	4	3	7	24	15	39
Moate,	10	8	18	4	2	6	–	–	–	14	10	24
Kilbeggan,	6	3	9	2	1	3	2	1	3	10	5	15
Glasson,	3	3	6	1	1	2	–	1	1	4	5	9
Castlepollard,	12	6	18	6	1	7	–	5	5	18	12	30
Castletowndelvin,	8	6	14	6	5	11	1	–	1	15	11	26
Ballinacarrig,	13	6	19	1	4	5	2	3	5	16	13	29
Total,	65	39	104	27	19	46	9	13	22	101	71	172
County of Wexford:												
Oulart,	9	12	21	7	7	14	–	3	3	16	22	38
Enniscorthy,	4	4	8	10	14	24	4	2	6	18	20	38
Taghmon,	10	10	20	7	8	15	1	5	6	18	23	41
Arthurstown,	14	5	19	4	–	4	–	1	1	18	6	24
New Ross,	15	9	24	5	2	7	1	–	1	21	11	32
Gorey,	7	6	13	4	5	9	6	1	7	17	12	29
Wexford (City),	35	15	50	7	8	15	13	10	23	55	33	88
Total,	94	61	155	44	44	88	25	22	47	163	127	290
County of Wicklow:												
Wicklow,	11	4	15	7	7	14	1	1	2	19	12	31
Rathdrum,	9	9	18	8	5	13	–	3	3	17	17	34
Bray,	5	6	11	7	6	13	1	1	2	13	13	26
Tinahely,	15	11	26	3	2	5	3	–	3	21	13	34
Blessington,	2	4	6	–	3	3	–	–	–	2	7	9
Baltinglass,	4	3	7	5	10	15	3	–	3	12	13	25
Total,	46	37	83	30	33	63	8	5	13	84	75	169

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APPENDIX No. 5.

Return of Outlay in the Lunatic Asylums, for the Years ending 31st March, 1854 and 1855.

Items of Expenditure.	Amount, 1854.			Amount, 1855.		
ARMAGH:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Provisions,	1,036	10	3	1,320	8	7
Clothing:						
Patients, Servants,	145	6	6	158	18	2
Fuel, Light, and Washing,	222	15	9	220	16	2
Salaries and Wages:						
Officers,	350	0	0	410	16	7
Servants,	214	13	4	230	6	0
Bedding and Furniture,	76	15	0	149	8	6
Repairs and Alterations,	56	15	8	157	2	6
Farm and Garden,	18	11	3	20	0	0
Rent, Rent-charge, Taxes, and Insurance,	24	18	5	26	5	6
Stationery and Printing,	16	10	11	23	17	8
Medical Comforts:						
Groceries, &c.,	40	0	0	30	0	0
Medicines,	16	6	10	14	3	2
Wine and Beer,	–			–		
Medical Diet,	–			–		
Tobacco and Snuff,	28	19	6	37	18	0
Incidental Expenses,	32	3	7	15	7	0
Flax,	–			53	13	7
Total Outlay of Asylum,	2,280	7	0	2,869	1	5
Average No. of Patients,	134			134		
Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum on the entire Outlay,	17	0	4	21	8	2½
BALLINASLOE:						
Provisions,	2,207	17	6	2,889	15	8
Clothing:						
Patients,	464	1	0	365	15	4
Servants,	116	19	8	120	13	2
Fuel and Light,	339	18	10	502	12	1
Washing,	42	6	1	87	5	4
Salaries and Wages:						
Officers,	550	0	0	557	13	10
Servants,	439	1	11	450	14	9
Bedding and Furniture,	219	0	10	289	8	0
Repairs and Alterations,	284	11	4	668	18	8
Farm and Garden,	64	4	4	67	1	9
Rent, Rent-charge, Taxes, and Insurance,	6	14	0	3	15	0
Stationery and Printing,	42	1	4	26	13	11
Medical Comforts:						
Groceries,	100	17	9	112	3	9
Medicines,	49	11	2	38	1	11
Wine, Beer, and Whiskey, &c.,	49	2	7	22	7	7
Medical Diet,	44	17	10	29	8	3
Tobacco and Snuff,	90	12	7	88	1	6
Incidental Expenses,	65	5	9	56	10	6
Total Outlay of Asylum,	5,177	4	6	6,377	1	0
Average No. of Patients,	325¼			332½		
Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum on the entire Outlay,	15	18	4¼	19	3	7

Items of Expenditure.	Amount, 1854.			Amount, 1855.		
BELFAST:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Provisions,	1,925	2	0	2,427	7	6
Clothing:						
Patients,	356	7	5	342	16	2
Servants,	70	0	0	70	0	0
Fuel and Light,	247	17	0	380	8	2
Washing,	48	0	9	88	19	9
Salaries and Wages:						
Officers,	550	0	0	550	0	0
Servants,	308	2	6	327	2	6
Bedding and Furniture,	153	14	4	261	19	9
Repairs and Alterations,	149	11	4	142	1	5
Farm and Garden,	32	19	0	43	19	0
Rent-charge and Insurance,	19	10	0	27	6	0
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising,	37	6	9	31	1	11
Medical Comforts:						
Groceries,	13	18	6	15	0	0
Medicines,	31	1	5	23	14	2
Wine and Beer,	9	6	0	11	18	6
Medical Diet,	10	12	6	16	9	0
Postage,	5	7	7	6	17	0
Incidental Expenses,	113	5	0	101	0	0
Total Outlay of Asylum,	4,082	2	1	4,868	0	10
Average No. of Patients,	279·11			266·48		
Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum on the entire Outlay,	14	12	6	18	5	4¼
CARLOW:						
Provisions,	1,391	6	2	1,722	12	10
Clothing:						
Patients,	223	10	11	285	8	4
Servants,	55	10	10	63	13	8
Fuel and Light (Gas),	286	14	6	331	7	4
Washing and Candles,	41	7	4	53	15	3
Salaries and Wages:						
Officers,	575	0	0	575	5	4
Servants,	242	16	0	242	16	0
Bedding and Furniture,	113	8	2	102	1	5
Repairs and Alterations,	276	6	9	107	8	8
Farm and Garden,	34	5	11	27	14	1
Rent, Rent-charge, Taxes and Insurance,	33	0	10	23	3	5
Stationery and Printing,	17	6	1	15	7	7
Medical Comforts:						
Groceries,	81	16	0	110	13	7
Medicines,	17	4	11	13	9	10
Wine, Beer, and Spirits,	8	1	4	12	8	0
Tobacco and Snuff,	19	0	5	22	3	4
Incidental Expenses,	73	12	9	60	1	9
Total Outlay of Asylum,	3,490	8	11	3,769	10	5
Average No. of Patients,	180			185		
Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum on the entire Outlay,	19	7	9¾	20	7	6 9/16

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Appendix No. 5.—Return of Outlay in the Lunatic Asylums, for the Years ending 31st March, 1854 and 1855—*continued.*

Items of Expenditure.	Amount, 1854.	Amount, 1855.
CLONMEL:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Provisions,	1,082 6 8	1,409 14 2
Clothing:		
Patients,	172 17 7½	147 15 6
Servants,	40 0 0	40 0 0
Fuel and Light,	190 12 2	210 0 0
Washing,	30 10 0	32 11 10
Salaries and Wages:		
Officers,	611 17 6	575 0 0
Servants,	249 4 10	256 18 6
Bedding and Furniture,	139 9 11	121 18 6½
Repairs and Alterations,	78 0 5½	82 3 4
Farms and Gardens,	55 0 8	71 1 10
Rents, Rent-charges, Taxes, and Insurance,	4 17 6	41 14 8
Stationery and Printing,	30 1 7	33 11 11
Medical Comforts:		
Groceries,	3 10 1	3 10 0
Medicines,	8 17 0	9 7 0½
Wine and Beer,	1 15 0	1 4 11
Medical Diet,	11 10 4	9 13 0
Tobacco and Snuff,	15 15 3	15 4 3½
Incidental Expenses,	41 0 1½	32 11 9
Total Outlay of Asylum,	2,767 6 8½	3,094 1 3½
Average No. of Patients,	140	140
Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum on the entire Outlay,	19 15 4	22 2 0½
CORK:		
Provisions,	2,379 0 9	2,828 4 9
Clothing:		
Patients,	380 19 0	343 19 6
Servants,	93 19 5	67 12 7
Fuel and Light,	711 13 4	621 9 7
Washing,	81 1 7	96 11 0
Salaries and Wages:		
Officers,	903 15 6	887 18 4
Servants,	455 10 7	463 7 10
Bedding and Furniture,	26 13 11	70 12 0
Repairs and Alterations, and building Lodge,	235 2 6	413 16 9
Farms and Gardens,	16 8 2	11 16 11
Rents, Rent-charges, Taxes and Insurance,	129 5 3	32 9 0
Stationery and Printing,	48 7 6	44 7 4
Advertisements,	21 11 6	21 3 0
Medical Comforts:		
Groceries,	292 3 5	307 0 6
Medicines,	25 12 1	23 16 5
Wine and Beer,	5 13 11	6 8 3
Medical Diet,	6 13 6	10 5 4
Tobacco and Snuff,	46 2 10	54 3 7
Incidental Expenses,	98 8 3	124 7 4
Total Outlay of Asylum,	5,958 3 0	6,429 10 0
Average No. of Patients,	367	392
Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum on the entire Outlay,	16 4 8	16 8 0½

Items of Expenditure.	Amount, 1854.	Amount, 1855.
KILKENNY:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Provisions,	901 12 3½	1,170 4 1½
Clothing:		
Patients,	200 4 3	177 8 8
Servants,	56 10 2	61 15 10½
Fuel and Light,	307 19 0½	327 14 9
Washing,	34 12 1	44 18 11
Salaries and Wages:		
Officers,	606 13 4	585 0 0
Servants,	226 18 7	225 12 9
Bedding and Furniture,	42 14 8	98 6 7
Repairs and Alterations,	115 18 5½	118 12 1½
Farms and Gardens,	55 2 1	36 1 1½
Rents, Rent-charges, Taxes, and Insurance,	10 17 7	10 17 7
Stationery and Printing,	37 0 3	32 8 5
Medical Comforts:		
Groceries,	24 7 10½	30 0 0
Medicines,	22 0 2	19 5 10
Wine and Beer,	17 1 0½	19 11 2
Medical Diet,	9 2 7	15 15 8
Tobacco and Snuff,	23 3 6	—
Incidental Expenses,	44 15 8	39 1 3½
Total Outlay of Asylum,	2,736 13 7½	3,012 14 10½
Average No. of Patients,	131	135
Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum on the entire Outlay,	20 17 9 $\frac{109}{131}$	22 6 3 $\frac{133}{135}$
KILLARNEY:		
Provisions (including Servants' Groceries),	858 9 8	1,142 18 2½
Clothing:		
Patients,	115 19 6¾	141 19 7
Servants,	38 10 10	37 5 11
Fuel and Light,	247 17 4	304 4 1
Washing,	23 9 11	34 3 0½
Salaries and Wages:		
Officers,	590 0 0	590 0 0
Servants,	234 3 5	236 11 9
Bedding and Furniture,	27 9 3¼	47 11 2½
Repairs and Alterations,	12 17 4	17 3 6½
Farms and Gardens,	39 18 7½	93 15 11
Rents, Rent-charges, Taxes, and Insurance,	7 15 0	7 15 0
Stationery and Printing,	25 0 2	17 13 2
Medical Comforts:		
Groceries,	14 2 8¾	18 7 0½
Medicines,	14 4 7½	14 1 10
Wine and Beer,	8 5 8	13 5 8
Medical Diet,	—	—
Tobacco and Snuff,	20 9 5	23 8 6
Incidental Expenses,	38 13 10¾	38 13 11½
Total Outlay of Asylum,	2,317 7 5½	2,778 18 5
Average No. of Patients,	108¼	121¼
Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum on the entire Outlay,	21 8 5¾	22 18 4

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APPENDIX No. 5.—RETURN of Outlay in the Lunatic Asylums, for the Years ending 31st March, 1854 and 1855—*continued.*

Items of Expenditure.	Amount, 1854.			Amount, 1855.		
LIMERICK:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Provisions,	1,768	11	4	3,365	15	5
Clothing:						
Patients,	352	5	2	324	18	4
Servants,	42	13	9	49	3	7
Fuel and Light,	430	7	1	665	1	2
Washing,	83	5	0	100	10	4
Salaries and Wages:						
Officers,	675	0	0	690	0	0
Servants,	507	15	6	512	1	2
Bedding and Furniture,	62	18	4½	66	7	0
Repairs and Alterations,	228	4	4	146	19	7
Farms and Gardens,	93	19	8	70	7	10
Rents, Rent-charges, Taxes, and Insurance,	14	15	10	16	17	9
Stationery and Printing,	20	2	1	18	14	9
Medical Comforts:						
Groceries,	48	3	3	61	19	11
Medicines,	13	3	11	12	2	11
Wine and Beer,	1	13	2	6	10	0
Medical Diet,	—			—		
Tobacco and Snuff,	34	6	2	40	8	0
Incidental Expenses,	54	19	7	58	18	4
Total Outlay of Asylum,	4,432	4	2½	6,206	16	1
Average No. of Patients,	299			310		
Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum on the entire Outlay,	14	16	5⅝	20	0	5¼
LONDONDERRY:						
Provisions,	1,688	15	5	2,040	4	3
Clothing:						
Patients,	353	9	2	193	7	9
Servants,	68	2	10	68	9	11
Fuel and Light,	314	17	5	274	6	2
Washing,	95	16	1	110	0	11
Salaries and Wages:						
Officers,	489	12	6	502	18	1
Servants,	225	19	0	229	2	0
Bedding and Furniture,	164	12	7	145	10	0
Repairs and Alterations,	182	11	4	120	15	9
Farms and Gardens,	91	11	8	80	14	7
Rents, Rent-charges, Taxes, and Insurance,	95	13	0	39	5	10
Stationery and Printing,	15	11	8	16	11	6
Medical Comforts:						
Groceries,	90	9	5	115	0	2
Medicines,	16	7	2	25	7	0
Wine and Beer,	4	7	0	2	3	6
Medical Diet,	—			—		
Tobacco and Snuff,	50	7	0	52	3	0
Incidental Expenses,	69	14	8	44	8	7
Total Outlay of Asylum,	4,017	17	11	4,060	9	0
Deduct amount received for Farm produce,	181	10	0	176	6	3
	3,836	7	11	3,884	2	9
Average No. of Patients,	196			213		
Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum on the entire Outlay,	19	11	5	18	4	8

Items of Expenditure.	Amount, 1854.			Amount, 1855.		
MARYBOROUGH:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Provisions,	1,328	10	0	1,627	12	3
Clothing:						
Patients,	233	1	10	166	7	7
Servants,	53	2	10	50	17	9
Fuel and Light,	314	15	3	310	17	2
Washing,	55	14	10	66	3	4
Salaries and Wages:						
Officers,	550	16	8	562	10	0
Servants,	238	8	10	235	10	0
Bedding and Furniture,	182	3	8	319	2	6
Repairs and Alterations,	105	14	1	132	9	6
Farms and Gardens,	66	18	1	56	9	11
Rents, Rent-charges, Taxes, and Insurance,	13	2	10	4	17	3
Stationery and Printing,	45	15	3	20	16	3
Medical Comforts:						
Groceries,	15	0	3	23	11	6
Medicines,	29	4	3	21	16	11
Wine and Beer,	10	6	9	17	15	10
Medical Diet,	31	19	2	20	1	3
Tobacco and Snuff,	0	16	6	1	8	6
Incidental Expenses,	24	16	9	26	2	6
Total Outlay of Asylum,	3,300	7	10	3,664	10	0
Average No. of Patients,	189			190		
Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum on the entire Outlay,	17	9	3	19	5	9
OMAGH:						
Provisions,	946	19	9	1,650	0	7
Clothing:						
Patients,	231	1	8	268	13	7
Servants,	36	10	0	66	17	6
Fuel and Light,	248	9	4	240	12	7
Washing,	95	11	1	204	7	0
Salaries and Wages:						
Officers,	724	15	8	610	0	0
Servants,	243	17	9	374	14	9
Bedding and Furniture,	119	3	1	96	8	10
Repairs and Alterations,	335	8	1	214	14	7
Farms and Gardens,	119	18	0	63	0	0
Rents, Rent-charges, Taxes, and Insurance,	7	18	9	7	10	0
Stationery and Printing,	19	19	11	62	18	6
Medical Comforts:						
Groceries,	91	13	4	128	18	1
Medicines,	47	1	7	18	16	4
Wine and Beer,	21	14	7	31	9	0
Medical Diet,	—			—		
Tobacco and Snuff,	38	15	9	38	17	7
Incidental Expenses,	31	8	1	24	11	6
Total Outlay of Asylum,	3,360	6	5	4,102	10	5
Average No. of Patients,	145			174		
Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum on the entire Outlay,	23	3	6	23	11	6¾

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Appendix No. 5.—Return of Outlay in the Lunatic Asylums, for the Years ending 31st March, 1854 and 1855—*continued.*

Items of Expenditure.	Amount, 1854.	Amount, 1855.	Items of Expenditure.	Amount, 1854.	Amount, 1855.
RICHMOND.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	**WATERFORD.**	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Patients' Provisions,	2,997 5 7	3,558 17 5	Patients' Provisions,	724 11 10	902 9 8
Servants' do.,	415 10 5	561 14 4	Servants' do.,	146 13 11	178 5 2
Groceries,	501 3 7	553 7 5	Groceries,	52 7 4	38 19 3
Salt,	3 16 0	8 14 8	Patients' Clothing,	106 5 2	91 15 5
Patients' Clothing,	316 7 11	523 4 2	Servants' do.,	26 2 11	27 7 10
Servants' do.,	164 13 0	231 9 11	Bedding,	42 6 2	52 2 7
Bedding,	167 13 2	201 6 5	Furniture,	48 15 8	67 7 6
Furniture,	133 4 6	265 4 6	Repairs and Alterations,	71 10 9	116 0 5
Repairs and Alterations,	276 13 11	464 17 8	Soap, Candles, &c.,	68 15 9	89 18 6
Soap, Candles, &c.,	107 19 2	184 7 2	Coals,	122 11 2	119 2 6
Tobacco and Snuff,	61 10 8	65 0 9	Wood for lighting fires,	0 16 2	0 12 7
Coals,	—	726 19 8	Farm Expenses,	25 9 1	21 19 5
Farm Expenses,	—	—	Garden Expenses,	2 7 0	2 14 0
Garden Expenses,	123 1 7	113 15 10	Rent, Rent-charge, Taxes, and Insurance,	5 0 0	5 0 0
Rent, Rent-charges, Taxes, and Insurance,	29 7 11	29 7 11	Supply of Water,	—	—
Supply of Water,	30 0 0	30 0 0	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising,	10 7 5	25 2 8
Stationery and Printing,	62 18 9	59 9 7	Medicines,	7 19 5	12 0 0
Medicines,	91 9 10	84 10 5	Incidents,	18 1 4	25 19 7
Wines,	77 10 0	87 7 0	Salaries,	500 0 0	505 0 0
Medical Diet,	31 19 6	55 17 11	Wages,	164 5 0	170 19 0
Incidents,	65 19 2	55 19 1	Medical Comforts,	29 18 2	51 16 3
Salaries,	1,061 12 6	1,222 10 4	Care of the Clock,	4 0 0	3 0 0
Wages,	626 17 8	668 9 9			
Actual Expenditure for the years ending 31st March, 1854 and 1855,	7,346 14 10	9,752 11 11	Actual Expenditure for the years ending 31st March, 1854 and 1855,	2,178 4 3	2,507 12 4
Average No. of Patients,	426	446	Average No. of Patients,	130	130
Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum on the entire Outlay,	17 4 11 $\frac{4}{426}$	21 17 4	Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum on the entire Outlay,	16 15 1$\frac{1}{3}$	19 5 9$\frac{2}{3}$

[Appendix No. 6.

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APPENDIX No. 6.

Extent of District, Accommodation, Land, &c.

Asylums.	Year Opened.	Counties comprised in District.	No. in Asylum from each County, on 31st March, 1855.			Total No. in Asylum on 31st March, 1855.			Present Accommodation.			Total Quantity of Land occupied by site, Farm, Garden, and Grounds.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	A.	R.	P.
Armagh,	1825,	Armagh,	31	33	64	60	66	126	67	67	134	8	3	15
		Monaghan,	19	22	41									
		Cavan,	10	11	21									
Ballinasloe,	1833,	Town of Galway,	11	7	18	181	156	337	179	161	340	42	2	28
		County of Galway,	54	42	96									
		Mayo,	36	41	77									
		Roscommon,	30	28	58									
		Leitrim,	10	16	26									
		Sligo,	40	22	62									
Belfast,	1829,	Antrim,	70	78	148	141	135	276	141	135	276	52	0	0
		Down,	68	53	121									
		Carrickfergus,	3	4	7									
Carlow,	1832,	Carlow,	26	14	40	100	81	181	104	96	200	*15	0	39
		Kildare,	26	29	55									
		Wexford,	48	38	86									
Clonmel,	1834,	North and South Riding,	69	70	139	69	70	139	70	70	140	31	2	5
Cork, (Eglinton),	1852,	County and City of Cork,	189	213	402	189	213	402	250	250	500	57	1	30
Kilkenny,	1852,	Kilkenny County,	64	44	108	76	62	138	83	83	166	25	0	0
		Kilkenny City,	12	18	30									
Killarney,	1852,	Kerry,	72	65	137	72	65	137	104	104	208	30	0	0
Limerick,	1827,	City of Limerick,	29	29	58	150	163	313	163	174	337	29	3	30
		County of Limerick,	71	80	151									
		County of Clare,	50	54	104									
Londonderry,	1829,	Londonderry,	47	37	84	114	96	210	105	105	210	25	2	0
		Donegal,	67	60	126									
Maryborough,	1833,	King's County,	28	29	57	98	92	190	98	100	198	22	2	17
		Queen's County,	36	24	60									
		County Westmeath,	26	30	56									
		County Longford,	9	8	17									
Omagh,	1853,	Tyrone,	65	76	141	86	99	185	150	150	300	30	0	0
		Fermanagh,	21	23	44									
Richmond,	1830,	City of Dublin,	145	167	312	249	269	518	187	222	409	21	0	0
		County of Dublin,	43	51	94									
		County of Louth,	14	13	27									
		County of Meath,	18	13	31									
		County of Wicklow,	27	22	49									
		Town of Drogheda,	2	3	5									
Waterford,	1835,	County of Waterford,	44	42	86	61	69	130	61	69	130	14	2	12
		City of Waterford,	17	27	44									

* Also 4A. 1R. 30P., Irish, held by lease, from 1854, at £4 per Irish acre, for 21 years, as a farm adjoining the Asylum.

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APPENDIX No. 7.

RETURN of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the year ended 31st March, 1854.

Asylums.	No. in Asylum on 31st March, 1853.											Number admitted from 31st March, 1853, to 31st March, 1854.			Number discharged during the year ended 31st March, 1854.											Number of Deaths during the year ending 31st March, 1854.			Remaining in Asylum, on 31st March, 1854.		
	Probably Curable.		Probably Incurable.		Idiots.		Epileptics.		Total.						Cured.		Not Cured.		Relieved.		Incurable.		Total.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Armagh,	20	11	40	58	15	11	4	3	60	69	129	49	43	92	25	22	5 7*	6 7	7 –	8 –	– –	– –	37 7*	36 7	73 14	13	2	15	52	67	119
Ballinasloe,	47	26	61	107	47	3	23	13	178	149	327	39	46	85	30	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	21	51	16	17	33	171	157	328
Belfast,	21	45	122	84	2	–	8	6	153	129	282	34	46	80	18	29	1	–	14	5	–	–	33	34	67	8	11	19	146	130	276
Carlow,	38	31	62	44	–	–	8	2	100	75	175	18	30	48	11	13	2	1	2	–	–	–	15	14	29	7	9	16	96	82	178
Clonmel,	22	19	27	33	8	10	4	3	61	67	128	18	13	31	8	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	8	16	1	3	4	70	69	139
Cork,	73	71	79	84	8	14	14	10	174	179	353	55	53	108	21	21	2	1	3	5	–	–	26	27	53	19	18	37	184	187	371
Kilkenny,	10	15	49	35	4	1	5	5	68	56	124	24	18	42	12	5	4	1	2	–	–	1	18	7	25	5	5	10	69	62	131
Killarney,	6	5	42	34	3	–	2	2	53	41	94	21	19	40	3	4	1	–	3	1	1	–	8	5	13	3	4	7	63	51	114
Limerick,	48	51	90	96	23	3	9	6	138	147	285	55	40	95	21	21	2	1	17	4	–	–	40	26	66	7	9	16	146	152	298
Londonderry,	27	17	96	92	–	1	5	3	122	113	235	56	48	104	26	23	– 31*	2 36*	2 –	3 –	– –	– –	28 31*	28 36*	123	8	11	19	111	86	197
Maryborough,	39	34	55	56	2	2	5	4	94	90	184	24	22	46	8	10	1	1	1	–	–	–	10	11	21	12	5	17	96	96	192
Omagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	90	180	7	9	1	–	2	3	–	–	10	12	22	4	3	7	76	75	151
Richmond,	83	102	103	138	1	–	5	5	186	240	426	117	72	189	47	31	–	–	11	10	26	22	84	63	147	28	10	38	191	239	430
Waterford,	31	44	22	17	4	5	3	2	60	68	128	23	30	53	10	16	–	2	6	8	–	–	16	26	42	6	3	9	61	69	130
Total,	465	471	848	878	117	50	95	64	1,447	1,423	2,870	623	570	1,193	247	232	57	59	70	47	27	23	401	361	762	137	110	247	1,532	1,522	3,054

* Transferred to Omagh.

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APPENDIX No. 7—*continued.*

Return of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the year ended 31st March, 1855.

Asylums.	No. in Asylum on 31st March, 1854.											Number admitted from 31st March, 1854, to 31st March, 1855.			Number discharged during the year ended 31st March, 1855.											Number of Deaths during the year ending 31st March, 1855.			Remaining in Asylum, on 31st March, 1855.		
	Probably Curable.		Probably Incurable.		Idiots.		Epileptics.		Total.						Cured.		Not Cured.		Relieved.		Incurable.		Total.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Armagh,	9	15	43	52	15	10	2	4	52	67	119	59	35	94	24	13	7	3	14	11	–	–	45	27	72	6	9	15	60	66	126
Ballinasloe,	38	35	102	105	2	1	29	16	171	157	328	40	42	82	19	26	–	–	1	1	–	–	20	27	47	10	16	26	181	156	337
Belfast,	16	33	120	94	2	–	8	3	146	130	276	37	59	96	11	25	2	–	11	8	–	–	24	33	57	18	21	39	141	135	276
Carlow,	27	28	69	54	–	–	8	3	96	82	178	18	28	46	9	17	–	–	1	2	–	–	10	19	29	4	10	14	100	81	181
Clonmel,	20	19	39	34	6	11	5	5	70	69	139	12	8	20	7	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	8	4	12	5	3	8	69	70	139
Cork,	94	82	61	88	8	7	21	10	184	187	371	52	66	118	27	17	1	1	6	6	1	–	35	24	59	12	16	28	189	213	402
Kilkenny,	9	16	50	41	4	1	6	4	69	62	131	20	14	34	5	9	1	1	2	1	–	–	8	11	19	5	3	8	76	62	138
Killarney,	18	16	40	32	3	1	2	2	63	51	114	19	26	45	1	5	–	–	3	2	2	–	6	7	13	4	5	9	72	65	137
Limerick,	55	57	91	95	3	3	9	5	146	152	298	42	42	84	19	13	1	5	9	8	–	–	29	26	55	9	5	14	150	163	313
Londonderry,	20	17	79	64	3	3	9	2	111	86	197	36	43	79	19	21	–	1	2	2	–	–	21	24	45	12	9	21	114	96	210
Maryborough,	38	40	61	53	3	2	6	7	96	96	192	17	16	33	8	9	1	2	–	1	–	–	9	12	21	6	8	14	98	92	190
Omagh,	13	15	58	49	2	6	3	5	76	75	151	45	45	90	14	7	5	4	8	4	–	–	27	15	42	8	6	4	86	99	185
Richmond,	84	125	107	115	10	2	15	4	191	239	430	147	86	233	37	18	–	–	13	3	10	5	60	26	86	29	30	59	249	269	518
Waterford,	35	46	17	16	6	5	3	2	61	69	130	24	23	47	11	6	3	1	7	10	–	–	21	17	38	3	6	9	61	69	130
Total,	476	544	937	892	67	52	126	72	1,532	1,522	3,054	568	533	1,101	211	189	22	19	77	59	13	5	323	272	595	131	147	278	1,646	1,636	3,282*

* There are 17 patients in the Sligo Asylum, opened within the last week, making a total of 3,299 persons in District Asylums on 31st March, 1855.

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APPENDIX No. 8.

RETURN showing the Numbers Employed in the DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS on the 31st March, 1854, nature of Employment, and amount of Outlay, Produce, and Net Profit on Works and Land, during the Year 1854.

Asylums.	Male Employment.												Female Employment.												Total in House.		Outlay of the Year.	Produce of the Year.	Net Profit on Works and Land.
	Gardening Labour.	Agricultural Labour.	Weaving and Winding.	Tailoring.	Shoemaking.	Carpentering.	Cleaning the House.	Miscellaneous Employment.	Inactive, or on exercise.	Confined in Bed.	Total employed.	Total unemployed.	Spinning.	Needle-work.	Knitting.	Quilting.	Fancy Work.	Assisting in Laundry.	Cleaning the House.	Miscellaneous Employment.	Inactive, or on exercise.	Confined in Bed.	Total employed.	Total unemployed.			Works and Land.	Works and Land.	
																									M.	F.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	2	20	8	1	1	1	4	4	–	3	41	8	14	18	2	–	2	5	4	6	–	2	51	14	52	67	18 11 3	26 5 0	7 13 9
Ballinasloe,	6	34	4	4	–	–	24	18	–	2	90	81	6	19	20	3	–	13	19	2	–	2	82	75	171	157	129 16 11	340 3 3	210 6 4
Belfast,	12	60	8	4	2	–	11	12	30	7	109	36	16	10	14	4	14	10	10	10	42	9	82	48	146	130	109 10 4	520 8 1	410 17 9
Carlow,	7	25	–	1	–	–	12	6	43	2	51	45	3	8	9	–	–	27	17	–	16	2	64	18	96	82	61 2 11	190 2 10	128 19 11
Clonmel,	23	–	–	2	2	–	8	11	–	1	46	23	–	5	3	3	–	11	8	4	–	2	34	33	70	69	55 0 1	113 0 9	58 0 8
Cork, (Eglinton,)	9	34	–	3	–	1	19	46	–	4	112	72	–	21	22	–	–	14	15	6	–	5	78	109	184	187	16 8 2	76 6 6	59 18 4
Kilkenny,	*30	–	–	–	–	1	24	3	8	3	58	11	–	8	17	–	–	7	10	1	17	2	43	19	69	62	55 2 1	97 18 5½	42 16 4½
Killarney,	–	16	–	1	–	–	4	16	–	2	37	24	–	6	4	–	–	2	4	2	–	1	18	32	63	51	39 18 7½	82 1 6	10½ 42 2
Limerick,	4	38	–	2	–	1	8	15	77	1	68	78	–	24	12	–	–	3	12	10	88	3	61	91	146	152	133 10 8½	368 3 9½	234 13 1
Londonderry,	2	38	7	1	2	–	12	21	25	3	83	28	11	18	14	2	2	6	12	8	10	3	73	13	111	86	183 9 11	276 3 3	92 13 4
Maryborough,	2	34	–	2	5	–	10	22	17	4	75	21	1	25	17	5	–	19	13	1	10	5	81	15	96	96	482 3 1	736 10 7½	254 7 6½
Omagh,	2	10	–	12	1	1	6	40	4	–	72	4	5	9	14	–	–	4	3	4	36	–	39	36	76	75	119 18 0	5 12 6	—
Richmond,	52	–	5	3	1	2	22	20	84	2	105	86	–	25	24	6	6	24	37	30	98	4	141	98	191	239	123 1 7	332 9 11	209 8 4
Waterford,	–	10	–	1	3	–	2	9	30	6	25	36	9	10	13	–	–	2	6	4	22	3	44	25	61	69	93 1 3	285 2 4	192 1 1
Total,	151	319	32	37	17	7	166	243	318	40	972	553	65	206	185	23	24	147	170	88	339	43	891	626	1,532	1,522	1,620 14 11	3,450 8 9½	1,943 19 4½
																												Less deficit at Omagh Asylum for 1854,	114 5 6
																												Leaving a net profit of,	1,828 13 10½

* Gardening and Agriculture.

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APPENDIX No. 8.—*continued.*

Return showing the Numbers Employed in the District Lunatic Asylums on the 31st March, 1855, nature of Employment, and amount of Outlay, Produce, and Net Profit on Works and Land, during the Year 1855.

Asylums.	Male Employment.												Female Employment.												Total in House.		Outlay of the Year.	Produce of the Year.	Net Profit on Works and Land.
	Gardening Labour.	Agricultural Labour.	Weaving and Winding.	Tailoring.	Shoemaking.	Carpentering.	Cleaning the House.	Miscellaneous Employment.	Inactive, or on exercise.	Confined in Bed.	Total employed.	Total unemployed.	Spinning.	Needle-work.	Knitting.	Quilting.	Fancy Work.	Assisting in Laundry.	Cleaning the House.	Miscellaneous Employment.	Inactive, or on exercise.	Confined in Bed.	Total employed.	Total unemployed.	M.	F.	Works and Land. £ s. d.	Works and Land. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	16	–	8	1	1	1	4	6	–	–	37	23	15	14	2	–	2	6	4	7	–	4	50	16	60	66	20 0 0	35 18 8	15 18 8
Ballinasloe,	18	26	3	3	–	–	28	20	–	2	98	83	6	17	19	2	–	14	20	4	–	2	82	74	181	156	119 2 1	436 3 3	317 1 2
Belfast,	10	60	8	4	2	–	10	10	26	6	104	37	14	10	12	4	4	16	8	10	40	8	78	57	141	135	106 9 0	428 11 6	322 2 6
Carlow,	8	30	–	1	–	–	11	8	41	1	58	42	3	19	18	–	–	–	17	–	20	4	57	24	100	81	71 10 1	182 0 0	110 9 11
Clonmel,	21	–	–	2	2	1	9	7	26	1	42	27	–	7	5	–	2	16	8	4	27	1	42	28	69	70	71 1 10	181 17 3	110 15 5
Cork, (Eglinton,)	7	19	–	3	4	3	15	55	–	4	106	83	–	11	37	–	–	8	21	12	–	9	89	124	189	213	11 16 11	49 3 0	37 6 1
Kilkenny,	*43	–	–	–	–	1	11	8	10	3	63	13	–	21	6	–	–	5	11	–	19	–	43	19	76	62	36 1 1½	86 2 6½	50 1 5
Killarney,	–	16	–	1	–	–	4	27	–	3	48	24	–	14	5	–	–	1	5	1	–	–	26	39	72	65	93 15 11	190 15 5	96 19 6
Limerick,	2	36	–	2	–	1	8	10	90	1	59	91	–	20	18	–	–	13	10	8	92	2	69	94	150	163	121 3 0½	337 14 6½	216 11 6
Londonderry,	3	33	5	1	3	–	16	19	32	2	80	34	9	24	20	2	2	6	12	1	18	2	76	20	114	96	116 5 5	308 19 3	192 13 10
Maryborough,	1	26	–	2	4	–	10	33	19	3	76	22	1	20	18	3	–	18	12	5	12	3	77	15	98	92	395 14 4	728 3 1½	332 8 9½
Omagh,	1	11	2	–	–	–	4	29	39	2	47	39	2	28	16	–	–	–	8	4	35	6	58	41	86	99	63 0 0	5 5 0	–
Richmond,	39	–	4	3	1	2	26	17	17	3	92	75	–	22	21	6	7	28	22	25	117	3	131	117	167	248	113 15 10	333 2 6	219 6 8
" New Asylum	10	–	–	1	–	–	12	6	30	–	29	53	–	3	–	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	12	9	82	21			
Waterford,	–	8	–	1	2	–	3	9	37	1	23	38	7	10	9	–	–	3	5	5	25	5	39	30	61	69	96 15 3	283 0 2	186 4 11
Total,	136	308	30	25	19	9	171	264	367	33	962	684	57	240	206	17	17	134	109	89	413	49	932	707	1,646	1,636	1,436 10 10	3,586 16 2½	2,208 0 4½
																												Less deficit at Omagh Asylum for 1855,	57 15 0
																												Leaving net profit of,	2,150 5 4½

* Gardening and Agriculture.

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APPENDIX No. 9.

Return showing the number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics in the District Lunatic Asylums on the 31st March, 1854 and 1855.

Asylums.	Probably Curable.			Probably Incurable.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			Gross Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Total.
Armagh,	9	15	24	43	52	95	15	10	25	2	4	6	52	67	119
Ballinasloe,	38	35	73	102	105	207	2	1	3	29	16	45	171	157	328
Belfast,	16	33	49	120	94	214	2	–	2	8	3	11	146	130	276
Carlow,	27	28	55	69	54	123	–	–	–	8	3	11	96	82	178
Clonmel,	20	19	39	39	34	73	6	11	17	5	5	10	70	69	139
Cork—Eglinton Asylum,	94	82	176	61	88	149	8	7	15	21	10	31	184	187	371
Kilkenny,	9	16	25	50	41	91	4	1	5	6	4	10	69	62	131
Killarney,	18	16	34	45	35	80	3	1	4	2	2	4	63	51	114
Limerick,	55	57	112	91	95	186	3	3	6	9	5	14	146	152	298
Londonderry,	20	17	37	76	64	140	3	3	6	9	2	11	111	86	197
Maryborough,	38	40	78	61	53	114	3	2	5	6	7	13	96	96	192
Omagh,	13	15	28	58	49	107	2	6	8	3	5	8	76	75	151
Richmond,	84	125	209	107	114	221	10	2	12	15	4	19	191	239	430
Waterford,	35	46	81	17	16	33	6	5	11	3	2	5	61	69	130
Total.	476	544	1,020	939	894	1,833	67	52	119	126	72	198	1,532	1,522	3,054

1855.

Armagh,	8	9	17	52	57	109	16	9	25	3	4	7	60	66	126
Ballinasloe,	36	22	58	118	121	239	2	–	2	25	13	38	181	156	337
Belfast,	18	44	62	113	86	199	1	–	1	9	5	14	141	135	276
Carlow,	29	34	63	71	47	118	–	–	–	8	3	11	100	81	181
Clonmel,	20	18	38	37	41	78	6	6	12	6	5	11	69	70	139
Cork,	65	96	161	94	91	185	8	15	23	22	11	33	189	213	402
Kilkenny,	28	24	52	38	33	71	3	1	4	7	4	11	76	62	138
Killarney,	22	20	42	45	40	85	4	1	5	1	4	5	72	65	137
Limerick,	30	69	99	120	94	214	20	3	23	11	4	15	150	163	313
Londonderry,	21	14	35	81	78	159	4	2	6	8	2	10	114	96	210
Maryborough,	35	32	67	64	60	124	4	2	6	8	5	13	98	92	190
Omagh,	13	18	31	58	71	129	9	4	13	6	6	12	86	99	185
Richmond,	61	111	172	106	137	243	8	2	10	16	4	20	167	248	415
Do., New Asylum,	26	4	30	56	17	73	11	–	11	11	–	11	82	21	103
Sligo,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	11	17
Waterford,	37	47	84	24	22	46	6	5	11	1	2	3	61	69	130
Total,	449	562	1,011	1,077	995	2,072	102	50	152	142	72	214	1,652	1,647	3,299

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APPENDIX No. 10.

A Return of Inmates in the Hardwicke Cells and Island Bridge Lunatic Departments of the House of Industry, Dublin, on the 31st March, 1853, distinguishing them under the following heads, viz., Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics, the Number Admitted during the Twelve Months ending 31st March, 1854, and the Number of Removals and Deaths in the same period; also, a like Return for the Twelve Months ended 31st March, 1854.

Hardwicke Lunatic Cells Department.

—	Males.			Females.		
	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Epileptics.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Epileptics.
In Department, 31st March, 1853, . .	15	8	10	49	15	9
Admitted from Richmond Lunatic Asylum,	1	–	–	1	–	1
Admitted from Island Bridge, . . .	3	–	–	2	–	–
Total, . .	19	8	10	52	15	10
In Department, 31st March, 1854, . .	16	8	8	50	14	10
Admitted from Richmond Lunatic Asylum,	1	–	–	3	–	–
Admitted from Island Bridge, . . .	4	–	–	3	–	–
Total, . .	21	8	8	56	14	10

—	Males.			Females.		
	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Epileptics.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Epileptics.
Discharged, . .	1	–	–	–	–	–
Discharged to Island Bridge, . . .	1	–	1	–	–	–
Died, . . .	1	–	1	2	1	–
Remaining 31st March, 1854, . . .	16	8	8	50	14	10
Total, . .	19	8	10	52	15	10
Discharged, . .	–	–	–	1	–	–
Discharged to Island Bridge, . . .	1	–	–	1	2	–
Discharged to Richmond Lunatic Asylum,	1	–	–	–	–	–
Died, . . .	3	2	3	9	–	–
Remaining 31st March, 1855, . . .	16	6	5	45	12	10
Total, . .	21	8	8	56	14	10

Island Bridge Lunatic Department.

Admissions.	M.	F.	Total.
In Department, 31st March, 1853, ...	84	103	87
Admitted—Lunatics, . .	16	16	32
„ Idiots, . . .	3	1	4
„ Epileptics, . .	7	3	10
Total, . .	110	123	233
In Department, 31st March, 1854, ...	88	106	194
Admitted—Lunatics, . .	4	6	10
„ Idiots, . . .	3	–	3
„ Epileptics, . .	4	1	5
Total, .	99	113	212

Discharges and Deaths.	M.	F.	Total.
Discharged—Lunatics, . .	5	3	8
„ Idiots, . .	–	1	1
„ Epileptics, .	1	1	2
Died— . . Lunatics, . .	11	7	18
„ Idiots, . .	2	5	7
„ Epileptics, .	3	–	3
Remaining 31st March, 1854,	88	106	194
Total, . .	110	123	233
Discharged—Lunatics, . .	28	4	32
„ Idiots, . .	8	–	8
„ Epileptics, .	9	1	10
Died— . . Lunatics, . .	10	15	25
„ Idiots, . .	1	3	4
„ Epileptics, .	2	2	4
Remaining 31st March, 1855—Lunatics, . .	18	46	64
„ Idiots, . .	10	30	40
„ Epileptics, .	13	12	25
Total, . .	99	113	212

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APPENDIX No. 11.

Return showing the Names and Salaries of the principal Officers of District Lunatic Asylums, 31st March, 1855.

Asylums.	Visiting Physicians.	£ s. d.	Resident Physicians and Managers.	£	Matrons.	£	Protestant Chaplains.	£	Roman Catholic.	£	Apothecaries.	£	Clerks and Storekeepers.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	Thomas Cumming, M.D.	100 0 0	Thomas Jackson,	240	Matilda Jackson,	50	Not yet appointed,	–	Not yet appointed,	–	Vacant,	–	Samuel Parks,	22 2 0
Ballinasloe,	Fred. Thornton, M.D.	125 0 0	John M'Kiernan,	200	M. A. Callan,	70	Rev. J. C. Walker,	40	Rev. M. Green,	40	J. E. Poyntz,	30	J. E. Maher,	55 0 0
Belfast,	Henry M'Cormac, M.D.	100 0 0	Robert Stewart, M.D.	275	M. F. Stewart,	75	Rev. John Carroll, 50 Rev. Wm. M'Cullagh, Pres., 50		Rev. Patk. Fagan,	50	J. S. Mulholland,	50	Robert Lamont,	50 0 0
Carlow,	Thomas O'Meara, M.D.	100 0 0	M. E. White, M.D.	260	L. Parsons,	100	Rev. Fred. F. Trench,	25	Rev. D. M'Carthy,	25	H. Montgomery,	30	Timothy Brenan,	40 0 0
Clonmel,	Wm. Jas. Shiell, M.D.	100 0 0	James Flynn, M.D.	260	Ellen Crofton,	70	Rev. Henry Fry,	30	Rev. J. Baldwin,	35	R. Grattan,	30	Edward O'Neil,	55 0 0
Cork,	S. Hobart, M.D.	100 0 0	Thomas Power, M.D.	430	Martha Clifton,	60	Rev. C. H. Clifford,	50	Rev. M. O'Sullivan,	50	W. J. Jones,	25	W. Rennick, Steward, W. Connell, Clerk, Thos. Duggan, storekpr.	80 0 0 40 0 0 36 0 0
Killarney,	W. W. Murphy, M.D.	100 0 0	M. S. Lawlor, M.D.	260	M. A. Falvey,	75	Rev. G. S. Green,	25	Rev. J. Connihan,	50	R. Linnegar,	30	J. Wallace,	50 0 0
Kilkenny,	L. E. Kinchela, M.D.	100 0 0	Jos. Lalor, M.D.	260	Joanna Ryan,	75	Rev. J. Graves,	30	Rev. E. Larkin,	35	J. Fitzsimons,	35	W. O'Flahertie,	50 0 0
Limerick,	D. O'Callaghan, M.D.	150 0 0	R. Fitzgerald, M.D.	260	M. A. Sleeman,	70	Rev. B. Jacob,	50	Rev. L. Burton,	50	J. C. Bouchier,	50	J. Bodkin,	60 0 0
Londonderry,	B. White, M.D.	100 0 0	D. Cluff,	200	E. Cluff,	50	Rev. W. Craig, 25 Rev. Dr. Denham, Pres. 25		Rev. E. M'Bride,	25	W. J. Eames,	30	Thomas Cothorn,	30 0 0
Maryborough,	John Jacob, M.D.	100 0 0	T. C. Burton, M.D.	250	E. Abbott,	85	Rev. T. Harpur,	25	Deceased,	–	T. Pilsworth,	30	Thomas C. Molloy,	50 0 0
Mullingar,	Jos. Ferguson, M.D.	100 0 0	Henry Berkley, M.D.	260	Deborah Long,	75	Not yet appointed,	–	Not yet appointed,	–	William Middleton,	35	Benjamin Barter,	50 0 0
Omagh,	Henry Thompson, M.D.	100 0 0	John F. West, M.D.	260	Hannah Hudson,	75	Rev. R. Swift, 30 Rev. Jos. Mitchell, Pres. 30		Rev. D. O'Dogherty,	30	Francis Trenor,	35	John Carson,	50 0 0
Richmond,	John Mollan, M.D. 168 9 4 Richard Tuohill, M.D. 168 9 4 John Banks, M.D. 150 0 0 John Hughes, surgeon, 150 0 0		Samuel Wrigley,	250	C. Wrigley, 80 L. Blundell, Assistant Matron, 40		Rev. A. Leeper,	80	Rev. J. Falkner,	80	P. Beatty, resident Apothecary and Assistant Manager,	100	J. Fitzsimons, J. Nunn, Accountant,	80 0 0 55 7 8
Sligo,	William Little, M.D.	100 0 0	John M'Munn, M.D.	260	Margaret Benson,	75	Rev. Edward Day,	30	Rev. J. Boyle,	40	John Lougheed,	35	William Savage,	50 0 0
Waterford,	W. Connolly, M.D.	100 0 0	John Dobbs,	200	K. Ronayne,	70	Rev. R. Bell,	25	Rev. P. Wall,	35	J. Mackesy,	30	T. Keary,	50 0 0

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APPENDIX No. 12.

NAMES of GOVERNORS ATTENDING the MONTHLY MEETINGS of the BOARDS, from 1st APRIL, 1853, to 1st APRIL, 1855.

ARMAGH.

His Grace the Lord Primate.
George Robinson, esq., J.P.
William Paton, esq., J.P.
Rev. Alexander Irwin.
Dr. Nugent.
Thomas Dobbin, esq., J.P.
Maxwell Cross, esq., J.P.
Rev. James Jones.
Most Rev. Archbishop Dixon.
Dr. White.

BALLINASLOE.

The Earl of Clancarty.
Hon. Robert Le Poer Trench.
H. J. Gascoyne, esq., J.P.
James Bell, esq., J.P.
Right Rev. Dr. Derry.
Dr. Nugent.
D. H. Kelly, esq., D.L.
Charles Filgate, esq., J.P.
Patrick Blake, esq., J.P.
E. H. D. Kirkaldy, esq., J.P.
H. J. Potts, esq., J.P.
Dr. White.

BELFAST.

The Mayor of Belfast.
Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., D.L.
William M'Cance, esq., J.P.
John Sinclaire, esq.
Right Rev. Bishop Denvir.
Rev. John Edgar, D.D.
Rev. Henry Montgomery, LL.D.
Rev. Henry Cooke, D.D., LL.D.
John M'Neile, esq., D.L.
R. B. Blakeston Houston, esq., D.L.
Conway B. Grimshaw, esq.
John Clarke, esq., J.P.
Robert Batt, esq., D.L.
John Sharman Crawford, esq., J.P.
The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, &c.
William Dunville, esq.
Rev. T. F. Miller, Vicar.
A. J. M'Rory, esq.
R. J. Tennent. esq., D.L.
Edward Bruce, esq., J.P.
The Marquis of Downshire.
Dr. Nugent.

CARLOW.

William Caulfield, esq., J.P.
Robert Clayton Browne, esq., D.L.
Hugh Faulkner, esq., D.L.
Right Rev. Doctor Haly.
Samuel Haughton, esq.
Dr. White.
John Nolan, esq.
Dr. Nugent.
William F. Burton, esq., D.L.
Horace Rochford, esq., D.L.
Robert Cassidy, esq., J.P.
Robert Archbold, esq., D.L.
William Ducket, esq., J.P.
Rev. James Maher.
Rev. James Walsh.
Hugh Blackney, esq., J.P.

CLONMEL.

J. Bagnell, D.L.
W. H. Riall, esq., J.P.
Col. Phipps, J.P.
Rev. R. Palliser.
Rev. W. Giles.
Rev. W. Baldwin.
Dr. Nugent.
S. Moore, D.L.
E. Phelan, J.P.
Rev. D. Burke.
S. W. Barton, esq., D.L.
C. Bianconi, esq., J.P.
Joseph Grubb.
Dr. White.

EGLINTON ASYLUM, CORK.

The Lord Bishop of Cork.
Right Rev. Dr. Delany, R.C. Bishop.
Hon. Robert Hare.
Hon. W. H. H. W. Hedges.
Sir Thomas Tobin, D.L.
Thomas G. French, J.P.
Francis B. Beamish, M.P.
The Very Rev. the Archdeacon of Cork.
Thomas Forsayeth, Recorder of Cork.
D. W. J. Norreys, esq., M.P.
Benjamin S. Wood, J.P.
Cooper Penrose, esq., J.P.
William Coppinger, esq., J.P.
Major Atkins, J.P.
General Burke, D.L.
James Murphy, D.L.
Dr. White.
Dr. Nugent.
David Leahy, Arthur, J.P.
Horatio Townsend, D.L.
Sampson T. W. French, J.P.
Nicholas Dunscombe, J.P.
William R. Meade, J.P.
Richard Dowden (Richard).
William L. Perrier, J.P.
Robert D. Beamish, J.P.
William J. Sheehy, J.P.
Henry W. O'Donovan, J.P.
Sir Denham Norreys, Bart., M.P.
G. Standish Barry, D.L.
Captain Wood, City High Sheriff.
J. M'Carthy O'Leary, County High Sheriff.
Colonel Beamish, City High Sheriff.
Sir John Gordon, Mayor.
Richard Goold Adams, J.P.
Lord Doneraile.
William Fagan, M.P.

KILKENNY.

The late Marquis of Ormonde.
Right Hon. W. F. Tighe, D.L.
Michael Sullivan, esq., M.P.

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KILKENNY—*continued.*

The Hon. C. B. Wandesforde, D.L.
Right Rev. the Bishop of Ossory and Ferns.
Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, R.C. Bishop.
Sir John Blunden, Bart.
John H. Jones, Esq., D.L.
Dr. White.
Thomas Neville, esq., D.L.
John Newport Greene, J.P.
John Nugent, esq., M.D.
Edmond Smithwick, esq., J.P.
Peter Connellan, esq., D.L.
Col. Henry Wemys, D.L.
James Kearney Aylward, esq., D.L.
J. M. Tidmarsh, esq., Mayor.
The late R. Sullivan, esq., J.P.

KILLARNEY.

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APPENDIX No. 13.

Return showing the Numbers Employed in the **Dundrum Central Lunatic Asylum** on 31st March, 1854 and 1855, with amount of Outlay, Produce, and Net Profit on Works and Land, during the Years 1853–4—1854–5.

	1853–4.	1854–5.
Male Employment:		
Gardening and Agricultural Labour,	24	26
Tailoring,	2	2
Shoemaking,	4	5
Carpentering,	2	2
Cleaning the House,	6	6
Miscellaneous Employment,	21	19
Inactive, but capable of Exercise,	16	22
Confined in Bed,	2	2
Total employed,	59	60
Total unemployed,	18	24
Total in House—Males,	77	84
Female Employment:		
Needlework,	7	6
Knitting,	7	5
Assisting in Laundry,	10	10
Cleaning the House,	5	6
Miscellaneous employment,	2	1
Inactive, but on Special Exercise,	11	14
Total employed,	31	28
Total unemployed,	11	14
Total in House—Females,	42	42

	1853–4. £ s. d.	1854–5. £ s. d.
Outlay of the year.—Works and Land,	94 18 9½	111 1 8
Produce of the year.—Works and Land,	221 15 5½	227 13 11½
Net Profit on Works and Land,	126 16 8¼	116 12 3½

APPENDIX No. 14.

Amount of Expenditure of the **Dundrum Central Lunatic Asylum**, under the respective heads, for the Years ending 31st March, 1854 and 1855.

	1853–4.	1854–5.	1853–4. £ s. d.	1854–5. £ s. d.
Daily average number of Patients,	118	126		
Officers—Number of,	7	7		
" Amount of their Salaries,	–	–	730 0 0	730 0 0
Servants and Attendants—Number of,	20	21		
" Total amount of Wages,	–	–	345 4 10½	369 1 0
" Annual value of Rations,	–	–	174 9 4½	210 9 3
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Average expense of Patients per head, per annum, in Salaries and Wages,	9 2 2¾	8 15 10	–	–
Total expense of Diet of Patients,	–	–	1,003 2 2¼	1,174 11 3½
Total expense of Hospital extras, including Tea, Wine, Medicines, &c.,	–	–	126 4 0	135 0 0
Expense per head on Diet alone,	*9 19 7	*11 1 7¼	–	–
Total expense of Clothing for Patients,	–	–	†159 5 6	†124 5 2½
Expense per head for Clothing of Patients,	1 6 11¾	0 19 10½	–	–
Total expense of Clothing for Servants,	–	–	70 0 0	71 0 0
Soap, Washing, Candles, &c.,	–	–	61 0 11	97 17 5
Building, Repairs, &c.,	–	–	19 2 0	18 5 7½
Incidental expenses not included in the foregoing,	–	–	375 10 6¼	415 0 6
Average cost of each Patient per head, per annum,	25 19 3¾	26 15 3¼	–	–
Total expenditure of Asylum for the year,	–	–	3,063 19 4½	3,345 10 3½

* This includes the cost of rations for Attendants, the expense of diet for Patients alone being for each £8 10*s.* 0¼*d.* for 1854, and £9 7*s.* 11*d.* for 1855.

† This item should be somewhat increased (about 3*s.* a head) if the tailor's wages, &c., be added.

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APPENDIX No. 15.

Table, No. 1.—Number of Patients in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1854.

Names of Asylums.	Curable.		Probably incurable.		Idiots.		Epileptics.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Retreat, Armagh,	5	7	8	6	–	–	1	–	14	13	27
Cittadella, Cork,	10	6	3	–	–	–	1	–	14	6	20
Lindeville, Cork,	8	5	14	8	–	–	1	–	23	13	36
Bellevue, Dublin,	1	–	19	8	2	1	2	–	24	9	33
Eagle House, Dublin,	–	3	5	10	4	3	–	–	9	16	25
Farnham House, Dublin,	13	5	11	6	–	1	1	–	25	12	37
Jamestown House, Dublin,	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	1	3
Hampstead House, Dublin,	3	1	14	7	1	–	2	–	20	8	28
Hartfield House, Dublin,	3	10	11	9	5	2	1	1	20	22	42
Lysle House, Dublin,	–	4	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	9	9
Bloomfield Retreat, Dublin,	2	–	7	14	1	1	–	–	10	15	25
Midland Retreat, Queen's County,	11	4	–	2	3	–	–	–	10	15	20
Bushy Park, County Limerick,	2	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Swift's Hospital,	16	11	52	58	4	4	–	–	72	73	145
Total,	75	58	147	134	22	14	9	1	252	207	459

Table, No. 2.—Ages of Patients in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1854.

Names of Asylums.	Under 20 years.		20 to 40.		40 to 60.		Over 60.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Retreat, Armagh,	–	–	4	4	6	8	4	1	14	13	27
Citadella, Cork,	–	–	5	3	8	2	1	1	14	6	20
Lindeville, Cork,	–	1	4	2	13	7	6	3	23	13	36
Bellevue, Dublin,	–	–	5	1	15	6	4	2	24	9	33
Eagle House, Dublin,	1	–	5	11	2	4	1	1	9	16	25
Farnham House, Dublin,	–	–	7	3	11	7	7	2	25	12	37
Jamestown House, Dublin,	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Hampstead House, Dublin,	–	–	10	2	8	2	2	4	20	8	28
Hartfield House, Dublin,	1	–	9	7	10	12	–	3	20	22	42
Lysle House, Dublin,	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	4	–	9	9
Bloomfield Retreat, Dublin,	–	–	2	2	5	7	3	6	10	15	25
Midland Retreat, Queen's County,	–	–	5	2	8	3	1	1	14	6	20
Bushy Park, County Limerick,	–	–	1	2	4	2	–	–	5	4	9
Swift's Hospital,	–	–	23	29	41	30	8	14	72	73	145
Total,	3	2	81	71	131	92	37	42	252	207	459

Table, No. 3.—Return of Patients in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1854, classified as to Professions, &c.

	Males.	Females.
Married,	48	57
Single or Widowed,	204	150
Total,	459	

Previous Professions or Occupations:	
Army,	25
Navy,	3
Church,	19
Law,	18
Medicine,	6
Students,	15
In Trade,	36
Other occupations,	49
Farmers,	16
No occupation,	272
Total in Asylums,	459

	Males.	Females.
Found Lunatic by Inquisition,	19	7
Sent by Authority of Friends,	233	200
Total,	459	

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TABLE, No. 4.—Showing the Number of Patients discharged from the several Private Asylums, and their respective Ages, during the year ended 31st December, 1854.

—	Under 20 years of age.		20 years and under 40.		40 years and under 60.		60 years and upwards.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Cured,	3	–	12	13	10	12	2	–	27	25	52
Not cured, but many relieved,	–	2	10	8	13	5	1	–	24	15	39
Incurable,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	2	1	3
Died,	–	–	5	2	7	3	5	4	17	9	26
Total,	3	2	27	23	32	20	8	5	70	50	120

APPENDIX No. 16.

FURTHER RULES DEFINING THE DUTIES OF CHAPLAINS IN LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

ST. GERMANS,

Whereas, by an Order of this Board, of the 27th March, 1843, certain General Rules were made, framed, and established for the good conduct and management of the several District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland. AND WHEREAS, by another Order of this Board, bearing date the 13th of April, 1844, certain alterations in the said Rules and Regulations were made.

And Whereas it is expedient that certain further Rules should be added thereunto.

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the powers given unto us by the statutes in that case made and provided do order and direct that the following further Rules shall be added unto, and form a part of, the said Rules and Regulations, made, framed, and established as aforesaid.

1. That the respective Boards of Governors, the Managers, and Matrons of the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, do afford every facility to the admission of the several Chaplains appointed thereto, in order to enable them to officiate according to their respective creeds, and to afford religious instruction and consolation to all patients, except such as shall be declared by the Physician to be unfit and incapable of understanding the nature of the service, and of appreciating the effects of Religion.

2. That the Chaplains shall attend on Sundays, as well as on other days appointed by the ordinances of their respective Churches, for religious service, which shall be performed at such hours as shall be agreed upon as most convenient to the Clergymen of each Church; and they shall in cases of illness visit at any time when noticed to do so.

3. That controversial subjects shall be scrupulously avoided, both in public service and in private visitations.

4. That each patient shall, during his sojourn in the Asylum, be visited solely by the Clergyman of the religion to which he belonged on his admission, and under the denomination of which he is registered.

5. That each Chaplain do keep a separate Monthly Book, in which he shall state the duties performed; the number of visits to each patient; the number of patients and servants attending divine service; and the general results of his religious ministrations; with such other observations as he may think proper to make: and that he submit the same, when required, to the Inspectors, the Governors, and Physician of the Asylum.

6. And we do hereby further order and direct that the Thirteenth General Rule, made by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council on the 27th March, 1843, be annulled as regards the patients of the religious denominations of the respective Chaplains; but that the said Rule shall be in force as to all other patients.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the Fourteenth day of October, 1853.

MAZIERE BRADY, *C.*
RICHARD W. GREENE.
JOHN YOUNG.
JAMES HENRY MONAHAN.
L. PERRIN.

Printed by ALEXANDER THOM & SONS, 87, Abbey-street, Dublin,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

FROM THE

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND:

WITH

APPENDICES.

1854.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

[1929]

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PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

FROM

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

WE have the honor to submit our Twenty-Third Annual Report, embracing, in the usual manner, the several services intrusted to our management, viz.:—

Accounts:—
- Loans and Grants for Public Works.
- Repayments to Her Majesty's Exchequer.
- Sanctions for Grants.

Landed Property Improvement.

Arterial Drainage.

Public Buildings:—
- Government Buildings in and near Dublin.
- Queen's Colleges.
- Lunatic Asylums.
- Customs Buildings.
- Constabulary Buildings.

Roads and Bridges.

Post Roads.

Piers and Harbours.

Inland Navigation.

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LOANS AND GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Statements of Loans made for Public Works will be found in the Appendix; and the following is an Abstract of the Funds which have from time to time been made applicable thereto, showing the amounts issued on account of each description of Loans, and the Amounts Repaid, to January 5, 1855.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Original Appropriation by Act, 1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33,	500,000	0	0			
A. 1 & A. 2.	Re-issued pursuant to Act 1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33,	244,650	0	0			
	Additional sum by Act 6 & 7 Wm. 4, c. 108, .	100,000	0	0			
	Of £50,000 by Act 1 & 2 Vic. c. 88, £4,000 was appropriated to Grants, leaving for Loan, .	46,000	0	0			
	Total issued in Exchequer Bills, .				890,650	0	0
	By Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, £15,000 per quarter, commencing 10th October, 1843, when Exchequer Bill Issues ceased, . . .	210,000	0	0			
	By Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 108, in aid of Relief Works, 9 Vic., c. 1, ...	145,000	0	0			
A. 1 & A. 3.	By Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 85, £15,000 per quarter, for five years, from 5th April, 1847, to 5th January, 1852, inclusive, . . .	300,000	0	0			
	By Act, 10 & 11 Vic., c. 106, for Arterial Drainage, ...	370,000	0	0			
	Re-issued pursuant to Act 11 & 12 Vic., c. 51, of Repayments under Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 87, for the completion of Relief Works and Arterial Drainage, ...	138,648	15	7			
	By Act 12 Vic., c. 23, for Arterial Drainage, .	200,000	0	0			
	By Act 13 & 14 Vic. c. 31, for Arterial Drainage and other Public Works, . .	800,000	0	0			
	By Act 14 & 15 Vic., c. 51, £15,000 per quarter, for five years, from 5th April, 1852, to 5th January, 1857, ...	300,000	0	0			
					2,463,648	15	7
A. 4.	By Act 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61, for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Shannon (Loan portion), ...	—			294,000	0	0
	By Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107, for the Employment of the Labouring Poor, . . .	4,848,235	2	6			
	Less returned to the Exchequer by this Board,	48,785	0	0			
					4,799,450	2	6
	Viz.:—						
	Advanced to Proprietors for Drainage, . £199,870 9 2						
	Recovered from Counties, Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 87, . . 301,802 16 0						
	Remitted pursuant to Acts 10 & 11 Vic., c. 87, 16 & 17 Vic., c. 75, 4,297,776 17 4						
	£4,799,450 2 6						
	By Act 10 Vic., c. 32, for the Improvement of Land, ...	1,500,000	0	0			
	By Act, 12 Vic., c. 23, do., . .	300,000	0	0			
	By Act, 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31, do., . .	200,000	0	0			
					2,000,000	0	0
	Total Sanctions for Loans, . . .	—			10,447,838	18	1
	Total Remissions, as shown below, . .	—			4,501,711	18	10
	Net Amount of Funds for Loans, . .				5,946,126	19	3

		Issues.			Remission.			Net Sum to be repaid.		
	Out of the sums sanctioned, as above, issues have been made as follows:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. 1, A. 2.	By Exchequer Bills, 1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33 (ordinary Loans), . . .	890,650	0	0	866	6	0	889,783	14	0
	Carried forward, .									

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LOANS AND GRANTS—*continued.*

		Issues.			Remissions.			Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward, .	890,650	0	0	866	6	0	889,773	14	0
	By Act 6 & 7 Vic. c. 44, out of Consolidated Fund:—									
A. 1, A. 3.	For ordinary Loans, . £315,917 9 5	—			—			315,917	9	5
	For Arterial Drainage, 1,492,978 15 6	—			Pursuant to 16 & 17 Vic., c. 120. 46,390	13	8	1,446,588	1	10
	For Relief Works, 9 Vic., c. 1, 226,349 19 11	—			Pursuant to 16 & 17 Vic., c. 73. 156,678	1	10	69,671	18	1
		2,035,246	4	10						
A. 4.	By Act 2 & 3 Vic. c. 61, for Shannon Navigation, .	294,090	0	0	—			294,090	0	0
	By Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107, for the Employment of the Labouring Poor, . .	4,799,450	2	6	Pursuant to 10 & 11 Vic., c. 87; 16 & 17 Vic., c. 73. 4,297,776	17	4	501,673	5	2
	By Act 10 Vic., c. 32, &c., for the Improvement of Landed Property, . .	1,396,049	14	7	—			1,396,049	14	7
	Total Issues, .	9,415,486	1	11	4,501,711	18	10	4,913,774	3	1
	Leaving to be issued, viz.:— For ordinary Loans and Drainage, £428,402 10 9 For Land Improvement, 603,950 5 5	—			—			1,032,352	16	2
	Agreeing with net Funds, sanctioned as above, .	—			—			5,946,126	19	3

TOTAL REPAYMENTS TO HER MAJESTY'S EXCHEQUER, to January 5, 1855.

		Principal.			Interest.			Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. 1, A. 2.	By Transfers on account of Act 1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33, .	705,035	11	5	251,610	9	8	956,646	1	1
A. 1, A. 3,	By Transfers on account of Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, &c., for ordinary Loans and Drainage, . .	196,971	11	11	161,448	6	3	358,419	18	2
	By Transfers for Relief Works, per Act 9 Vic., c. 1,	69,671	18	1	18,666	3	2	88,338	1	3
A. 4.	By Transfers on account of Act 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61, for Shannon Navigation, .	254,679	5	4	53,608	17	7	308,288	2	11
		1,226,358	6	9	485,333	16	8	1,711,692	3	5
	By Transfers on account of Act, 10 & 11 Vic., c. 87, Employment of Labouring Poor:— From Counties, . £301,802 16 0 From Proprietors, . 83,330 6 9	Repaid on the principle			of an Annuity, .		.	385,133	2	9
	By Transfers on account of Act, 10 Vic., c. 32, for Improvement of Landed Property, . .	Ditto,			Ditto,		.	432,174	11	8
	Total, . .							2,528,999	17	10

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SANCTIONS FOR GRANTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Act 1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33, for Public Works, .	50,000	0	0			
By Act 1 Vic., c. 21, for Public Works, .	50,000	0	0			
By Act 1 & 2 Vic., c. 88 (portion of £50,000), appropriated to Grant for Public Works, .	4,000	0	0			
By Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, for Public Works, .	21,000	0	0			
				125,000	0	0
By Act 9 Vic., c. 1, in aid of Relief Works, .	50,000	0	0			
By Act 9 & 10 Vic, c. 108, do., . .	175,000	0	0			
				* 225,000	0	0
By Act 2 & 3 Vic. c. 61, in aid of the Improvement of the Shannon Navigation, . .	—			290,717	0	0
By Act 9 Vic., c. 3, for Piers and Harbours, .	50,000	0	0			
By Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75, for do., .	40,000	0	0			
				90,000	0	0
For Navigation in connexion with Drainage, Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89, . . .	—			141,073	0	0
				871,790	0	0

LAND IMPROVEMENT ACTS.

Land Improvement.

In making our Annual Report on the working of the Land Improvement Acts, during the year 1854, being the Eighth since the commencement of our operations, we have to state, that although the extent of the works at present in progress is comparatively small, when compared with those undertaken in the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, still it is considerable; and we still find that the introduction of our operations into a new locality always exerts a beneficial influence in the neighbourhood, and leads to the extension of the system of thorough draining and subsoiling adopted by us; and when these works are followed by the improved system of rotative husbandry, the result is sufficiently striking to induce imitation by proprietors, who execute drainage works, either with their own capital or through loans obtained from our Board, under the provisions of the Land Improvement Acts.

Owing to the present high prices of agricultural produce, the cultivation of wheat has increased, and will probably continue to increase in this country; and it has been observed, that the produce obtained from cold, tenacious, clayey lands, which have been drained and subsoiled, is superior in quality as well as quantity to that obtained from undrained uplands, heretofore known and valued as prime wheat-producing soils; and it is now also admitted, that the wet and heretofore unproductive lands, when thorough drained to the depth of four feet or upwards, and subsoiled either by the spade or plough to the depth of about fifteen inches can be advantageously tilled, both in Autumn and early Spring; while the uplands, though moderately dry at the surface, are so wet and retentive of moisture a few inches beneath it, that ploughing cannot be successfully commenced except in very dry weather, either in Autumn or Spring. Hence all reflecting farmers see the necessity and find their advantage in thorough draining lands heretofore classed as dry uplands, as well as the retentive clay and moory soils.

The striking success which has attended the deep system of thorough draining adopted by us, according to which the parallel drains are sunk to the depth of four feet, at distances of from thirty-six to forty feet apart, as compared with drains sunk only to the depth of two feet six inches, and twenty-four feet apart, shows that the injury sustained from moisture is derived rather from springs from beneath than from surface-water; and experience has proved that the under springs are rarely met with at a less depth than from three feet six to four feet beneath the surface, and this fact holds good in all clayey soils or clayey loams, and frequently in gravelly loams; and hence, from the experience obtained in Ireland during the last seven years, the deep-draining system is now universally adopted, excepting where rock occurs near the surface, or where there is a deficiency of outfall.

* See also Statement for Loans, for amount remitted on account of Loans advanced in aid of these Works.

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Land Improvement.

The successful working of the Land Improvement Acts has been so frequently and so fully described in our previous Reports that it is unnecessary again to enter into any detail on the subject, the only impediment now experienced by landed proprietors in carrying out their works as rapidly and extensively as might be desired, being the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of labourers at the proper seasons; but the present unusually high prices for all kinds of agricultural produce, must give an increased stimulus to exertion, and enable proprietors, by proportionably increasing the rate of wages, to attract labourers and induce them to undertake works of thorough draining and subsoiling by the spade.

In the present agricultural position of this country, consequent on the extensive and rapid transfer of land, and the introduction of a new proprietary, the erection of suitable farm buildings becomes one of the most important operations in connexion with the Land Improvement Acts; and on this head we have the pleasure to state that there has been no diminution within the last year, notwithstanding the great increase in the prices of building materials, particularly in timber and slates, as well as in the wages of artificers and ordinary labourers. In regard to this department we beg to introduce an extract from the Report of Mr. James H. Owen, of the Architect's office of the Board, who has been entrusted with the inspection of the farm building operations.

He states:—"As mentioned in a former Report, the applications for loans pro-"ceed very steadily, without any diminution in their number as compared to former "years, which is satisfactory, inasmuch as in drainage operations there has been "a material decrease during the last three years.

"This steady progress, in the farm buildings may be attributed to various "agencies now at work—emigration, and the consequent consolidation of farms, "new proprietors, and thorough drainage; for nothing is more common than when "a proprietor has effected a change in his wet and sterile pasture lands, and fitted "them to receive the plough by means of a *thorough drainage* loan, he immediately "applies for a *farm building* loan, to enable him to work the land under tillage.

"Farm buildings in Ireland are, generally speaking, *sui generis;* few, even "moderately extensive farms, are entirely under tillage, although very extensive "farms, particularly in the western and some in the midland counties, are devoted "almost exclusively to pasture; in consequence, many of the farm steadings erected "by means of loans obtained under the Act, have been designed to meet the "requirements of a comparatively small portion of arable attached to a large area "of permanent pasture, a state of things well suited to the circumstances of this "country, from climate, markets, &c.; and in consequence, our Irish farm build-"ings, though suited to Ireland, present a marked contrast with English and "Scotch steadings erected for farms of similar extent and fertility, and exhibit a "meagre contrast with the amount of accommodation required for the system of "high farming as practised in England and Scotland, but which have been erected "at prices that would appear fabulously small when compared with the expen-"diture usually incurred in the sister countries."

The number of new applications for farm buildings made during the year ending 31st December, 1854, has been twenty-eight, and the total number from the commencement has been 125, which are located as shown in the following Table:—

Farm Buildings.

RETURN showing the Amounts applied for, sanctioned, &c., to 30th Dec., 1854, and the State of the Works on 1st March, 1855.

No.	County.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.			Amount sanctioned.			Amount issued.			State of Works.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	Antrim,	George A. Wray,	250	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Complete.
2	"	Ditto,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	Do.
3	"	Arthur Henry,	250	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	
4	Carlow,	The Knight of Kerry,	579	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Complete.
5	Cavan,	John C. Jones,	1,000	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	Do.
6	"	William H. Enery,	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	Do.
7	"	Ditto,	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	Do.
8	Cork,	Arthur H. Lucas,	216	17	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Do.
9	"	Edmond B Roche,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	Do.
10	"	John T. Cramer,	263	7	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	Do.
11	"	Thomas Franks,	700	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	Do.
12	"	Nicholas P. Leader,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	

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Land Improvement.

Farm Buildings—continued.

RETURN showing the Amounts applied for, sanctioned, &c., to 30th Dec., 1854, and the State of the Works on 1st March, 1855.

No.	County.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.			Amount sanctioned.			Amount issued.			State of Works.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
13	Cork—*con.*	J. O. Radcliff, and	400	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	Complete.
	,,	T. C. Webber,										
14	,,	G. F. Hodder,	300	0	0	300	0	0	60	0	0	
15	,,	N. P. Leader,	340	0	0	300	0	0	60	0	0	
16	Clare,	Samuel Caswell,	642	0	0	600	0	0	480	0	0	
17	,,	Pierce Creagh,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	Complete.
18	Donegal,	Sir Robert Bateson,	230	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Do.
19	,,	Ditto,	650	0	0	300	0	0	240	0	0	
20	Down,	John Keown,	897	0	0	600	0	0	480	0	0	
21	,,	Ditto,	200	0	0	200	0	0	40	0	0	
22	Dublin,	James M'Owen,	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Complete.
23	,,	Ditto,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	Do.
24	,,	Anna Maria Dease,	950	0	0	950	0	0	570	0	0	Do.
25	Fermanagh,	Robert Noble,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	Do.
26	Galway,	Edward Blaquiere,	500	0	0	350	0	0	210	0	0	
27	,,	Peter D. Smyth,	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	
28	,,	Thos. O'C. Donnellan	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	Complete.
29	,,	John Dennis,	341	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	Do.
30	,,	St. Geo. F. Caulfield,	376	0	0	300	0	0	180	0	0	
31	,,	Robert R. Smyth,	382	0	0	350	0	0	140	0	0	
32	,,	Cornelius J. O'Kelly,	671	0	0	650	0	0	520	0	0	
33	,,	Charles D. O'Rorke,	739	0	0	400	0	0	—			
34	Kerry,	Maurice FitzMaurice	360	0	0	150	0	0	—			
35	,,	Henry A. Herbert,	860	0	0	600	0	0	480	0	0	
36	,,	Samuel M. Hussey,	200	0	0	200	0	0	160	0	0	Complete.
37	,,	Earl of Listowel,	450	0	0	450	0	0	450	0	0	Do.
38	,,	John F. FitzGerald,	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	
39	,,	Henry A. Herbert,	1,116	0	0	400	0	0	80	0	0	
40	,,	Alexander Elliott,	158	0	0	150	0	0	30	0	0	
41	Kildare,	John Bonham,	356	9	7	250	0	0	250	0	0	Complete.
42	,,	Thos. C. Wakefield,	312	2	6	250	0	0	200	0	0	
43	,,	Richard Doyne,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	Complete.
44	,,	Lady C. S. Wolfe,	438	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	
45	,,	Thos. C. Wakefield,	350	0	0	300	0	0	120	0	0	
46	,,	John Green,	226	0	0	—			—			
47	,,	Thos. C. Wakefield,	400	0	0	300	0	0	—			
48	Kilkenny,	Sir Henry Marsh,	200	0	0	200	0	0	40	0	0	
49	,,	Thomas Wright,	250	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	Complete.
50	King's,	Sandford Palmer,	350	0	0	350	0	0	350	0	0	Do.
51	Limerick,	William C. Frend,	485	0	0	400	0	0	320	0	0	
52	,,	John Croker,	300	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	
53	,,	Sir Richard Bourke,	466	12	10	450	0	0	420	0	0	Complete.
54	,,	John Croker,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	
55	,,	William N. Lee,	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	Complete.
56	,,	Charles L. Tuthill,	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	
57	,,	John W. Shelton,	522	0	0	500	0	0	400	0	0	
58	,,	John Anster,	300	0	0	300	0	0	120	0	0	
59	,,	Robert Ferguson,	150	0	0	100	0	0	—			
60	,,	Thomas Prosser,	500	0	0	300	0	0	60	0	0	
61	,,	John Franks,	1,275	0	0	650	0	0	130	0	0	
62	,,	George Fosberry,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	
63	Longford,	Samuel W. Blackall,	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Complete.
64	,,	Thomas Gosselin,	450	0	0	400	0	0	80	0	0	
65	Louth,	Antony Garstin,	446	0	0	400	0	0	80	0	0	
66	Mayo,	Earl of Lucan,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	Complete.
67	,,	Ditto,	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	Do.
68	,,	Ditto,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	
69	,,	Ditto,	360	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	Complete.
70	,,	Isidore Bourke,	500	0	0	450	0	0	450	0	0	
71	,,	Hugh Bourke,	309	15	11	300	0	0	240	0	0	
72	,,	Viscount Avonmore,	200	0	0	200	0	0	120	0	0	
73	,,	John C. L. Bucknall,	900	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	
74	,,	William Orme,	400	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	Complete.
75	,,	Thomas Strickland,	400	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	Do.
76	,,	William Orme,	200	0	0	200	0	0	40	0	0	
77	Meath,	John Barlow,	900	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	Complete.
78	,,	Ditto,	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Do.
79	,,	James G. Murphy,	150	0	0	150	0	0	—			
80	,,	Leonard Cornwall,	500	0	0	500	0	0	100	0	0	
81	Queen's,	George Adair,	1,000	0	0	900	0	0	900	0	0	Complete.
82	,,	Ditto,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	Do.

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Farm Buildings—continued.

Land Improvement.

RETURN showing the Amounts applied for, sanctioned, &c., to 30th Dec., 1854, and the State of the Works on 1st March, 1855.

No.	County.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.			Amount sanctioned.			Amount issued.			State of Works.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
83	Queen's—*con.*	Christoph. St. George	268	12	3	200	0	0	200	0	0	
84	,,	Charles H. Bowen,	547	0	0	500	0	0	400	0	0	Complete.
85	Roscommon,	Hon. H. Pakenham,	650	0	0	550	0	0	550	0	0	Do.
86	,,	Lord Crofton, .	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	Do.
87	,,	Guy Lloyd, . .	500	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	
88	,,	Ditto, . .	200	0	0	200	0	0	160	0	0	
89	,,	James Kirkwood, .	553	0	0	500	0	0	200	0	0	
90	,,	Henry S. P. Mahon,	400	0	0	200	0	0	40	0	0	
91	,,	Charles A. O'Connor,	300	0	0	250	0	0	50	0	0	
92	,,	Travers R. Blackley,	630	0	0	600	0	0	480	0	0	
93	,,	Lord Crofton, .	275	0	0	250	0	0	200	0	0	
94	,,	C. French, . .	112	0	0	100	0	0	60	0	0	Complete.
95	,,	Ditto, . .	350	0	0	350	0	0	210	0	0	Do.
96	,,	Ditto, . .	120	0	0	100	0	0	60	0	0	Do.
97	,,	John L. Hackett, .	400	0	0	300	0	0	60	0	0	
98	Sligo, . .	Richard G. Brinkley,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	Complete.
99	,,	Hon. Edw. Wingfield,	700	0	0	700	0	0	560	0	0	
100	,,	John W. King, .	585	0	0	550	0	0	110	0	0	
101	Tipperary, .	John Carden, .	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	Complete.
102	,,	John Lanigan, .	1,100	0	0	850	0	0	—			
103	,,	John Prior, . .	600	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Complete.
104	,,	William Ryan, .	400	0	0	400	0	0	240	0	0	Do.
105	,,	Richard E. Phillips,	416	19	9	400	0	0	400	0	0	Do.
106	,,	Arthur H. Read, .	411	0	0	400	0	0	240	0	0	
107	,,	Edward Galwey, .	480	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Complete.
108	,,	John Bayly, . .	200	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	
109	,,	Ditto, . .	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	
110	,,	Henry C. Bowen, .	299	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Complete.
111	,,	J. O. Radcliff, and	450	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	Do.
112	,,	Chas. T. Webber,										
113	,,	Earl of Donoughmore	500	0	0	500	0	0	400	0	0	Do.
	,,	Joshua R. Minnett,	306	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	
114	,,	Henry C. Bowen, .	250	0	0	250	0	0	50	0	0	
115	,,	M. E. Robbins, .	350	0	0	350	0	0	—			
116	,,	Wm. Pennefather, .	200	0	0	200	0	0	40	0	0	
117	,,	Nicholas Roche, .	350	0	0	200	0	0	—			
118	,,	J. O. Radcliff, .	300	0	0	300	0	0	—			
119	,,	H. A. Lee, . .	412	0	0	400	0	0	80	0	0	
120	Tyrone, .	Hugh Auchinleck, .	420	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	Complete.
121	Westmeath,	Arthur S. Upton, .	600	0	0	450	0	0	450	0	0	
122	,,	Wm. Fetherston H.,	257	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	Complete.
123	Wexford, .	John C. Pounden, .	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	Do.
124	Wicklow, .	Chas. J. Tottenham,	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Do.
125	,,	Ditto, . .	525	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	Do.

PROGRESS of DRAINAGE and other LAND IMPROVEMENT WORKS during the Year 1854.

Statement of Expenditure.

In our Report for the year 1853 we stated, that up to the 31st December of that year the total sum applied for amounted to £4,194,002, while the gross amount of loans granted, deducting those relinquished was £1,911,253, leaving a balance on hand up to that date, exclusive of £19,838 allocated, of £68,909, out of the sum of £2,000,000, previously voted by Parliament.

Up to the 31st of December, 1854, the number of applications for loans under the Land Improvement Acts was 3,725, amounting to the sum of £4,264,244; and the number of loans sanctioned by your Lordships, deducting those relinquished, was 2,996, amounting to £1,931,316, leaving an apparent balance on hand of £68,684. But at the above date, investigations had been completed, and allocations made, relating to new loans not then recommended for your Lordships' sanction, but which have been, or will be immediately submitted for approval, amounting to £5,400, leaving an unappropriated balance of £63,284* out of the original fund.

* This balance is greater than it would otherwise have been, in consequence of the loans which have been relinquished during the year 1854, the amount of which is now available for the purposes of the Acts.

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Land Improvement.

The gross amount issued on loans from the commencement up to the 31st of December, 1854, is £1,401,334, of which £46,479 was issued during the year 1854.

According to the several reports of our Inspectors, it appears that the sum of £1,075,550 has been expended in thorough draining, subsoiling, making farm roads, &c., up to the 31st of December, 1854; and the sum of £279,305, being the amount of instalments last issued to the several proprietors, may be said to be in progress of expenditure.

The number of loans which have been completed and for which final certificates have been issued is 1,304, amounting to the sum of £744,230; and the number of loans, the works of which are still in progress of execution is 1,692, amounting to the sum of £657,104.

Out of the several totals as above stated, 125 loans, amounting to the sum of £46,250, have been sanctioned to proprietors for the erection of farm buildings, of which fifty-seven cases amounting to the sum of £21,050, have been completed, and on the remainder considerable progress has been made.

The foregoing table exhibits the number and present state of the farm buildings' loans, up to the 31st of December, 1854.

Progress of the Drainage Works.

The total area that has been thorough-drained under the Land Improvement Acts, up to the date of this Report, 31st December, 1854, amounts to 158,660 acres, which has been effected at an average cost of £4 16*s.* per acre, of which 5,500 acres have been drained during the year 1854, and a considerable portion of the land has been subsoiled.

Distribution of the Fund.

Appendix B.

In addition to our general Schedule given in the Appendix, we herewith submit an Abstract, which shows the proportion of the total amount of the Land Improvement Fund of £2,000,000, which has been apportioned to the different counties and districts in Ireland, arranged in groups, as North, Midland and East, West, and South; and which exhibits the amount applied for, the amount sanctioned, and the amount issued in each county.

If we take the Northern counties, we find the following sums have been applied for, sanctioned, and issued, viz.:—

Counties.	Total Amount applied for.			Amount sanctioned.			Amount issued.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antrim, . . .	233,468	6	3	94,350	0	0	59,410	0	0
Londonderry, . .	106,959	16	2	39,160	0	0	33,430	0	0
Donegal, . .	195,015	1	6	111,350	0	0	81,430	0	0
Fermanagh, . .	89,234	12	9	41,640	0	0	19,190	0	0
Tyrone, . . .	99,997	17	11	63,570	0	0	37,757	0	0
Armagh, . . .	42,602	19	6	26,200	0	0	11,210	0	0
Down, . . .	37,701	14	0	22,950	0	0	15,560	0	0

In the same manner, if reference be made to the Midland and Eastern District, which comprehends 14 counties, we find as follow:—

Counties.	Total Amount applied for.			Amount sanctioned.			Amount issued.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cavan, . . .	57,027	15	8	36,150	0	0	14,500	0	0
Monaghan, . .	72,786	15	2	39,350	0	0	20,870	0	0
Longford, . .	40,918	11	0	32,900	0	0	22,950	0	0
Louth, . . .	59,636	15	7	25,550	0	0	17,220	0	0
Meath, . . .	98,491	4	5	50,750	0	0	34,186	0	0
Westmeath, . .	47,718	11	7	25,150	0	0	18,090	0	0
Dublin, . . .	40,093	10	5	22,270	0	0	14,812	0	0
Kildare, . . .	47,921	4	8	27,600	0	0	18,310	0	0
King's, . . .	51,147	1	1	30,750	0	0	18,620	0	0
Queen's, . . .	123,890	10	11	62,800	0	0	39,970	0	0
Wicklow, . .	83,093	16	10	49,873	0	0	36,797	0	0
Carlow, . . .	95,952	5	0	56,000	0	0	35,300	0	0
Kilkenny, . .	116,463	9	5	75,060	0	0	36,800	0	0
Wexford, . . .	145,773	6	10	78,150	0	0	59,330	0	0

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Land Improvement.

In the Western Districts, which includes 6 counties, we find that for—

Counties.	Total Amount applied for.			Amount sanctioned.			Amount issued.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sligo, . . .	111,669	16	11	53,750	0	0	35,697	0	0
Leitrim, . . .	94,114	17	9	50,500	0	0	32,664	0	0
Mayo, . . .	309,262	17	11	180,750	0	0	94,136	0	0
Roscommon, . .	127,073	3	6	77,500	0	0	56,580	0	0
Galway, . . .	306,157	2	1	167,150	0	0	88,880	0	0
Clare, . . .	153,272	11	7	79,500	0	0	40,830	0	0

In the Southern District, comprehending 5 counties, we find that for—

Counties.	Total Amount applied for.			Amount sanctioned.			Amount issued.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Limerick, . .	273,084	14	1	169,170	0	0	113,379	0	0
Tipperary, . .	150,913	2	5	95,613	0	0	65,603	0	0
Waterford, . .	82,711	0	9	53,130	0	0	30,290	0	0
Cork, . . .	324,085	19	2	168,410	0	0	103,843	0	0
Kerry, . . .	428,863	0	0	180,200	0	0	93,690	0	0

The grand totals being—

	£	s.	d.
Total Amount applied for, . . .	4,264,244	0	0
Gross Amount sanctioned, . . .	2,287,246	0	0*
Amount issued, ...	1,401,334	0	0

Northern District.

Following the arrangement heretofore adopted, we now proceed to review the drainage works which have been executed under the Land Improvement Acts during the last year, by quoting extracts from the Reports of our several Inspectors of Drainage.

Northern District, comprehending the counties of Antrim, Londonderry, Donegal, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Armagh, and Down.

We shall commence with the Northern Division or District, which comprehends the counties of Antrim, Londonderry, Donegal, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Armagh, and Down.

In this District, the sum of £4,800 has been issued during the year 1854, in the following proportions, viz.:—Antrim, £830; Londonderry, £310; Donegal, £800; Fermanagh, £250; Tyrone, £1,320; Armagh, £930; Down, £360.

In making a review of the works executed during the year, we shall commence with the county of Antrim, and beg to refer to the following extracts from the Report of the Inspectors of Drainage employed.

County of Antrim and part of Down. Mr. G. B. Brooke, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. G. B. Brooke, Inspector of Drainage for the County of Antrim and part of Down, states:—

"In making my Annual Report on the working of the Land Improvement Act "for the year 1854, I beg to inform you that nothing of a novel character has "occurred during that period in carrying out the various drainage works in this "district.

"With the exception of the works executed by Lord Templetown, at Temple-"patrick, and the late Hugh Anderson, Esq., at Bushmills, there have not been "any extensive works in progress during the past year, and I have much "pleasure in stating that the above have been executed in a very satisfactory "manner.

"In other parts of the district the operations have been chiefly confined to "completing works commenced during previous years, in several of which the "progress has been much retarded, owing to the scarcity of hands and the con-"sequent high rate of wages—the latter having increased fully 15 per cent. "during the year.

"I cannot speak of the striking improvements which have been effected in "this county (Antrim) in too high terms, by means of the loans obtained under "the Act since the year 1847, and the lasting benefit which it has conferred on "the landed proprietors, by enabling the tenantry to till their farms at the proper "seasons, and in a much superior manner to that practised by them previously "to the commencement of the works of drainage and subsoiling. The increase in

* This sum includes the loans or portions of loans which have been transferred to other lands, or relinquished or cancelled from various causes.

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Land Improvement.

"the produce in every case has stimulated industry, and the approved system of "rotative husbandry is now generally practised."

Counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Donegal. Mr. James Sinclair, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. James Sinclair, Inspector of Drainage for the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Donegal, states that:—

"In forwarding his Report on the working of the Land Improvement Act for "the past year he has no observations to make which differ from those of former "years. The system of thorough drainage was not previously understood in "this District, and the particular information on this subject now generally dif-"fused, is, perhaps, one of the chief benefits derived from the large sums which "have been expended under the Act, as very many of the small holders have "improved their farms at their own expense, who would not, in all probability, "have done so, if they had not been induced by the example set them on every "side, by proprietors who obtained loans under the Land Improvement Act, "which I consider one of the greatest boons ever offered to this country.

"Owing to the great scarcity of labourers (the employment of whom induced "many persons to apply for loans), the applications in 1854 have been but "three in this District, viz., those of Archdeacon Goold, Rev. M. Wilson, and "Mr. D. White; nor is it probable, that any considerable sums will be bor-"rowed for land improvement, for the reason above stated."

Midland and Eastern District, comprehending the counties of Cavan, Monaghan, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, Kildare, King's County, Queen's County, Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford.

MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

We shall next refer to the works, consisting chiefly of thorough draining and subsoiling, which have been executed during the past year in the Midland and Eastern District, which comprehends the counties of Cavan, Monaghan, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, Kildare, King's County, Queen's County, Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford.

In this district, the sum of £16,380 has been issued during the year 1854, in the following proportions, viz.:—Cavan, £300; Monaghan, £120; Longford, £1,190; Louth, £120; Meath, £1,620; Westmeath, 620; Dublin, £1,980; Kildare, £2,910; King's County, £2,840; Queen's County, £440; Wicklow, £740; Carlow, £2,170; Kilkenny, £100; Wexford, £1,230.

County of Longford. Mr. Henry Bond, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Henry Bond, Inspector of Drainage, employed in the county of Longford, states that:—

"Without repeating the statements made in former Reports, I have little "to add as to the progress of the Land Improvement Acts during the last year.

"The only works in progress in the year 1854 were those on the properties of "Colonel Palliser, in the barony of Moydow, and Richard P. O'Reilly, Esq., M.D., "in the barony of Rathcline. On both, the works are well and satisfactorily "executed; and Dr. O'Reilly was so well pleased with the improvements effected "at Derrylough, and Derrahawn, which consisted of main and thorough drainage, "fencing, levelling, and farm road making, that he has applied for a further loan "of £500, to be expended on the same townlands.

"Although the improvements on the several properties in this district have "given very general satisfaction, yet from the difficulty of procuring hands, and "the high wages now demanded, it is not likely that many new applications for "loans will be made. The fact of Dr. O'Reilly being obliged to bring men from "the county Meath to carry out his works in this county, shows the great "alteration that has taken place in a locality where labourers were heretofore "superabundant."

Counties of Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Kildare, and Dublin. Mr. W. F. Irwin, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. W. F. Irwin, Inspector of Drainage, for counties of Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Kildare, and Dublin, reports that:—

"During the past year, 1854, works of improvement have been executed "with less expedition and extent than heretofore: this diminution is not to be "attributed to any want of energy on the part of proprietors, but to the diffi-"culty of obtaining a sufficient number of labourers, and the increased rate of "wages consequent on their diminution. These obstacles have, however, been "overcome by several proprietors, who have completed the works commenced in "former years, and twenty new loans have been obtained in the District under "my immediate inspection. It gives me much pleasure to add, that all parties "who have executed Land Improvement works under the Acts, admit the benefit "they have derived from them, many regretting they did not commence the "works when labourers were abundant.

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Land Improvement.

"I may mention one case which has lately occurred, proving the benefit which "may be derived from loans made under these Acts. Towards the end of the "year 1853, Mrs. A. M. Dease purchased the townland of Palmerstown, situate "thirteen miles north of Dublin, containing five hundred and fifty acres, the "greater part of which, when possession was obtained, was found to be so much "exhausted, and in so worn out a state from overcropping without manure, that no "respectable tenant offered who would undertake to pay more than a very low rent "for it. Under these circumstances, Mrs. Dease applied for and obtained two "loans, one of £2,000 for draining, fencing, &c.; and the other for £900, to be "expended on erecting a suitable farm steading. Of the first loan, £800 has "already been satisfactorily expended. The land drained having been properly "tilled, limed, and manured; good crops of Swedes, oats, and vetches have been "produced.

"The farm buildings and a suitable residence have been erected, and in one "of the cattle-sheds, thirty-two head of cattle are now stall-feeding. These, "together with plough-bullocks, horses, and sheep, are doing well, and fed solely "on the produce raised from a farm the cultivation of which no tenant would "undertake previously to the commencement of the drainage operations. No "doubt, a successful example of this kind will induce neighbouring proprietors "to undertake works of a similar character."

Queen's County. Mr. Wm. Hamilton, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. William Hamilton, Inspector of Drainage for the Queen's County, states:—

"Since I had the honor to forward to the Board my Annual Report for the "year 1853, in addition to progress Reports, I have been called upon to inspect "the estate of Sir E. D. Burrowes, Bart., in the barony of Upperwoods, for a "considerable loan, obtained at the instance and at the entire cost, as I understand, "of an enterprising gentleman, who has recently become tenant to the property. "Having availed himself of the Act in other districts, he is able to appreciate its "advantages, and rightly prefers having his land in a healthy condition, at a small "increase of rent, to its being comparatively unproductive at a nominally cheaper "rate; and I have the pleasure to report that Mr. West, the gentleman alluded "to, is carrying on the works with much activity and success.

"At the present time there is a decided difficulty in obtaining labourers suffi-"cient to carry on extensive undertakings, independent of those required for "ordinary farm operations; and this circumstance has much impeded the progress "of the works under various loans made in former years, which, to my knowledge, "has had the effect of preventing new applications, and, in my opinion, to an undue "extent in some places; for although labour is happily nowhere so abundant as "to call imperatively for extraordinary efforts to provide employment, there are "still situations in which drainage might be carried on most beneficially between "the periods of the more active agricultural operations.

"Several of the proprietors to whom considerable loans were sanctioned are "steadily proceeding, and employing every hand that can be obtained in the "neighbourhood, and pushing them on as rapidly as possible, consistently with "the more immediate necessities of their farms, and a reasonable attention to "economy. As instances, I may name the Viscount de Vesci, and Mr. Stubber, "whose loans were originally £6,000 and £4,800 respectively. It is difficult to "overrate the importance of having these permanent sources of employment "always open to the labourers of extensive districts, securing them against casual "want of work and consequent hardship, while the prudence of the proprietors "prevents any injurious influence upon the labour market, and at the same time "secures the attainment of the grand object, the permanent improvement of their "lands."

Counties of Carlow and Kilkenny. Mr. Joseph Fishbourne, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Joseph Fishbourne, Inspector of Drainage for the counties of Carlow and Kilkenny, observes that:—

"Every day's experience proves the correctness of the statements made "by me, with regard to the successful working of the Land Improvement Acts, "in the several Reports I made during the last six years. Nothing could "have tended more to the advantage of those persons who have obtained loans "under the provisions of the Acts than the successful manner in which the works "have been carried out, and the remunerative crops produced by the drained "lands since the works have been completed.

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Land Improvement.

"Few new loans have been reported on in this district during the year 1854; "some are in progress of expenditure, the works under others previously granted "are approaching to completion. Estimates were prepared for the execution of "these works when labourers could be procured on cheaper terms than at present, "therefore, it is only when the ordinary farm works have been finished that works "under these Acts are carried on, although, even now, labourers can be procured "at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per day, and these rates of wages being higher than were "commonly given heretofore, parties are reluctant to press on the execution of "any works except such as are absolutely indispensable.

"In previous Reports I stated many facts within my knowledge, which tend "to strengthen the conviction that the benefits derivable from thorough drain-"age are very great; I shall now mention a farm of 300 acres, on which the "proprietor often tried to feed a few sheep, previous to 1850. Most of them "died of rot and dropsy, so that he then gave up all attempts to keep them there. "In 1851, a loan amounting to £500 was expended on this farm, by which the "greater part of the wet lands were thorough drained. During the years 1853 and "1854 400 sheep have been kept there: some were ewes and lambs, part store "sheep; the flock was healthy and proved highly remunerative. It is now "proved to be a good sheep farm.

"In every case where I have conversed with occupiers of lands which have "been improved under the provisions of this Act, they universally testify to the "highly satisfactory results.

"It is to be regretted that the Act authorizing loans for the erection of farm "buildings has not been extensively taken advantage of; probably proprietors "would agree to erect suitable cattle sheds, if plans were prepared according to "which the objects required could be attained at a cost of £3 per head. I believe "a moderate amount of capital could be most beneficially devoted to the erection "of such buildings, after a farm has been properly drained, fenced, and divided; "the present high prices of grain tend to encourage such a course."

County of Wexford and part of Carlow. Mr. Henry Newton, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Henry Newton, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Wexford, and part of Carlow, reports that:—

"The inspections of works in progress under the Land Improvement Act "in the year 1854 have been comparatively few in my district, and only one "preliminary inspection for a new loan has been made during the year 1854, "The want of a sufficient number of labourers has prevented proprietors from "undertaking works of land improvement, as, in fact, the only portion of the year "during which hands can be procured for such work is between the month of "March and the commencement of the harvest in August.

"One of the most successful works of improvement lately completed has been "that undertaken by Mrs. Frances Irwin, who has converted a large tract of "waste land into cultivation, by thorough-drainage, levelling useless and making "new fences, on Glenraney, Barony of Ballaghkeene, and the thorough-drainage "on other portions of her property have been very effective. In my last report, "I mentioned the great increase in the value of land, by clearing stones and sub-"soiling on the property of Stephen Ram, Esq. At a final inspection lately made "of works executed under his loan in the Barony of Bantry, I was much struck "by seeing a very healthy and heavy crop of Swedish turnips growing on land "which before was waste, and of no agricultural value.

"Mr. Richard Gason has nearly expended his loan on the townland of Knock-"anure, Barony of Scarawalsh, in a very profitable manner.

"Mrs Edwards has likewise successfully expended the greater part of the loan "obtained by her on the land of Harristown, in the Barony of Forth; and her "tenant declares that the entire expenditure will be repaid in one year. The "proprietors in general are well satisfied with the increase in the value of their "lands, from the expenditure of money under this Act. In some few instances "drains have become inoperative, owing to fibrous roots having grown in the "conduits.

Western District, comprehending the counties of Sligo, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, Galway, and Clare.

Western District.

We next proceed to consider the various works executed during the past year in six of the western counties, viz.:—Sligo, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, Galway, and Clare, comprehending the province of Connaught, with the addition of Clare,

In this district the sum of £10,270 has been issued during the year 1854, in

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the following proportions, viz.:—Sligo, £570; Leitrim, £90; Mayo, £3,530; Roscommon, £1,780; Galway, £2,050; and Clare, £2,250.

Land Improvement.

Mr. William P. Prendergast, Inspector of Drainage for the counties of Leitrim, Cavan, parts of Sligo, Fermanagh and Roscommon, states:—

Counties of Leitrim, Cavan, parts of Sligo, Fermanagh, and Roscommon. Mr. William P. Prendergast, Inspector of Drainage.

"During the past year there have been but few new applications for loans in "the above District, but those that have been made were either by owners of "land on which former loans had been expended, and the results so satisfactory "as to induce a further expenditure, or by gentlemen recently undertaking the "management of land in the immediate proximity of estates already improved, "and on which a highly remunerative improvement has been effected.

"This state of things, while it betokens the continued want of enterprise in the "main body of the Irish farmers, and that absence of commercial spirit in agri-"cultural pursuits which in previous Reports I have remarked on, as being one "of the causes that account for the system of land improvement not spreading "more generally among ordinary tenants, is, at the same time, a testimony to "the success of the measure where tried on land in the occupation of owners or "such tenants as have had courage to depart from the old and do-nothing system.

"The absence also of the almost unlimited supply of labour that formerly "existed in the agricultural districts of Ireland at almost nominal wages, has "caused a reluctance among the farmers to expend money on tillage or general "improvement; for although the wages are still far below those of other parts of "the empire and still insufficient to enable the labourer to supply himself and "family with a sufficient amount of the cheapest food, still they are decidedly "higher than what the farmers have been accustomed to pay.

"The change must be gradual, but will, doubtless, ultimately ensue; and no "measures can be better adapted to facilitate it than the Land Improvement Acts, "under the provisions of which examples of solid permanent agricultural progress "have been dotted all over the country by the principal proprietors, which a new "and better educated class of tenant farmers will take advantage of.

"In regard to details, I may mention, that I have met with no instance of a "proprietor repenting the expenditure of loans (which he is now repaying by "instalments) on land in his own occupation; and with reference to the kind "of drainage most approved, I think it is quite decided that deep drains (that is, "not less than four feet at least where the outfall admits of it) are the most suc-"cessful; the distance apart depends on circumstances, and perhaps, in some cases "too wide a distance may have been adopted, such as forty, forty-two, or forty-"five feet, where thirty or thirty-six would have effected a speedy or more com-"plete change in the land; but I meet no instances of actual failure even in these "cases.

"Pipe-tiles, as a material, I consider to have been amply tested, and proved "beyond a doubt to be the best for thorough drainage, and nothing but a dislike "to novelty, or a mistaken idea of economy, because stones happen to be nearer "at hand, has led to persistence in using them. On my last visit to East Lothian "broken stones were never alluded to as a material for drains, and I am glad to "find the demand for tiles in the north-west of Ireland is increasing in every "locality in which drainage works are in progress."

Mr. Thomas Elwood, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Mayo, observes that:—

County of Mayo. Mr. Thomas Elwood, Inspector of Drainage.

"In forwarding my Annual Report for 1854, on the working of the Land "Improvement Acts, the remarks made in my former Reports, in regard to "the manner in which the works have been executed, and the beneficial results "which continue to be derived from them, have, as a whole, been fully borne out.

"Only a few loans have been obtained during the past year: in consequence "the operations have been limited, and chiefly confined to the final completion "of works previously commenced.

"The attention of proprietors has been directed of late to the reclamation of "mountain farms by means of a system of shallow-surface draining, commonly "called 'sheep-drainage;' and extensive tracts have already been so improved "on the estates of the Marquess of Sligo, General Thompson, and the Rev. Dr. "Sadlier, with such immediate effect, that applications for loans for similar "works are in contemplation by other proprietors in this district.

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Land Improvement.

"The applications for loans for farm buildings have not been so numerous as I "anticipated, which may be attributed principally to the very great rise in the "prices of timber, and all other building materials. But those which have been "sanctioned have, in every instance, been completed in a satisfactory manner.

"In a former Report, remarks were made upon the general neglect of the pro-"prietors in preserving the main open drains in a clean and efficient state; and "it is to be regretted that no measures have yet been taken to remedy the evil.

County of Roscommon and part of Mayo. Mr. Richard Irwin, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Richard Irwin, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Roscommon and part of Mayo, reports that:—

"The gradual decrease in the number of labourers employed in works under "the Land Improvement Acts (already noticed in two previous Reports), "has been even greater than heretofore in the year just past; and, although a "few new loans are now being commenced, it is probable that, in the course of "the present year, a considerable further reduction will take place. Limited, "however, in extent as the works now are, when compared with the extensive "operations carried out during the first five years of the working of the Acts, "they still afford an amount of employment sufficient to afford the means of "living to very many industrious labourers, who without this aid, would be "utterly unable to maintain themselves and their families; thus retaining in their "respective localities the valuable services of a class of men, who, notwithstand-"ing their diminished numbers, even now find it nearly as difficult as heretofore "to obtain continuous employment. For this reason, they still look upon emi-"gration as their ultimate resource, since the high wages of a few weeks' labour "in spring and autumn, cannot compensate them for the forced inaction of so "many months; consequently, it is no unusual occurrence that on the cessation "of works under the Acts, the best labourers at once leave the district and pro-"ceed directly to the United States or Canada.

"During the past year, various improvements have been in progress on the "estates of Mr. W. R. W. Sandford, Lord Crofton, Mr. C. French, Miss Alice "Mulloy, the Hon. and Very Rev. H. M. Browne, Mr. Grace, M.P., Rev. C. C. "Mulloy, Sir M. D. Bellew, Mrs. S. Morton, Mr. John L. Hackett, and Captain "Gilbert Mahon; but the principal loans had been nearly expended in previous "years. Of the others, however, a few instalments still remain; and these, "together with the new loans recently granted to Mr. Fitzstephen French, M.P., "Mr. N. Balfe, Mr. R. O'Conor, and Mr. P. Grehan, may be expected to afford "valuable employment in the ensuing year.

"The several farm buildings mentioned in the last Annual Report of this "District, have, notwithstanding the unusually high prices of timber and slates, "progressed in a satisfactory manner, the greater part being completed. Farm "buildings are also in progress on the property of Mr. C. French, who is execut-"ing the works in a very substantial and creditable manner.

"No applications have as yet been made for the building of "Scutch mills for "flax," but an efficient mill, furnished with the most improved scutching "machinery, has been recently erected with private funds (at Mount Plunket, in "the barony of Athlone) by Mr. P. Grehan, a gentleman favourably known to "the Board as one of the borrowers under the Land Improvement Acts. The "motive power is a twenty horse-power steam-engine, of the best construction, "which also drives the machinery of a farmsteading of unusual extent, containing "in addition to the ordinary farm machines, an excellent corn mill with two "pair of stones, a saw bench, and several other useful adjuncts to a large farming "establishment.

"With respect to the beneficial result of the many and various works executed "in this District, under the Land Improvement Acts, it is sufficient to state that "it is now universally acknowledged, and that even a few persons who until very "lately expressed doubts of the remunerative nature of some of the works (more "particularly thorough drainage and the reclamation of bog) as compared with "their cost, now freely admit that in every case, the improvement has been such "as to afford an ample return for the amount expended. This assertion, as well "as what has been already stated in former Reports, of the increasing apprecia-"tion of the value of land improvement, may, perhaps, appear inconsistent with "the preceding statement of the continued falling off of employment in works under "the Acts. But for this apparent contradiction, sufficient reasons may be assigned.

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"One, perhaps the most important cause of the decrease, may be attributed to "the fact, that most extensive proprietors of the District, as Lord de Freyne, "Viscount Dillon, Mr. W. R. W. Sandford, and Mr. M. M'Causland, and others, "whose example and exertions have so much tended to diffuse the knowledge of "Land Improvement, are now debarred from obtaining further loans by the "operation of the '£5,000 clause;' whilst of the less extensive proprietors, many "have already completed works to an amount which they probably think suffi-"cient for present purposes.

Land Improvement.

Mr. Charles S. Cooper, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Galway, states that:—

County of Galway. Mr. Charles S. Cooper, Inspector of Drainage.

"In this District, viz., including the county of Galway, the barony of Burrin, "county Clare, and that of Moycarn, county Roscommon, the operations of this "Act continue to be executed in the same satisfactory manner as heretofore.

"The works are principally confined to the completion of those in progress "during former years, and the beneficial effects arising from the system of deep "drainage adopted, continue to be acknowledged by all.

"The greater part of the works carried out are upon lands lately purchased in "the Incumbered Estates Court, or on farms till recently occupied by a cottier "tenantry, and it is generally acknowledged, that from the improvements effected "under the Acts, the proprietors have been enabled, either themselves to farm "the lands with advantage, or to let them, so improved, at rents which will amply "repay the outlay.

"The works of most importance, which comprise every description of improve-"ment contemplated by the Act, are situated on the estates of Colonel Henry "White, in the county of Clare; Mr. Wm. C. Kyle, county Roscommon; Lord "Clonbrock, Mr. John Digby, Sir Michael D. Bellew, Bart., Charles D. O'Rorke, "Esq., and many others in the county of Galway; amongst the latter, Mr. James "M. Bourchier, of Rathglass, near Loughrea, has successfully expended a loan of "£700 under this Act. Mr. Bourchier, who farms his own estate, has informed "me, that his returns last season have doubled those of former years, and that "the quantity as well as the quality of the produce has, on the improved portions "of his estate, much exceeded that of other portions which were formerly con-"sidered to be of much greater value than those which have been drained.

"Loans for farm buildings have been sought for in this District, in addition to "those referred to in last Report, viz.:—on the properties of C. D. O'Rorke, "David Rutledge, John Cannon, and James M. Bourchier. Some of these loans "have been already sanctioned, and additional applications are about being made. "Many proprietors in this District have applied to the Commissioners of Public "Works for a revision of the Estimates prepared when labour was abundant, "and the cost of materials less; and, in the improvement of land, as well as that "by farm buildings, such Estimates have in consequence been proportionably "increased. In conclusion, it is a pleasing duty to be enabled to report, that the "working of the Land Improvement Acts in this District, continues to afford the "utmost satisfaction.

South and South-western District.

South and South-western District, comprehending the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, and Kerry.

We have, lastly, to refer to the Southern and South-western District, which comprehends the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, and Kerry.

In this district the sum of £13,765 has been issued during the year 1854, in the following proportions, viz.:—Limerick, £4,470; Tipperary, £2,290; Waterford, £550; Cork, £3,305; Kerry, £3,150.

Mr. John Cox, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Limerick, observes that:—

County of Limerick. Mr. John Cox, Inspector of Drainage.

"In submitting my annual report, relative to the practical working within "the county of Limerick of the Landed Property Improvement Acts, I am happy "in being able to add to antecedent reports the undiminished success which has "continued to attend the Land Improvement operations; but at the present time, "owing to the high price of agricultural labour, consequent on the diminution of "the population, through emigration, no proprietors or tenant farmers have ven-"tured to apply for new loans, though they fully admit the advantage they have "derived from the drainage effected through loans obtained during the period

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Land Improvement.

"when labourers were abundant and prices moderate; but they omit to take into "consideration the increased price of all kinds of agricultural produce, which is "greater in proportion than the increase in the cost of labour; at the same time "all admit that the country is deriving important advantages from the works that "have been already completed, and that the Land Improvement Acts gave a "timely impetus to exertion at a period when much required, in proof of which "the following extracts of letters received in reply to inquiries made, will bear "ample testimony."

"Mr. Edward Curling, Resident Agent to the Trustees of the Devon Estates "in the county of Limerick, for which two loans amounting to £10,000 have "been obtained, states:—

"'Newcastle, West, Limerick,
"'*February* 5, 1855.

"'I cannot hesitate to bear testimony to the important benefits conferred on "'the properties under my management by the Land Improvement Act. The "'new roads which have been completed have opened a field of enterprise in "'districts which were previously almost inaccessible, and reclamation is now "'rapidly progressing where limestone had formerly to be conveyed on women's "'backs for distances which, if I were here to mention it, would appear almost "'incredible, and would prove incontestably the imperative necessity which "'existed to remove the obstacles which impeded the exertions of the inhabitants "'of the mountain districts.

"'The improvement of the principal water-courses which flow through the "'low lands has been most beneficial, and has placed within the reach of all the "'tenants who choose to avail themselves of it, the facility of properly draining "'their farms.

"'The works of thorough drainage which have been executed have been most "'advantageous, not only by showing the profit which is certain to result from "'such a proceeding, but by affording a stimulus to other tenants to undertake "'works of the same nature at their own cost. All the tenants on the Devon "'Estate whose lands have been drained are cheerfully paying 5 per cent. "'interest as additional rent on the sums expended, and I have repeated applica-"'tions from others who desire that the same benefits may be extended to them.

"'A considerable portion of land has been drained at the cost of the tenants "'for labour, by my providing them with tiles for the drains; and the demand has "'latterly so much increased that my stock of drainage tiles is nearly exhausted.

"'On the estate of the late General Locke, also under my superintendence, "'the tenants are so satisfied with the results of the drainage already effected that "'they have voluntarily offered to pay 6½ per cent. on the expenditure as additional "'rent, to induce the trustees to apply for an additional loan.'

"Mr. Daniel Clanchy, who obtained two loans—one in this county and the "other in the county of Cork—writes as follows:—

"'Charleville,
"'*February* 21, 1855.

"'I have much pleasure in stating that my lands drained under the Act have "'been considerably improved, and now sustain one-fourth more stock than they "'were able to do formerly; the herbage has improved in quality, and from being "'coarse and swampy the land has become a healthy and superior sheep-walk. "'I farm the lands myself, and therefore have the best opportunity of testing "'the merits of the system pursued under the Board of Works, and the great "'advantages it has conferred wherever put in practice.'

"The Board made two small loans, amounting to £350, to William Mason, "Esq., of Cooleen, in this county, and by a letter received from him it appears "he has derived considerable advantage from the draining operations:—

"'The grass land has been improved to the value of fifteen per cent., and the "'tillage to the amount of from twenty to twenty-five, with the additional "'advantage of being enabled to plant and harrow during wet seasons.

"With respect to farm buildings, my attention has not been called to many "cases within the past year, the applications for loans having been limited to

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"six, viz.:—C. L. Tuthill, W. C. Frend, Wm. N. Lee, J. W. Shelton, Thomas "Prosser, and J. Anster, LL.D.; but it appears more than likely that several "additional applications will be made in the course of the coming season to "provide barn and cattle accommodation, the want of which is much felt on "many valuable farms in this county, and to obtain which there is a manifestly "increasing popular desire among respectable and extensive farmers."

Land Improvement.

Mr. Arthur U. Roberts, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Waterford, reports that:—

County of Waterford. Mr. Arthur U. Roberts, Inspector of Drainage.

"No new works have been undertaken during the year 1854 in this county; "the works for which loans have been obtained have all been completed, with "the exception of three, which are in a forward state.

"Nearly the whole of the land has been tilled, and is now yielding a consi-"derable profit over and above the instalments payable on the loans."

"In a former report I stated the improvement which was taking place in the "system of drainage amongst the tenantry. This is undoubted; and it is satis-"factory to see that in any fencing, draining, or subsoiling which they have "executed on their own farms, the system laid down by the Board in this country "has been strictly adhered to."

Mr. James Poe, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Tipperary and part of King's County, reports that:—

County of Tipperary and part of King's County. Mr. James Poe, Inspector of Drainage.

"But little has been executed under the Land Improvement Act during "the year 1854. The applications for new loans reported on being limited to "four—three of which are in Tipperary, and one in the King's County. There "have been but twelve cases of progress inspections, which chiefly related to the "completion of the loans made in previous years.

"The benefits conferred by this Act are so universally admitted, and so obvious "even to a casual observer, that it is unnecessary to enter on the subject at "present, further than to remark that they are not confined to the locality "actually worked upon, but tend to the example of what can be done by a judi-"cious system of drainage, which has induced many persons to execute works of "improvement out of their own funds who never worked before."

Mr. Poe further states:—"That the several works executed, so far as he has "had an opportunity of judging in passing through the district, have been "maintained in good order and repair, and a very marked improvement in the "aspect of the country, consequent on the drainage operations, is observable."

Mr. Samuel M. Hussey, Inspector of Drainage for the Middle and Eastern Districts of the county of Cork, reports that:—

County of Cork, Middle and Eastern Districts. Mr. Samuel M. Hussey, Inspector of Drainage.

"The Act appears to have given general satisfaction; and now that agricul-"tural produce has attained to a price highly remunerative to the occupier of "land, the per centage payable under the Act is considered in the light of but a "small deduction from the general benefits of the money expended on the lands. "Amongst all the proprietors who have obtained loans, I have heard but one "opinion of the working of the Act, namely, that much advantage was derived by "the proprietors from the attention and advice they received from the Board, "through their inspectors, in regard to the most economical and effective manner "of carrying out the works. Since the passing of the Act, the country has been "daily improving, and land that produced nothing but heath and rushes is now "cultivated and producing crops, placing Ireland in a better position to meet the "increased demand for grain; and thus the Act has been of great advantage; "but I conceive it to be still more so, in the example it has shown farmers of "what may be done by the drainage, subsoiling, and proper fencing of land, and "it can be now daily seen throughout Ireland that farmers who, previous to the "working of the Act, never contemplated these improvements, are now carrying "them out according to the specifications which the Board require to be followed "out by the persons to whom they grant loans. But few new loans have been "obtained this year; and, as works must now be carried on much slower than "previously, in consequence of the scarcity of labour, persons who hitherto "fancied that by obtaining a loan they could finish off the work in a year or "two, and reap at once the advantages derived from the increased value of their "land, now find that it is impossible to execute more than a small portion of

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Land Improvement.

"improvement annually, whatever capital they might obtain; and this small "annual improvement, the agricultural prosperity of the country enables the "occupiers to effect from their own means."

"And as a proof that the Act is popular amongst those best qualified to judge "of it, I need only refer to the accounts of the Commissioners, where it will be "seen that Edmund Burke Roche, Esq., of Trabolgan, and St. John Jeffreyes, "Esq., of Blarney (who are the most extensive and distinguished farmers in this "large county), were amongst the first applicants for loans; and, having expended "the loans obtained with profit to themselves, and advantage to the labouring "classes, they now may be found amongst the list of the latest applications for "fresh loans, which I have no doubt but that, notwithstanding the increase in price "of labour, they will carry out on nearly as reasonable terms as before; for while, "in the commencement of this work it was difficult to find a labourer acquainted "with the works carried on under the Land Improvement Act, it is now rare to "find one unacquainted with them."

County of Cork, West Riding. Mr. Adam Numan Meade, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Adam Numan Meade, Inspector of Drainage for the West Riding of the county of Cork, reports that:—

"Loans for works under the Land Improvement Act have been very nearly "brought to a conclusion in his district; but he has much pleasure in being able "to state that all the works he inspected during the past year were executed in "a satisfactory manner.

"Within the year 1854 there have been very few applications for new loans, "and any that have been made are from tenant farmers, who either hold under "leases sufficient in themselves to constitute them proprietors under the Act, or "have induced their landlords to make the application on condition of their "paying the whole of the instalments as they become due during twenty-two years.

"These facts show that the ordinary tenant farmers are beginning to appreciate "the value of thorough drainage, to which, on the passing of the Act, they were "generally opposed.

"In consequence of the present high price of food, and the emigration which "has now continued for several years, the price of labour has risen fully one "third, still labourers are sufficiently abundant, and can be procured for any "work of improvement at rates which will be remunerative to the employer."

County of Kerry. Mr. Robert Bell, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Robert Bell, Inspector of Drainage, for the county of Kerry, reports that:—

"I have little that is new to communicate in regard to the working of the "Land Improvement Act. In this District, during the past year, there has been "a great falling off in the amount of employment afforded under its provisions as "compared with preceding years; but labour being now less plentiful, the decrease "in such employment has not been felt by the labouring population. Still there has "been a good deal done in the way of land improvement in several parts of the "county, which may be expected to continue, though on a diminished scale, the "Act having laid the foundation for the progressive improvement of the agricul-"ture of the county; and already a better system of farm management may be "observed in the cultivation of the land and the introduction of a more profitable "breed of cattle and sheep. Turnips are now very extensively grown on the "thorough-drained land, and heavy crops are produced. I mention this crop "particularly as it is the mainspring of good farming, and good crops can only "be raised on naturally dry or thorough-drained land. The cereal crops were "also, in the drained districts, produced abundantly last harvest, and generally the "results of the operations under the Land Improvement Act are admitted to be "very satisfactory in this county.

Public Buildings.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The different public buildings in and about Dublin, under the charge of this department, have had the usual works of repair and maintenance executed to them, and are in good order.

The additions to the Vice-Regal residence in the Phœnix Park have been completed.

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Public Buildings.

Female Convict Prison.

The plans for the new Female Convict Prison having been completed and approved, the Board have obtained, by public advertisement, tenders for the execution of the work, which are now under consideration.

Queen's Colleges :—8 & 9 Vict., cap. 66.

Various works of improvement and repair have been carried into effect at those buildings, the cost being defrayed by the amounts voted by Parliament for the purpose.

District Lunatic Asylums.

The Board have brought to a completion the buildings of the Lunatic Asylums of Sligo and Dublin districts respectively, and the same have been handed over to the Local Boards of Governors. Of the seven Lunatic Asylums ordered to be built by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, all are now erected, except that at Mullingar, which is very nearly completed.

The extensions and alterations ordered at Belfast Lunatic Asylum are progressing satisfactorily.

Belfast Custom House.

The Board have obtained a contractor for this building and the works have progressed satisfactorily.

The foundations, which are laid on piles, are all set.

Coast Guard and Constabulary Buildings.

Works of repair and improvement have been effected at sixteen Custom Houses, and nineteen Coast Guard Stations, at a total expense of £1,841 15*s.* 4*d.*

An expenditure of £578 3*s.* 2*d.* has also been made on Constabulary buildings. This includes a sum of £560, incurred for the erection of a Constabulary Barrack at Farnaght, in the County of Leitrim.

Roads and Bridges.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Acts 6 Geo. IV. cap. 101, and 1 and 2 Wm. IV. cap. 33.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act 16 and 17 Vict. cap. 136, the various roads which were constructed under the abovementioned Acts, and which hitherto were maintained by this department, were given over on 1st July last to the charge of the counties through which they respectively pass.

Post Roads :—Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 116.

On the application of the Postmaster-General, under the 61st section of the above Act, repairs have been executed during the past year on 15 roads, situated in the following counties, viz. :—

Clare.	Kerry.	Monaghan.
Cork.	Kilkenny.	Roscommon.
Donegal.	Limerick.	Tipperary.
Galway.	Mayo.	Westmeath.

These repairs have been executed under the superintendence of the respective County Surveyors, at a cost of £1,162 7*s.* 11*d.*, repayable by Grand Jury presentment at subsequent Assizes.

Arterial Drainage.

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE,

With Improvement of Navigation and Water-Power, under the Acts 5 & 6 Vict., cap. 89; 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 69; 9 Vict., cap. 4; 10 & 11 Vict., cap. 79; and 16 & 17 Vict., cap. 130.

Under this head we have only to record the steps taken during 1854, towards closing the Arterial Drainage Works, which have been commenced.

During the year, the works of the eleven districts, which were reported upon in 1853, by the Commissioners of Special Inquiry, and which had been previously suspended, have been urged forward as much as possible, as well as those which had not been so suspended; but the scarcity of labour, which is generally complained of by the engineers employed, has retarded their progress, and is increasing the cost at which they are proceeded with, and to a similar extent diminishing the inducements to further expenditure upon them. During the year final awards,

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Arterial Drainage.

were made for seven districts; the amounts charged upon the lands by those awards, and the amounts remitted under the provisions of the 16 & 17 Vic., c. 130, being as follows:—

Districts.	Date of Award.	Area Improved.			Expenditure.			Amount charged on District.			Amount remitted.		
	1854.	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Clonakilty, . .	Sept. 5,	292	0	30	10,825	6	2	10,793	4	11	—		
Ardee, . . .	Sept. 18,	3,252	0	11	22,280	5	8	9,920	12	5	11,004	8	2
Loughans, . .	Sept. 26,	548	1	2	4,167	7	4	1,800	0	0	2,273	7	4
Borris-in-Ossory, .	Sept. 27,	3,624	3	27	20,020	5	1	10,000	0	0	9,049	8	8
Deel, . . .	Oct. 18,	4,499	3	36	20,783	12	7	13,700	0	0	4,986	15	3
Castlemartyr, .	Oct. 20,	1,114	1	5	7,389	19	6	4,940	0	0	1,836	13	1
Quin, . . .	Oct. 25,	4,305	0	29	20,055	11	0	14,000	0	0	4,976	12	8

The responsibility of the public with respect to the first of these districts, has not, however, been closed by the award. The work was undertaken for the reclamation of a tract of slob-land from the sea, with a view to its being transferred to the adjoining proprietors, subject to the charge of the sum expended on its reclamation, and to any payment the Commissioners of Woods and Forests might deem it right to demand, on account of the rights of the Crown. But as the expenditure exceeded the value of the land, which has not proved to be of as good quality as had been expected, and the adjoining proprietors declined to receive it, it was considered advisable, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and with the approval of your Lordships, to make an award, as a record of the transaction, and to sell the land, as Crown property, by public auction. It was accordingly offered for sale at Cork; but the highest bidding was so low that it was not considered right to part with it. Tenders were then called for, but the highest tender received was but little in advance of the former bidding, and was, moreover, a conditional offer dependent on the definition of the Crown boundary on the sea shore. Under these circumstances the land remains unsold.

Supplemental awards were made during the year by the direction of your Lordships, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of Special Inquiry, for five districts: the amount remitted in each case being as follows:—

District.	Date of Supplemental Award.	Amount remitted.		
		£	s.	d.
Templemore, . .	July 1, 1854 . .	7,030	12	3
Fane, . . .	July, 1, 1854 . .	1,000	0	0
Kilmannock, . .	August 18, 1854 . .	2,000	0	0
Annagh, . . .	Oct. 25, 1854 . .	813	13	1

During the past year the arbitration clauses of the 16 & 17 Vic., c. 130, have been first brought into action, and have been frequently resorted to. The majority of the cases referred to the arbitrators appointed by your Lordships have related either to the purchase of property required for the works, or to compensation for temporary injury inflicted on the occupiers of land during their progress. But a few unexpected demands for compensation have been made by some of the proprietors, for whose benefit, with that of others, the works were undertaken, for alleged injuries, on account of changes, which are a necessary consequence of the works; and in several cases, demands for compensation have been made, although the injury inflicted either has been, or will be, fully compensated by the relief afforded to the lands occupied by the claimant, for a greater or less period before the charge is imposed on them, which charge cannot be increased by reason of the advantage thus derived. The adjustment of claims of this description, which have now become very numerous, is the principal source of difficulty, and the cause of considerable expenditure, and some delay, in closing these undertakings.

It has been our duty during this year to bring to the notice of your Lordships the peculiar circumstances affecting the navigation works which have been commenced in Ireland under the powers of the Arterial Drainage Acts. By these Acts it is provided, that if a moiety, or more of the expense of a navigation, undertaken in connexion with drainage, be given as a free grant by Parliament, the other moiety, or the remainder, shall, with interest thereon, be chargeable on

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Arterial Drainage.

the district immediately benefited according to proportions to be determined by the Commissioners of Public Works. Five navigation projects were accordingly brought under the notice of Parliament, and free grants were voted by Parliament, equal to one-half of their estimated cost. Of these projects, four have been either wholly or partially commenced, and are connected with the works of five drainage districts; but the sum expended on the works of these navigations, which will still require a considerable expenditure to complete, *in accordance* with the original designs for which the grants were voted, has exceeded the moiety for which, under the enactments above referred to, the districts would at present be liable if the works were completed. As the 16th and 17th Vic., c. 130, which has given power to your Lordships to modify the works and to remit a part of the expenditure incurred on the drainage projects undertaken, has not conferred such powers with respect to the navigation works commenced, as will enable the difficulties in which they are now involved, by their unexpected cost, to be removed, it has been our duty to bring the subject to your notice.

The whole expenditure charged against the different undertakings commenced under the Arterial Drainage Acts, deducting the sums received in repayments for works chargeable to counties, amounted at the end of 1854 to £1,910,161, of which £161,720 is due to the expenditure during 1854; the sum of £49,656, included in the last-mentioned amount being interest on the loans obtained for the districts not completed. Of this expenditure £338,107 may be considered to have been charged on the completed districts; £46,390 to have been remitted; and £1,525,664 to be chargeable to districts not yet closed. Of the amount above mentioned as charged on the completed districts, £113,594 has been already repaid.

The usual returns connected with the expenditure on these works, and the usual extracts from the reports of the engineers in charge of them, are appended to this report.

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

Piers and Harbours.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vic., cap. 136, the Board have handed over the undermentioned Piers to the charge of the different counties in which they are situate, viz.:—

Cahore.
Arthurstown.
Ballinacourty.
Quay at Worldsend, Harbour of Kinsale.
Quay at Cove of Kinsale.
Courtmacsherry.
Glandore.
Baltimore.
Cape Clear.
Laurence Cove, Bere Island.
Coulagh Bay.
Kenmare.
Castlemaine.
Kilbaha.
Liscannor.
Burren.
Dooros.
Ardfry.
Kilcolgan
Claddagh (Piers).
Barna.
Spiddle.
Pier on Island of Gorumna, Greatman's Bay.
Killeany.
The Pass of Bealadangan.
Roundstone.
Clifden.
Clegan Bay.
Leenane, Killary Bay.
Cashla Bay.
Clare Island (2 small Piers).
Blacksod Bay, (Pier at Tarmon).
Belmullet (Pier).
Blacksod Bay (Pier at Saleen).
Raghley.
Bruckless.
Killybegs.
Teelin Harbour.
Rathmullen.
Green Castle,
Portmuck.
Carrickfergus.
Lambay Island (Pier at).
Island of Innishturk (Pier at).
Broadhaven.
Roigh (Clew Bay).
Ballyvaughan.
Annalong.
Aran Island.
Brandon.
Ballycottin.
Ballyness.
Bunowen.
Barnaderg.
Bunatruhan.
Blackwater.
Ballywalter.
Ballynagoul.
Carlingford.
Portoriel, Clogher Head.
Dingle.
Dunany.
Duncannon.
Errislannen.
Fethard.
Greystones.
Greenane.
Kilkieran.
Knightstown (Valencia).
Kilmackillogue.
Kilmore.
Moville.
Newport (Quay Wall, Mayo).
Newcastle.
Portnablahy.
Rosroe.
Rush.
Mountcharles.
Slade.
Skull.
Tarrea.
Ventry.

In addition to the foregoing, the following Piers are undergoing certain repairs; and when same are effected, they will likewise be transferred to the respective counties.

Castletown Berehaven. | Cahersiveen.

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Piers and Harbours.

Kingstown Harbour.

The works of the new packet pier have been suspended during the past season, pending the decision of your Lordships on certain alterations proposed in the plan for same by Mr. Rendel, C.E.

The usual works of repair and maintenance have been executed to the Harbour works generally. The damage done to the rubble slope at the back of the east pier during the late gales has been of a trifling nature. We submit the usual return of the vessels which entered Kingstown Harbour during the year 1854.

RETURN OF VESSELS WHICH ENTERED KINGSTOWN HARBOUR DURING THE YEAR 1854.

	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.
To and from the port of Dublin, waiting wind or tide, sailing vessels,	890	113,570
To and from the port of Dublin, waiting wind or tide, steamers,	77	25,656
From English, Irish, Scotch, and Foreign ports to Irish ports,	233	15,913
From English, Scotch, and Foreign ports to English and Scotch ports,	154	16,941
From Irish ports to English, Scotch, and Foreign ports,	223	13,407
From English and Scotch ports to Foreign ports,	68	29,724
For orders,	19	2,454
To Kingstown, discharging coals,	248	18,167
Men-of-war and cruisers,	13	—
Total,	1,925	235,832

When compared with the return for last year, it exhibits an increase in the tonnage, though a decrease in the number of vessels that entered the Harbour, viz.:—

	Numbers.	Tonnage.
1853	2,041	226,728
1854	1,925	235,832

The decrease is observable amongst the ships "from English, Scotch, and Foreign ports to English and Scotch ports," and in vessels "to Kingstown with coal." In the other shipping there is an increase in each item.

Inland Navigations.

INLAND NAVIGATIONS.

The usual works of repair and maintenance have been executed during the past year to all the navigations under the charge of the Board, viz.:—The Shannon, the Boyne, the Tyrone, the Maig.

We have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's obedient Servants,

RICHARD GRIFFITH.
J. RADCLIFF.
H. D. HARNESS.

E. HORNSBY, *Secretary.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
April 23, 1855.

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APPENDIX A.

LOANS AND GRANTS.

ACCOUNTS.

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ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in IRELAND, showing the Total of Sums intrusted to their Management for Collection or Disbursement for One Year, ended 31st December, 1854.

Reference to Account.	Page	Heads of Account.	Balances on the 31st December, 1853.	Issues from Consolidated Fund on Loan. (Through the Paymaster of Civil Services.)	Repayments on Account of Loans. (Through the Paymaster of Civil Services.)	Received.	Balances Overdrawn on the 31st December, 1854.	Totals.	Overdrawn Balances from Accounts of 1853.	Issued on Loan by Board's Certificates on the Paymaster of Civil Services.	Payments to the Consolidated Fund, through the Paymaster of Civil Services.	Disbursements on Account of Public Works or Services.	Balances on the 31st December, 1854.	Totals.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		LOAN ACCOUNTS.												
A 1	29	Abstract of Total Issues and Repayments, under Acts 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, and 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, Classified,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 2	30	Public Works Loans (Exchequer Bills), 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	—	—	4,879 12 5	—	—	4,879 12 5	—	—	4,879 12 5	—	—	4,879 12 5
A 3	32	Public Works and Arterial Drainage Loans (Consolidated Fund), 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, &c.,	—	119,091 8 2	24,064 9 4	—	—	143,155 17 6	—	119,091 8 2	24,064 9 4	—	—	143,155 17 6
A 4	42	Shannon Loans (Exchequer Bills), 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61,	—	—	11,333 10 8	—	—	11,333 10 8	—	—	11,333 10 8	—	—	11,333 10 8
	42	Public Works Loans (Consolidated Fund) 1 & 9 Vic., c. 21 & 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Labour Rate (Consolidated Fund), 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107, and 10 & 11 Vic., c. 87,	—	—	107 19 1	—	—	107 19 1	—	—	107 19 1	—	—	107 19 1
	—	Labouchere Drainage (Consolidated Fund), 10 Vic., c. 10,	—	—	13,236 1 11	—	—	13,236 1 11	—	—	13,236 1 11	—	—	13,236 1 11
	—	Land Improvement Loans (ditto), 10 Vic., c. 32,	—	49,290 0 0	97,089 4 4	—	—	146,379 4 4	—	49,290 0 0	97,089 4 4	—	—	146,379 4 4
A 5	42	Loans by late Commissioners (ditto), 57 Geo. III., c. 34,	—	—	6,504 14 11	—	—	6,504 14 11	—	—	6,504 14 11	—	—	6,504 14 11
		SERVICE ACCOUNTS.												
A 6	42	Grant Loans, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, and 1 & 9 Vic., c. 21 & 1,	2,350 6 2	—	—	351 7 8	—	2,701 13 10	—	—	—	598 6 5	2,103 7 5	2,701 13 10
A 7	44	River Drainage, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89; 9 Vic., c. 4; and 8 & 9 Vic., c. 69, &c., viz.:— 1. Works Accounts, 2. Preliminary Expenses, 3. Liability Accounts (Recoveries),	—	—	—	149,483 2 9	115,022 17 7	264,506 0 4	72,950 13 3	—	—	191,555 7 1	—	264,506 0 4
A 8	52	Piers, Harbours, and Fisheries, 9 Vic., c. 3, and 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75, 16 & 17 Vic., c. 136:— 1. Works Accounts (Piers and Harbours), 2. Liability Accounts (Recoveries),	423 6 8	—	—	3,013 17 3	—	3,437 3 11	—	—	—	2,796 12 4	640 11 7	3,437 3 11
A 9	54	Land Improvement Preliminaries, 10 Vic., c. 32,	182 5 2	—	—	1,281 19 0	—	1,464 4 2	—	—	—	874 10 8	589 13 6	1,464 4 2
A 10	54	Shannon Navigation, Rents and Tolls, 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61, &c.,	8,571 12 5	—	—	2,825 16 8	—	11,397 9 1	—	—	—	2,913 6 11	8,484 2 2	11,397 9 1
A 11	56	Parliamentary Votes and Grants, viz.:— 1. Salaries and Incidents of Office and Fisheries, 2. Public Buildings, 3. Inland Navigation, Tyrone and Maigue, 4. Harbours of Howth, Dunmore, and Donaghadee, 5. Insolvent Court, 6. Marshalsea, 7. Kingstown Harbour, 8. Convict Depots and Constabulary Barracks, 9. Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, 10. Maynooth College, 11. Female Convict Prison, 12. Belfast Custom-House, Post Office, &c., 13. Expenses of the Queen's Visit, 1853, 14. Salaries and Incidents of Extraordinary Staff, 15. Navigation in connexion with Drainage, 16. King's Inns Society,	24,338 4 1	—	—	106,781 11 7	—	131,119 15 8	—	—	—	109,192 8 1	21,927 7 7	131,119 15 8
A 12	62	Maintenance of Roads, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33; 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 116; and 6 Geo. IV., c. 101, viz.:— 1. Repairs of Grant Roads, 2. Ditto Post Roads, 3. Ditto Roads and Bridges,	1,853 11 7	—	—	6,359 10 6	—	8,213 2 1	—	—	—	7,329 10 1	883 12 0	8,213 2 1
A 13	64	Employment of Labouring Poor, 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107,	10,012 8 11	—	—	177 11 7	—	10,190 0 6	—	—	—	7,315 12 0	2,874 8 6	10,190 0 6
A 14	66	Miscellaneous Services, viz.:— 1. Boyne River Navigation, 2. Maintenance of certain Turnpike Roads, 3. Portumna Bridge, 4. Limerick Floating Dock, 5. Receivers' Accounts for Loans, 6. District Lunatic Asylums, 7. Sundry Accounts,	1,173 12 7	—	—	39,593 7 3	6,875 17 7	47,642 17 5	—	—	—	47,642 17 5	Per Contra.	47,642 17 5
			48,905 7 7	168,381 8 2	157,215 12 8	309,868 4 3	121,898 15 2	806,269 7 10	72,950 13 3	168,381 8 2	157,215 12 8	370,218 11 0	37,503 2 9	806,269 7 10

Office of Public Works, Dublin, March 23, 1855.

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

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(A 1.)—ABSTRACT of LOANS made by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, under the Provisions of Acts 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33, and subsequent Acts, classified under Counties and other general heads, and showing the Total Issues and Repayments to the 31st December, 1854.

COUNTY, &c.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Amount of Exchequer Bills issued.	Issued under 6 & 7 Vict., c. 44.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	Principal remitted.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim County,	For making and improving roads, court-houses, &c.	64,450 0 0	77,841 1 2	131,130 10 11	16,172 4 1	—
Armagh County,	Ditto,	—	2,507 10 9	1,806 0 11	509 6 6	—
Carlow County,	Ditto,	5,650 0 0	—	5,650 0 0	592 5 6	—
Carrickfergus, (County of the Town,)	Ditto,	1,450 0 0	2,993 10 0	4,443 10 0	688 13 6	—
Cavan County,	Ditto,	29,500 0 0	6,426 8 0	35,724 0 0	5,880 11 11	—
Clare County,	Ditto,	17,250 0 0	529 11 8	17,439 4 6	1,865 1 8	—
Cork County,	Ditto,	3,200 0 0	1,251 15 10	4,157 10 1	310 13 6	—
Cork, County of the City,	Ditto,	—	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	271 11 8	—
Donegal County,	Ditto,	14,150 0 0	3,187 5 0	17,099 3 11	1,834 14 1	—
Down County,	Ditto,	5,950 0 0	—	5,950 0 0	288 16 4	—
Dublin City,	Ditto,	—	1,211 6 8	1,211 6 8	42 11 11	—
Dublin County,	Ditto,	2,450 0 0	3,088 11 1	5,240 19 0	638 16 2	—
Fermanagh County,	Ditto,	4,950 0 0	100 0 0	4,950 0 0	871 1 7	—
Galway County,	Ditto,	23,850 0 0	7,102 14 4	30,374 8 10	1,556 4 3	—
Galway Town,	Ditto,	600 0 0	449 14 2	756 17 1	138 2 5	—
Kerry County,	Ditto,	57,950 0 0	18,144 9 6	76,056 1 3	8,964 1 5	—
Kildare County,	Ditto,	4,850 0 0	1,752 10 0	6,593 8 3	1,406 15 0	—
Kilkenny County,	Ditto,	29,350 0 0	—	29,350 0 0	3,238 9 4	—
King's County,	Ditto,	1,550 0 0	4,888 17 3	4,794 1 10	862 12 9	—
Leitrim County,	Ditto,	7,650 0 0	—	7,650 0 0	1,233 2 4	—
Limerick City,	Ditto,	1,150 0 0	2,781 8 8	2,824 17 0	695 6 0	—
Limerick County,	Ditto,	2,700 0 0	9,745 18 9	6,467 17 11	1,528 1 4	—
Londonderry Co.	Ditto,	1,250 0 0	—	1,250 0 0	304 10 9	—
Longford County,	Ditto,	—	4,387 1 4	2,864 3 5	699 3 11	—
Louth County,	Ditto,	6,250 0 0	3,300 0 0	9,284 5 3	1,343 18 0	—
Mayo County,	Ditto,	9,150 0 0	3,288 0 0	12,037 1 9	1,406 10 7	—
Meath County,	Ditto,	—	2,347 18 2	846 16 3	266 15 6	—
Queen's County,	Ditto,	3,700 0 0	3,963 0 0	7,112 6 8	541 15 9	—
Roscommon County,	Ditto,	18,350 0 0	1,434 0 0	19,784 0 0	1,316 11 9	—
Sligo County,	Ditto,	2,100 0 0	5,770 6 9	6,809 19 4	996 19 3	—
Tipperary County,	Ditto,	7,250 0 0	2,709 5 11	9,755 1 1	745 6 1	—
Tyrone County,	Ditto,	2,300 0 0	—	2,300 0 0	370 4 3	—
Waterford County,	Ditto,	1,850 0 0	398 14 0	2,248 14 0	122 10 0	—
Waterford City,	Ditto,	1,550 0 0	—	1,550 0 0	75 7 5	—
Wexford County,	Ditto,	35,550 0 0	15,042 0 0	43,337 15 9	5,451 2 5	—
Wicklow County,	Ditto,	—	7,473 1 10	3,738 17 3	927 9 6	—
Westmeath County,	Ditto,	—	1,065 1 8	488 15 1	117 10 10	—
Roads & Bridges,	For Roads, Bridges, &c.,	40,700 0 0	3,000 0 0	30,815 17 3	13,298 3 1	—
Sundry Harbours, Docks, &c.,	In aid of construction,	143,850 0 0	60,000 0 0	45,686 13 11	67,169 2 2	—
Inland Navigation,	Improving Works, &c.,	34,750 0 0	20,000 0 0	8,379 4 8	20,731 8 6	—
Public Buildings,	Erection and completion of Works, &c.,	128,250 0 0	5,050 0 0	129,071 9 3	49,767 12 1	866 6 0
Railways,	In aid of construction, &c.,	157,200 0 0	—	111,023 10 2	68,939 13 0	—
Miscellaneous,	In aid of Sundry Works,	14,250 0 0	300 0 0	13,750 0 0	2,362 13 8	—
Piers & Harbours,	Act 9 Vic. c. 3, and 10 & 11 Vic. c. 75,	—	30,886 6 11	896 18 4	1,140 17 8	—
River Drainage,	Act 5 & 6 Vic. c. 89,	—	1,492,978 15 6	34,105 15 9	125,012 12 1	44,107 2 5
Exchequer Bills issued and afterwards relodged,		3,700 0 0	—	3,700 0 0	345 9 7	—
		890,650 0 0	1,808,896 4 11	902,007 3 4	413,042 11 1	44,973 8 5

Office of Public Works, Dublin, March 23, 1855.

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

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(A. 2.)—A Statement of Loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, pursuant to the the 1st of January, 1854, the Repayments within the Year,

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1854. Principal.			Interest.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5	Limerick Navigation Company,	To improve Works,	5,400	0	0	599	19	9
70	Ditto,	Improving Quays, &c.,	4,268	15	0	512	15	0
15	Limerick Bridge Commissioners,	Completing Wellesley Bridge and Docks,	19,277	6	5	3,475	2	9
80	Ditto,	Purchasing Quayage and constructing new Quays,	40,000	0	0	7,210	19	2
108	Ditto,	Further extension of Quays,	5,000	0	0	1,126	14	3
20	Galway Dock Commissioners,	Constructing a Floating Dock,	12,402	14	10	496	2	4
126	Ditto,	In further aid of Works,	3,920	0	0	185	18	9
157	Ditto,	Completing Works of Harbour,	3,000	0	0	180	9	10
57	Boyne Navigation Company,	For improvements,	131	7	3	—		
113	Ditto,	For further improvements,	361	4	4	—		
28	Newry Navigation Company,	Improving Works,	5,878	3	9	235	2	5
255	Ditto,	For extension of Canal,	10,000	0	0	401	1	11
3	Ardglass Harbour Commissioners,	Completing Works of Harbour,	6,650	0	0	5,675	12	11
18	Athlunkard Bridge Commissioners,	Completing Works of the Bridge,	9,850	0	0	3,354	4	8
30	Dublin and Blessington Road Trustees,	For improvements,	1,137	10	0	320	12	4
143	Coleraine and Antrim Road Trustees,	For improvements,	62	10	10	4	17	6
31	Dublin and Kingstown Railway,	In aid of making Railway,	9,509	4	6	121	18	6
101	Ditto,	Extension to Forty-foot Road,	37,200	0	0	476	19	7
212	Ulster Canal Company,	Completion of Works,	10,000	0	0	6,530	19	1
109	Robert Bowie,	Embankment at Cannon Island,	800	0	0	621	12	7
142	Rev. T. Mathew,	Roman Catholic Chapel, Cork,	866	6	0	569	4	4
237	Rev. T. O'Shaughnessy,	Completion of R.C. Chapel, Ennis,	380	2	8	38	5	2
205	Dublin County,	Road, Grange to Murphystown,	17	10	3	0	4	5
185	Mayo County,	" Ballaghadereen to Swinford,	54	6	4	30	18	10
244	Ditto,	" Westport to Glinsk,	21	19	7	0	11	11
		£	186,189	1	9	32,170	8	0

Dr. The Account of the Commissioners of Public Works for Loans under 1 & 2 Wm. IV.,

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance outstanding as per foregoing Account, Principal,	186,189	1	9			
Ditto, ditto, Interest,	32,170	8	0			
				218,359	9	9
To Interest accrued within the Year,				7,579	4	2
				225,938	13	11

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
March 23, 1855.

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Provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33, for One Year; showing the Balance of each Loan on and the Balance outstanding on 31st December, 1854.

Interest accrued within the Year.	Total.	Repayments. Principal.	Repayments. Interest.	Balance outstanding, December 31, 1854. Principal.	Balance outstanding, December 31, 1854. Interest.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
216 0 0	6,205 19 9	—	—	5,400 0 0	815 19 9	
170 15 3	4,952 5 3	—	—	4,268 15 0	683 10 3	
771 1 7	23,523 10 9	—	—	19,277 6 5	4,246 4 4	
1,600 0 0	48,810 19 2	—	—	40,000 0 0	8,810 19 2	
250 0 0	6,376 14 3	—	—	5,000 0 0	1,376 14 3	
496 2 4	13,394 19 6	—	400 0 0	12,402 14 10	592 4 8	
156 16 0	4,262 14 9	—	—	3,920 0 0	342 14 9	
120 0 0	3,300 9 10	—	—	3,000 0 0	300 9 10	
5 4 10	136 12 1	—	5 4 10	131 7 3	—	
18 1 0	379 5 4	—	18 1 0	361 4 4	—	
235 2 5	6,348 8 7	—	428 7 5	5,878 3 9	41 17 5	
400 0 0	10,801 1 11	—	729 17 3	10,000 0 0	71 4 8	
266 0 0	12,591 12 11	—	—	6,650 0 0	5,941 12 11	
394 0 0	13,598 4 8	—	200 0 0	9,850 0 0	3,548 4 8	
45 10 5	1,503 12 9	—	—	1,137 10 0	366 2 9	
3 3 0	70 11 4	—	—	62 10 10	8 0 6	
380 7 3	10,011 10 3	532 14 8	502 5 9	8,976 9 10	—	
1,488 0 0	39,164 19 7	—	1,964 19 7	37,200 0 0	—	
500 0 0	17,030 19 1	—	—	10,000 0 0	7,030 19 1	
40 0 0	1,461 12 7	—	—	800 0 0	661 12 7	
—	1,435 10 4	866 6 0	569 4 4	—	—	Remitted.
18 18 0	437 5 10	24 8 3	55 12 11	355 14 5	1 10 3	
0 6 1	18 0 9	17 10 3	0 10 6	—	—	
2 14 0	87 19 2	—	—	54 6 4	33 12 10	
1 2 0	22 12 8	—	—	21 19 7	0 13 1	
7,579 4 2	225,938 13 11	Repaid. 574 13 2 Remitted. 866 6 0	Repaid. 4,304 19 3 Remitted. 569 4 4	184,748 2 7	34,875 8 7	

cap. 33, and other Acts, for One Year, ending December 31, 1854. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Amount repaid within the Year, Principal, ...	574 13 2	
Ditto, ditto, Interest, ...	4,304 19 3	
		4,879 12 5
By Amount remitted, Principal, ...	866 6 0	
Ditto, Interest, ...	569 4 4	
		1,435 10 4
By Balance outstanding, Principal, ...	184,748 2 7	
Ditto, Interest, ...	34,875 8 7	
		219,623 11 2
		225,938 13 11

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

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(A 3.)—A Statement of Loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, pursuant to the Issues out of the Consolidated Fund, the Repayments within the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1854. Principal.	Interest.	Amount issued within the Year.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
886	Antrim County,	Road, Newtown Crommellin to Glenbush,	–	95 3 6	1 17 6	–
887	Ditto,	Road, Cullybacky to Kilrea, by Resharkin,	–	381 0 11	7 10 4	–
999	Ditto,	Road, Ballycastle to Bushmills, by Ballintoy	–	421 17 4	8 6 6	–
1000	Ditto,	Road, Bushmills to Giant's Causeway,	–	106 17 11	2 2 3	–
1073	Ditto,	Road, Portstewart to Bushmills,	–	77 5 7	1 10 5	–
1074	Ditto,	Road, Billychurch to Lisnagunnogue,	–	276 6 6	5 8 11	–
1075	Ditto,	Road, Ballycastle to Ballymena,	–	79 9 4	1 11 2	–
1076	Ditto,	Road, Billychurch to Lisnagunnogue Church,	–	103 11 1	2 1 1	–
1174	Ditto,	Road, Ballycastle to Ballymena, by Glenbush,	–	264 15 8	5 4 7	–
1175	Ditto,	Road, Ballycastle to Bushmills, by Clonchor,	–	189 2 3	3 14 7	–
1236	Ditto,	Building New Court House, Belfast,	–	2,401 10 4	47 7 7	–
1378	Ditto,	Road, Coleraine to Portrush,	–	99 6 0	1 19 1	–
1379	Ditto,	Road, Ballymena to Cushendall,	–	948 4 1	18 14 0	–
1380	Ditto,	Road, Ballymoney to Portrush,	–	1,360 2 4	26 16 7	–
1381	Ditto,	Completing ditto,	–	1,531 17 11	29 13 11	–
1382	Ditto,	Road, Ballymoney to Cushendall,	–	206 19 3	4 1 7	–
1383	Ditto,	Road, Ballymena to Portglenone,	–	3,703 9 6	73 0 11	–
1511	Ditto,	Road, Ballymena to Cushendall, by Glenariff	–	800 0 0	8 5 5	700 0 0
1532	Ditto,	Road, Larne to Carrickfergus,	–	600 0 0	2 1 1	5,200 0 0
948	Armagh County,	Road, Stewartstown to Antrim,	–	78 17 11	1 13 9	–
949	Ditto,	Road, Lurgan to Lisburn,	–	103 15 11	2 4 6	–
950	Ditto,	Road, Tanderagee to Portadown,	–	82 17 3	1 15 6	–
951	Ditto,	Road, Lurgan to Antrim,	–	97 3 3	2 1 6	–
953	Ditto,	Road, Lurgan to Stewartstown,	–	61 6 6	1 6 1	–
981	Ditto,	Road, Ballynary to Clancore,	–	100 9 0	2 2 9	–
982	Ditto,	Road, Richhill to Dungannon,	–	52 18 6	1 2 8	–
1044	Ditto,	Road, Portadown to Charlemont,	–	391 5 11	8 7 2	–
310	Carrickfergus Town,	Road, Carrickfergus to Ballynure,	–	36 14 3	0 14 4	–
325	Cavan County,	Road, Ballyconnell to Drumkeeran and Sligo,	–	375 2 9	8 9 6	–
1077	Ditto,	Road, Bailliebor' to Kingscourt,	–	226 4 3	5 2 2	–
1299	Clare County,	Road, Fermoyle to Caherbollog,	–	202 16 7	4 15 1	–
1424	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto,	–	23 4 7	0 10 9	–
1482	Ditto,	Repairing Pier at Ballyvaughan,	–	161 15 8	3 15 11	–
1155	Cork County of the City	Widening Lower Glanmire Road,	–	81 13 7	1 12 7	–
1321	Cork County,	Road, Kanturk to Limerick,	–	180 14 2	3 4 0	–
1402	Ditto,	Road, Kanturk to Killarney,	–	228 14 2	4 0 11	–
1425	Ditto,	Road, Middleton and Cloyne to Whitegate,	–	131 9 2	2 6 4	–
705	Donegal County,	Road, Falcara Cross to Guidore,	–	276 12 5	5 18 5	–
1469	Ditto,	Part of Road, Rathmelton to Rossnakill,	–	87 2 4	1 17 2	–
1470	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto (490 perches),	–	117 9 2	2 10 0	–
1471	Ditto,	Road, Milford to Glin,	–	109 8 1	1 17 10	50 0 0
1078	Dublin County,	Rebuilding Old Bawn Bridge,	–	297 12 1	1 5 4	–
1426	Fermanagh County,	Road, Lisbellaw to Brookborough,	–	100 0 0	7 2 3	–
300	Galway County,	Road, Outerarde to Clifden,	–	79 0 5	15 16 3	–
301	Ditto,	Road, Galway to Meenish,	–	8 17 3	1 7 11	–
302	Ditto,	Road, Galway to Greatman's Bay,	–	263 1 0	35 11 2	–
305	Ditto,	Court House and Bridewell, Portumna,	–	24 3 10	5 3 11	–
324	Ditto,	Road, Clifden and Outerarde to Carne,	–	40 12 5	6 10 2	–
330	Ditto,	Road, Outerarde to Kylesalia,	–	131 9 6	17 14 4	–
370	Ditto,	Road, Ballygar and Creggs to Athleague,	–	72 11 3	9 17 6	–
1483	Ditto,	Road, Ballygar to Castlerea, (196 perches),	–	102 18 0	6 8 0	–
1509	Ditto,	Road, Roscommon to Dunmore,	–	–	–	–
1512	Ditto,	Road, Athenry to Tuam,	–	140 0 0	3 11 4	23 16 0
1513	Ditto,	Bridge across River of Bunowen,	–	350 0 0	4 10 11	–
1514	Ditto,	Road, Ballinasloe to Ahascragh,	–	125 0 0	1 7 9	125 0 0
1516	Ditto,	Bridge at Coolaspuddane,	–	124 0 0	1 13 3	–
1403	Galway Town,	Road, Fahybeg to Nile Lodge,	–	150 0 0	4 1 9	50 0 0
1404	Ditto,	Sewerage Works in Town of Galway,	6 0 6	–	–	100 0 0
1456	Ditto,	Completing Works at Salt Hill,	–	76 8 4	0 2 11	20 0 0
268	Kerry County,	Road, Caherciveen to St. Finan's Bay,	–	43 18 1	3 0 9	–
269	Ditto,	Road, Tralee to Ballybunnion,	–	31 11 7	2 4 2	–
276	Ditto,	Road, Castlemaine to Dingle,	–	34 16 5	2 8 4	–
306	Ditto,	Road, Caherciveen to the Quay,	–	44 1 1	0 18 7	–
311	Ditto,	Road, Killarney to Bantry,	–	228 8 1	4 17 6	–
331	Ditto,	Wooden Bridge over the Sound at Caherciveen,	–	85 4 9	1 15 10	–
1001	Kildare County,	Road, Johnstown Bridge to Naas,	–	30 0 9	0 13 1	–
1045	Ditto,	Road, Edenderry to Trim,	–	135 5 2	2 18 10	–
1046	Ditto,	Road, Carbury to Longford,	–	70 1 9	1 10 6	–
1253	King's County,	Completing unfinished Relief Works,	–	2,167 12 3	46 18 6	–
320	Limerick City,	Building a Court House,	–	249 17 7	5 8 3	–
1272	Ditto,	Road, Askeaton to Limerick,	–	511 1 1	11 1 2	–
1372	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Askeaton,	–	261 18 4	5 13 5	–
1484	Ditto,	For completing the Ashbourne Road,	–	361 3 7	7 16 3	–
1261	Limerick County,	Road, Limerick to Kilmallock,	–	11 1 10	0 4 8	–
1262	Ditto,	Road, Kilfinane to Tipperary,	–	444 11 0	9 9 0	–
1263	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto,	–	270 3 7	5 14 8	–
1264	Ditto,	Ditto to Bruff,	–	15 12 10	0 6 10	–
1265	Ditto,	For completing the Bridge of Bosnelstown,	–	64 4 1	1 7 3	–
1266	Ditto,	Road, Pallasgreen to Cappawhite,	–	51 13 8	1 2 1	–
1267	Ditto,	Ditto to Kilcommon,	–	170 7 1	3 12 2	–

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Provisions of the Act 6 & 7 Vict., c. 44, showing the Balance of each Loan on the 1st January, 1854, the Year, and the Balance outstanding on December 31, 1854.

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS.		BALANCE outstanding, December 31, 1854.		Over-payments.	No. of Loan.
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1 4 6	98 5 6	95 3 6	3 2 0	–	–	–	886
4 19 1	393 10 4	381 0 11	12 9 5	–	–	–	887
12 7 8	442 11 6	311 8 4	18 11 8	110 9 0	2 2 6	–	999
3 0 0	112 0 2	83 16 8	4 13 4	23 1 3	0 8 11	–	1000
2 14 1	81 10 1	41 6 5	3 10 7	35 19 2	0 13 11	–	1073
9 6 10	291 2 3	160 2 1	12 10 11	116 4 5	2 4 10	–	1074
2 13 10	83 14 4	45 12 2	3 11 10	33 17 2	0 13 2	–	1075
3 11 0	109 3 2	58 14 4	4 14 8	44 16 9	0 17 5	–	1076
11 5 7	281 5 10	71 4 6	12 15 2	193 11 2	3 15 0	–	1174
7 0 1	199 16 11	87 16 4	8 15 8	101 5 11	1 19 0	–	1175
59 19 3	2,508 17 2	2,147 11 3	102 8 9	253 19 1	4 18 1	–	1236
4 9 11	105 15 0	17 2 8	4 17 4	82 3 4	1 11 8	–	1378
42 6 4	1,009 4 5	185 1 1	46 5 7	763 3 0	14 14 9	–	1379
61 9 3	1,448 8 2	238 17 9	66 12 9	1,121 4 7	21 13 1	–	1380
68 7 0	1,629 18 10	300 1 4	74 5 0	1,231 16 7	23 15 11	–	1381
9 7 6	220 8 4	35 18 8	10 3 0	171 0 7	3 6 1	–	1382
107 13 7	3,944 4 0	638 17 8	181 10 6	3,064 11 10	59 4 0	–	1383
41 7 3	1,549 12 8	627 9 6	32 10 6	872 10 6	17 2 2	–	1511
60 14 11	5,862 16 0	2,859 4 1	23 0 11	2,940 15 11	39 15 1	–	1532
3 6 6	83 18 2	20 16 8	3 15 6	58 1 3	1 4 9	–	948
4 7 6	110 7 11	27 19 0	4 19 6	75 16 11	1 12 6	–	949
3 9 10	88 2 7	22 5 9	3 19 3	60 11 6	1 6 1	–	950
3 18 8	103 3 5	31 12 1	4 11 11	65 11 2	1 8 3	–	951
2 11 0	65 3 7	16 19 3	2 18 3	44 7 3	0 18 10	–	953
4 1 2	106 12 11	32 16 8	4 14 10	67 12 4	1 9 1	–	981
2 4 2	56 5 4	14 16 11	2 10 7	38 1 7	0 16 3	–	982
16 12 4	416 5 5	99 18 1	18 15 1	291 7 10	6 4 5	–	1044
0 2 3	37 10 10	36 14 3	0 16 7	–	–	–	310
7 19 8	391 11 11	349 5 2	15 17 10	25 17 7	0 11 4	–	325
9 16 1	241 2 6	49 13 10	11 1 2	176 10 5	3 17 1	–	1077
9 5 11	216 17 7	27 19 9	10 5 3	174 16 10	3 15 9	–	1299
1 1 9	24 17 1	2 9 9	1 3 5	20 14 10	0 9 1	–	1424
7 11 8	173 3 3	17 0 2	8 4 10	144 15 6	3 2 9	–	1482
0 15 6	84 1 8	81 13 7	2 8 1	–	–	–	1155
6 6 4	190 4 6	100 16 8	8 0 6	79 17 6	1 9 10	–	1321
8 15 5	241 10 6	98 19 5	10 7 11	129 14 9	2 8 5	–	1402
5 6 2	139 1 8	46 15 8	6 0 10	84 13 6	1 11 8	–	1425
11 15 1	294 5 11	74 8 0	13 14 4	202 4 5	3 19 2	–	705
2 17 6	91 17 0	47 10 0	3 19 0	39 12 4	0 15 8	–	1469
1 9 2	121 8 4	191 0 10	3 19 2	–	–	73 11 8	1470
3 10 2	164 16 1	89 12 1	4 2 11	69 16 0	1 5 1	–	1471
14 18 6	313 15 5	–	–	297 12 1	16 3 4	–	1078
5 0 0	112 2 3	–	–	100 0 0	12 2 3	–	1426
1 6 5	96 3 1	79 0 5	17 2 8	–	–	–	300
0 5 2	10 10 4	8 17 3	1 13 1	–	–	–	301
4 11 10	303 4 0	263 1 0	40 3 0	–	–	–	302
0 8 11	29 16 8	21 1 2	5 10 8	3 2 8	0 2 2	–	305
0 11 7	47 14 2	40 12 5	7 1 9	–	–	–	324
2 18 11	152 2 9	131 9 6	20 13 3	–	–	–	330
1 8 3	83 17 0	72 11 3	11 5 9	–	–	–	370
4 1 0	113 7 0	33 1 2	8 2 2	69 16 10	2 6 10	–	1483
–	–	25 1 4	–	–	–	25 1 4	1509
2 13 5	170 0 9	157 15 3	6 0 9	6 0 9	0 4 0	–	1512
14 6 7	368 17 6	94 13 0	10 7 0	255 7 0	8 10 6	–	1513
6 10 11	257 18 8	71 10 10	3 9 2	178 9 2	4 9 6	–	1514
5 2 0	130 15 3	33 9 7	3 14 5	90 10 5	3 0 10	–	1516
9 4 0	213 5 9	15 5 5	8 16 7	184 14 7	4 9 2	–	1403
0 11 4	100 11 4	48 4 0	–	45 15 6	0 11 4	–	1404
3 8 8	99 19 11	34 1 4	2 1 8	62 7 0	1 9 11	–	1456
0 10 10	47 9 8	43 18 1	3 11 7	–	–	–	268
0 7 11	34 3 8	31 11 7	2 12 1	–	–	–	269
0 8 8	37 13 5	34 16 5	2 17 0	–	–	–	279
1 8 2	46 7 10	28 4 3	2 0 9	15 16 10	0 6 0	–	306
2 14 5	236 0 0	228 8 1	7 11 11	–	–	–	311
2 10 6	89 11 1	62 13 4	3 17 8	22 11 5	0 8 8	–	331
0 7 5	31 1 3	30 0 9	1 0 6	–	–	–	1001
3 1 9	141 5 9	126 3 5	5 17 0	9 1 9	0 3 7	–	1045
1 7 9	73 0 0	70 1 9	2 18 3	–	–	–	1046
93 10 3	2,308 1 0	522 16 10	107 10 9	1,644 15 5	32 18 0	–	1253
8 1 2	263 7 0	145 11 4	11 16 8	104 6 3	1 12 9	–	320
23 10 8	545 12 11	66 3 1	27 11 7	444 18 0	7 0 3	–	1272
12 2 8	279 14 5	31 4 9	14 3 4	230 13 7	3 12 9	–	1372
17 0 2	386 0 0	34 9 9	19 13 5	326 13 10	5 3 0	–	1484
0 9 11	11 16 5	1 13 4	0 10 10	9 8 6	0 3 9	–	1261
20 5 3	474 5 3	68 12 11	21 19 9	375 18 1	7 14 6	–	1262
12 6 7	288 4 10	41 1 7	13 7 1	229 2 0	4 14 2	–	1263
0 14 5	16 14 1	2 9 1	0 15 11	13 3 9	0 5 4	–	1264
2 17 7	68 8 11	11 8 7	3 3 1	52 15 6	1 1 9	–	1265
2 7 3	55 3 0	7 18 9	2 11 3	43 14 11	0 18 1	–	1266
7 14 10	181 14 1	26 14 2	8 7 10	143 12 11	2 19 2	–	1267

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(A 3.)—A Statement of Loans made by the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1854. Principal.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1854. Interest.	Amount issued within the Year.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1268	Limerick County,	Road, Cappamore to Emly,	–	23 12 8	0 10 3	–
1269	Ditto,	Road, Pallasgreen to Cappawhite,	–	136 13 3	2 18 2	–
1270	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Charleville,	–	25 4 10	0 10 8	–
1271	Ditto,	Road, Adare to Ballingarry,	–	24 14 11	0 10 8	–
1308	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Croom,	–	265 0 8	5 12 7	–
1309	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Askeaton,	–	1,124 9 2	23 17 4	–
1310	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Pallaskenry,	–	102 2 9	2 3 4	–
1311	Ditto,	Road, Askeaton to Limerick,	–	13 13 3	0 5 11	–
1312	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Pallaskenry,	–	34 1 0	0 14 5	–
1313	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Askeaton,	–	20 5 3	0 8 6	–
1314	Ditto,	Road, Court Bridge to Rathkeale,	–	15 8 0	0 6 4	–
1315	Ditto,	Road, Doon to Newport,	–	87 16 10	1 17 4	–
1358	Ditto,	Road, Newcastle to Kilmallock,	–	888 5 0	18 17 1	–
1359	Ditto,	Road, Newcastle to Newmarket,	–	485 3 9	10 6 0	–
1360	Ditto,	Road, Newcastle to Listowel,	–	74 13 11	1 11 10	–
1361	Ditto,	Road, Newcastle to Kilmallock,	–	291 9 1	6 3 7	–
1362	Ditto,	Road, Bruff to Newport,	–	44 11 10	0 19 1	–
1363	Ditto,	Road, Kilfinane to Buttevant,	–	102 1 6	2 3 4	–
1364	Ditto,	Road, Galbally to Limerick,	–	118 16 7	2 10 6	–
1365	Ditto,	Road, Ballinlanders to Fermoy,	–	116 13 8	2 9 8	–
1427	Ditto,	Road, Cappamore to Limerick,	–	44 10 7	0 19 1	–
1428	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Rathkeale,	–	69 13 3	1 6 7	–
1429	Ditto,	Road, Rathkeale to Askeaton,	–	91 15 6	1 19 1	–
1430	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Waterford,	–	44 3 3	0 18 8	–
1431	Ditto,	Road, Pallasgreen to Emly,	–	23 2 9	0 9 9	–
1432	Ditto,	Road, Kilfinane to Tipperary,	–	144 9 8	3 1 2	–
1433	Ditto,	Road, Doon to Cappamore,	–	82 16 6	1 15 3	–
1434	Ditto,	Road, Bruff to Croom,	–	89 13 6	1 18 3	–
1435	Ditto,	Road, Croom to Adare,	–	58 6 1	1 4 8	–
1534	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Tralee,	126 5 8	–	–	1,450 0 0
1225	Longford County,	Construction of Roads, Barony Ardagh,	–	174 6 5	3 17 3	–
1226	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto, Moydow,	–	281 11 1	6 5 2	–
1227	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto, Abbeyshrule,	–	84 9 4	1 17 4	–
1228	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto, Granard,	–	370 12 11	8 4 8	–
1229	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto, Longford,	–	458 6 5	10 3 4	–
1230	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto, Rathcline,	–	420 3 3	9 6 5	–
1159	Louth County,	Road, Dundalk to Carrickmacross,	–	396 16 2	9 8 2	–
1160	Ditto,	Road, Ardee to Drumcondra,	–	34 3 5	0 16 2	–
1161	Ditto,	Road, Dundalk to Drumcondra,	–	34 3 5	0 16 2	–
1235	Ditto,	Road, Dundalk to Kingscourt,	–	105 3 9	2 9 9	–
257	Mayo County,	Road, Doughall to Cleggan,	–	7 8 4	0 3 9	–
288	Ditto,	Road, Glenamoy to Bangor,	–	161 11 6	2 11 11	–
307	Ditto,	Road, Castlebar to Newport,	–	293 16 10	4 14 3	–
1231	Meath County,	For completion of unfinished Relief Works,	–	453 8 8	10 19 8	–
1436	Ditto,	Road, Navan to Kingscourt,	–	30 13 7	0 15 1	–
1437	Ditto,	Road, Kingscourt to Dundalk,	–	303 15 3	7 7 5	–
1438	Ditto,	Road, Granard to Navan,	–	51 14 1	1 5 3	–
1439	Ditto,	Road, Kingscourt to Moynalty,	–	607 17 5	14 14 10	–
1440	Ditto,	Road, Navan to Ardee,	–	107 3 3	2 11 11	–
1441	Ditto,	Road, Athboy to Navan,	–	143 17 11	3 9 10	–
1248	Queen's County,	Road, Strand Bridge to Tolerton,	–	203 17 1	4 10 0	–
1249	Ditto,	Road, Ardentackle to Killeshan,	–	116 11 9	2 11 7	–
1250	Ditto,	Road, Rosenna to the Douglass Bridge,	–	57 7 1	1 5 2	–
1251	Ditto,	Road, Ardentackle to P. Browne's House,	–	305 0 9	6 14 6	–
1243	Sligo County,	Road, Sligo to Ballyshannon,	–	31 12 6	0 14 3	–
1244	Ditto,	Road, Sligo to the Pool,	–	16 10 2	0 7 7	–
1245	Ditto,	Road, Lissadell to Mullaghanane,	–	20 8 10	0 8 11	–
1246	Ditto,	Completing Sewerage of the Town of Sligo,	–	129 18 0	2 17 8	–
1247	Ditto,	Road, Sligo to Ballina,	–	23 11 10	0 10 8	–
1301	Ditto,	Road, Collooney to Ballymote,	–	42 13 4	0 19 1	–
1366	Ditto,	Road, Mullaghanane to Kilcat,	–	76 9 2	1 13 9	–
1367	Ditto,	Completing the Victoria Road,	–	1,022 5 1	22 13 7	–
1515	Ditto,	Road, Ballymoate to Boyle,	–	64 0 0	1 4 9	300 0 0
1385	Tipperary County,	Road, Roscrea to Portumna,	–	64 18 3	1 6 9	–
1386	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto,	–	55 2 0	1 2 7	–
1452	Ditto,	Road, Nenagh to Killaloe,	–	60 6 8	1 4 8	–
1453	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto,	–	57 18 6	1 3 10	–
1454	Ditto,	Road, Borrisoleigh to Limerick,	–	55 16 5	1 3 0	–
1455	Ditto,	Road, Newport to Borrisoleigh,	–	48 6 4	0 19 9	–
1158	Westmeath County,	Road, Mullingar to Rochford Bridge,	–	120 9 10	2 13 11	–
1221	Ditto,	Road, Tyrrellspass to Ballymore,	–	86 19 5	1 19 1	–
1302	Ditto,	Road, Mullingar to Ballymahon,	–	117 14 2	2 13 0	–
1371	Ditto,	Road, Granard to Oldcastle,	–	265 9 0	5 19 1	–
1442	Ditto,	Road, Moate to Ballycumber,	–	93 15 8	2 2 3	–
1254	Wexford County,	Road, New Ross to Wexford,	–	148 16 1	3 4 6	–
255	Ditto,	Road, New Ross to Nash, Tinterne, &c.	–	43 5 1	0 18 8	–
1256	Ditto,	Road, Enniscorthy to Oulart,	–	246 16 9	5 6 11	–
1257	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto,	–	557 8 9	12 1 2	–
1316	Ditto,	Road, Cahore to Enniscorthy,	–	277 12 4	6 0 4	–
1317	Ditto,	Road, Wexford to New Ross,	–	57 5 10	1 4 8	–
1318	Ditto,	Road, Enniscorthy to Kilkenny,	–	156 5 2	3 7 6	–
1319	Ditto,	Road, Tinahely to Gorey,	–	136 17 3	2 19 4	–
1368	Ditto,	Bridge on Road, Taghmon to Kilmore,	90 0 0	–	–	–
1443	Ditto,	Road, Enniscorthy and Taghmon to Kilmore,	–	1,090 10 8	23 12 3	–
1444	Ditto,	Road, Enniscorthy to Bagnalstown,	–	1,309 2 1	28 0 7	–
1445	Ditto,	Road, Wexford and Taghmon to New Ross,	–	132 0 7	2 17 2	100 0 0

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Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS.		BALANCE outstanding, December 31, 1854.		Over-payments.	No. of Loan.
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1 1 8	25 4 7	3 11 6	1 3 8	20 1 2	0 8 3	–	1268
6 4 3	145 15 8	21 9 4	6 15 2	115 3 11	2 7 3	–	1269
1 3 1	26 18 7	3 14 11	1 5 1	21 9 11	0 8 8	–	1270
1 2 8	26 8 3	3 15 0	1 4 8	20 19 11	0 8 8	–	1271
12 4 4	282 17 7	36 1 11	13 2 9	228 18 9	4 14 2	–	1308
51 9 7	1,199 16 1	164 0 11	55 12 5	960 8 3	19 14 6	–	1309
4 14 0	109 0 1	13 17 6	5 1 2	88 5 3	1 16 2	–	1310
0 12 10	14 12 0	1 16 8	0 13 10	11 16 7	0 4 11	–	1311
1 11 3	36 6 8	4 12 5	1 13 9	29 8 7	0 11 11	–	1312
0 18 10	21 12 7	2 14 9	0 19 11	17 10 6	0 7 5	–	1313
0 13 9	16 8 1	2 4 7	0 14 9	13 3 5	0 5 4	–	1314
4 1 3	93 15 5	11 17 4	4 7 4	75 19 6	1 11 3	–	1315
41 6 8	948 8 9	107 7 3	44 2 9	780 17 9	16 1 0	–	1358
22 12 0	518 1 9	57 18 8	24 2 6	427 5 1	8 15 6	–	1359
3 9 10	79 15 7	8 18 0	3 14 6	65 15 11	1 7 2	–	1360
13 10 8	311 3 4	36 0 7	14 9 5	255 8 6	5 4 10	–	1361
2 1 5	47 12 4	5 12 2	2 4 6	38 19 8	0 16 0	–	1362
4 15 3	109 0 1	12 10 11	5 1 7	89 10 7	1 17 0	–	1363
5 10 3	126 17 4	14 14 8	5 18 0	104 1 11	2 2 9	–	1364
5 8 3	124 11 7	15 0 8	5 16 0	101 13 0	2 1 11	–	1365
2 1 5	47 11 1	5 2 0	2 4 6	39 8 7	0 16 0	–	1427
3 1 8	74 1 6	13 10 7	3 5 3	56 2 8	1 3 0	–	1428
4 5 7	98 0 2	10 11 7	4 11 5	81 3 11	1 13 3	–	1429
2 1 3	47 3 2	5 10 1	2 3 11	38 13 2	0 16 0	–	1430
1 1 11	24 14 5	2 12 8	1 3 0	20 10 1	0 8 8	–	1431
6 14 6	154 5 4	17 8 11	7 3 5	127 0 0	2 12 3	–	1432
3 17 6	88 9 3	9 9 11	4 2 9	73 6 7	1 10 0	–	1433
4 3 3	95 15 0	11 3 7	4 9 5	78 9 11	1 12 1	–	1434
2 14 5	62 5 2	6 15 11	2 17 9	51 10 2	1 1 4	–	1435
20 3 0	1,470 3 0	246 13 2	5 18 2	1,077 1 2	14 4 10	–	1534
7 19 11	186 3 7	24 0 0	8 12 8	150 6 5	3 4 6	–	1225
12 13 3	300 9 6	47 1 3	13 17 9	234 9 10	5 0 8	–	1226
3 17 5	90 4 1	11 12 4	4 3 4	72 17 0	1 11 5	–	1227
16 19 4	395 16 11	52 8 2	18 7 2	318 4 9	6 16 10	–	1228
20 14 4	489 4 1	73 6 2	22 12 0	385 0 3	8 5 8	–	1229
19 5 0	448 14 8	58 13 7	20 16 1	361 9 8	7 15 4	–	1230
15 19 11	422 4 3	131 1 5	19 6 4	205 14 9	6 1 9	–	1159
0 6 1	35 5 8	34 3 5	1 2 3	–	–	–	1160
0 6 1	35 5 8	34 3 5	1 2 3	–	–	–	1161
1 7 5	109 0 11	105 3 9	3 17 2	–	–	–	1235
0 7 1	7 19 2	–	–	7 8 4	0 10 10	–	257
6 11 11	170 15 4	38 4 6	4 9 2	123 7 0	4 14 8	–	288
11 9 11	310 1 0	99 19 10	12 10 3	193 17 0	3 13 11	–	307
20 14 1	485 2 5	61 19 6	22 9 6	391 9 2	9 4 3	–	1231
1 8 5	32 17 1	3 5 3	1 10 9	27 8 4	0 12 9	–	1436
14 3 6	325 6 2	32 12 0	15 3 2	271 3 3	6 7 9	–	1437
2 8 1	55 7 5	5 8 4	2 11 8	46 5 9	1 1 8	–	1438
28 6 6	650 18 9	66 7 1	30 5 11	541 10 4	12 15 5	–	1439
4 19 7	114 14 9	12 3 7	5 6 9	94 19 8	2 4 9	–	1440
6 14 0	154 1 9	15 12 6	7 3 6	128 5 5	3 0 4	–	1441
9 1 6	217 8 7	39 5 10	10 4 2	164 11 3	3 7 4	–	1248
5 3 8	124 7 0	22 12 6	5 16 10	93 19 3	1 18 5	–	1249
2 10 8	61 2 11	11 5 3	2 17 1	46 1 10	0 18 9	–	1250
13 11 2	325 6 5	58 19 9	15 5 3	246 1 0	5 0 5	–	1251
0 11 0	32 17 9	31 12 6	1 5 3	–	–	–	1243
0 6 0	17 3 9	16 10 2	0 13 7	–	–	–	1244
0 7 4	21 5 1	20 8 10	0 16 3	–	–	–	1245
2 6 3	135 1 11	129 18 0	5 3 11	–	–	–	1246
0 7 3	24 9 9	23 11 10	0 17 11	–	–	–	1247
1 2 3	44 14 8	32 3 8	1 16 10	10 9 8	0 4 6	–	1301
2 11 6	80 14 5	39 17 9	3 8 7	36 11 5	0 16 8	–	1366
46 16 1	1,091 14 9	139 1 7	49 13 3	883 3 6	19 16 5	–	1367
2 1 10	367 6 7	233 17 2	1 16 8	130 2 10	1 9 11	–	1515
2 18 10	69 3 10	11 13 7	3 6 5	53 4 8	0 19 2	–	1385
2 8 6	58 13 1	12 4 0	2 16 0	42 18 0	0 15 1	–	1386
2 13 11	64 5 3	11 18 3	3 1 9	48 8 5	0 16 10	–	1452
1 6 8	60 9 0	57 9 6	2 10 6	0 9 0	–	–	1453
1 17 10	58 17 3	33 6 11	2 13 1	22 9 6	0 7 9	–	1454
2 2 2	51 8 3	11 11 1	2 8 11	36 15 3	0 13 0	–	1455
5 8 8	128 12 5	19 2 3	5 16 7	101 7 7	2 6 0	–	1158
3 18 8	92 17 2	13 14 4	4 4 6	73 5 1	1 13 3	–	1221
5 7 7	125 14 9	16 12 3	5 14 7	101 1 11	2 6 0	–	1302
12 2 9	283 10 10	37 9 5	12 18 1	227 19 7	5 3 9	–	1371
4 1 1	99 19 0	21 3 3	4 10 1	72 12 5	1 13 3	–	1442
6 6 9	158 7 4	37 13 2	7 5 4	111 2 11	2 5 11	–	1254
1 16 8	46 0 5	11 4 11	2 2 1	32 0 2	0 13 3	–	1255
10 10 5	262 14 1	62 12 10	12 1 2	184 3 11	3 16 2	–	1256
23 17 0	593 6 11	137 15 7	27 4 5	419 13 2	8 13 9	–	1257
11 19 5	295 12 1	65 18 0	13 12 0	211 14 4	4 7 9	–	1316
2 10 4	61 0 10	11 17 8	2 16 4	45 8 2	0 18 8	–	1317
6 15 0	166 7 8	36 10 8	7 12 10	119 14 6	2 9 8	–	1318
5 19 1	145 15 8	30 12 5	6 14 7	106 4 10	2 3 10	–	1319
–	–	30 0 0	–	–	–	120 0 0	1368
49 5 1	1,163 8 0	182 3 3	54 1 9	908 7 5	18 15 7	–	1443
58 16 10	1,395 19 6	227 19 10	64 10 2	1,081 2 3	22 7 3	–	1444
8 8 6	243 6 3	45 1 9	7 8 3	186 18 10	3 17 5	–	1445

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(A 3.)—A Statement of Loans made by the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1854. Principal.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1854. Interest.	Amount issued within the Year.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1446	Wexford County,	Road, Ferns to Bagnalstown,	–	1,631 5 5	34 14 0	–
1447	Ditto,	Road, from the Sea to Enniscorthy,	–	337 18 5	7 6 4	–
1465	Ditto,	Road, Carnew to Cloughall,	–	93 0 8	2 0 3	100 0 0
1466	Ditto,	Road, Campile to Wexford,	–	128 3 0	0 12 11	–
1467	Ditto,	Building a Bridge over Road, Oulart to Enniscorthy,	–	1,104 5 0	13 1 10	400 0 0
1468	Ditto,	Completing Road, Oulart to Enniscorthy,	–	90 11 1	1 19 5	186 0 0
1485	Ditto,	Road, Wexford to Duncormack,	–	527 2 2	8 12 7	–
1486	Ditto,	Road, Enniscorthy to Kilmuckridge,	–	130 2 7	2 11 4	–
1535	Ditto,	Road, Campile to Enniscorthy,	35 14 9	–	–	200 0 0
943	Wicklow County,	Road, Blessington to Naas,	–	105 2 4	2 4 7	–
1154	Ditto,	Road, Blessington to Wicklow,	–	61 5 10	1 5 11	–
1163, &c.	Ditto,	Road, Kelshabeg to Lady Hutchinson's new road,	–	257 13 6	5 9 7	–
1164	Ditto,	Road, Kelshabounds to Kiltegan,	–	58 3 0	1 4 8	–
1165	Ditto,	Road, Donard to Snugboro' Bridge,	–	82 1 1	1 14 10	–
1166	Ditto,	Road, Donard to the Glen of Imaal,	–	25 3 4	0 10 8	–
1167	Ditto,	Road, Carnew to Ballinagate Bridge,	–	91 12 0	1 19 1	–
1168	Ditto,	Road, Rathdrum to Tinahely,	–	119 10 11	2 11 0	–
1169	Ditto,	Road, Kiltegan to Wicklow,	–	220 9 6	4 13 5	–
1237	Ditto,	Road, Blessington and Naas to Wicklow,	–	39 17 8	0 17 0	–
1238	Ditto,	Road, Ballinabarna Bridge, and River Dereen,	–	257 3 8	5 9 2	–
1239	Ditto,	Road, Ballinabarna and Ballineddin,	–	60 10 10	1 5 11	–
1241	Ditto,	Road, Crossford to Rathshanmore,	–	203 3 7	4 6 3	–
1242	Ditto,	Road, Wicklow to Roundwood,	–	281 18 2	5 19 9	–
1304	Ditto,	Road, Ballinguile Bridge to Talbotstown,	–	134 4 3	2 16 11	–
1305	Ditto,	Road, Baltinglass and Rathdrum to Wicklow,	–	131 14 3	2 16 1	–
1306	Ditto,	Road, Rathdrum to Tinahely,	–	782 10 2	16 12 6	–
1307	Ditto,	Road, Ballymanus Bridge to Ballygobbin,	–	284 9 1	6 0 8	100 0 0
1373	Ditto,	Road, Tynte Park and Carrigower Bridge,	–	125 14 1	2 13 6	–
1374	Ditto,	Road, Irishtown and Kilpoole,	–	203 16 10	4 6 8	–
1448	Ditto,	Road, Carnew to Rathdrum,	–	253 14 11	5 7 11	–
1449	Ditto,	Road, Carnew to Wicklow,	–	46 7 6	0 19 7	–
1487	Ditto,	Road, Baltinglass to Rathdrum,	45 0 0	–	–	240 0 0
1488	Ditto,	Road, Baltinglass to Bumbohall,	26 5 0	–	–	105 0 0
1510	Ditto,	Road, Carnew to Tullow,	31 2 6	–	–	249 0 0
255	Newry Navigation Company,	Extension of Canal,	–	20,000 0 0	802 3 10	–
322	Portrush Harbour Directors,	Protection of Pier and Harbour,	–	3,244 9 10	138 13 0	–
1544	Ditto,	Ditto,	–	1,000 0 0	6 19 9	–
402	Trustees of Limerick Roads,	For Improvements,	–	1,834 1 11	198 13 5	–
882	Limerick Bridge Commissioners,	Construction of Floating Docks,	–	52,000 0 0	6,761 2 9	2,000 0 0
336	Rev. P. Fleming,	Completing Malahide Chapel,	–	305 14 5	13 6 7	–
343	Earl of Courtown,	Road, Wexford to Dublin, through his Estate,	–	724 16 3	116 2 0	–
367	Rev. Thomas Barry,	Enlargement of Roman Catholic Chapel at Bantry,	–	600 0 0	169 8 2	–
506	Rev. Owen O'Reilly,	Aiding Erection of Roman Catholic Chapel at Virginia,	–	528 17 0	76 2 8	–
644	Rev. James Doheny,	Galleries to Roman Catholic Chapel at Dunmanway,	–	540 0 0	161 1 7	–
881	Rev. James Sheahan,	Completion of Roman Catholic Chapel in united Parishes of Kilmacabea and Kilfaugherabeg,	–	500 0 0	137 13 6	–
883	Rev. J. M'Davett,	Finishing Roman Catholic Chapel at Culduff,	–	50 2 7	0 18 6	–
888	Rt. Rev. E. Maginn,	Completion of Roman Catholic Chapel at Corkhill,	–	275 13 10	25 10 5	–
959	Rev. James Crawford,	Erection of Presbyterian Church, Londonderry,	–	500 0 0	106 7 4	–
1053	Annalong Pier,	In aid of Construction,	–	600 0 0	120 1 8	30 0 0
1055	Ballycotton Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,700 0 0	340 4 8	53 9 4
1060	Ballinakill Pier,	Ditto,	–	450 0 0	90 1 3	–
1066	Belmullet Canal,	Ditto,	–	4,000 0 0	571 17 9	–
1067	Bunowen Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,100 0 0	244 12 8	141 5 6
1069	Ballyness Pier,	Ditto,	–	160 0 0	32 0 5	–
1173	Ballinagaul Pier,	Ditto,	–	450 0 0	90 1 3	–
1387	Burren Pier,	Ditto,	–	400 0 0	50 14 3	81 6 8
1390	Ballywalter Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,000 0 0	60 7 5	20 2 3
1071	Brandon Pier,	Ditto,	–	–	–	168 19 11
1049	Courtown Pier,	Ditto,	–	2,000 0 0	400 5 6	–
1054	Carlingford Pier,	Ditto,	–	466 13 4	93 9 4	406 0 0
1064	Claddagh Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,333 6 8	266 14 8	–
1070	Clogher Head Pier,	Ditto,	–	225 0 0	45 0 7	–
1388	Cushendall Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,000 0 0	68 16 9	500 0 0
1059	Dingle Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,350 0 0	141 9 1	144 13 3
1391	Duncannon Pier,	Ditto,	–	750 0 0	76 10 2	85 4 4

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Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	BALANCE outstanding, December 31, 1854. Principal.	BALANCE outstanding, December 31, 1854. Interest.	Over-payments.	No. of Loan.	—
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
73 3 4	1,739 2 9	290 7 9	80 2 3	1,340 17 8	27 15 1	–	1446	
15 4 11	360 9 8	56 12 0	16 15 0	281 6 5	5 16 3	–	1447	
8 1 7	203 2 6	49 1 3	7 2 3	143 19 5	2 10 7	–	1465	
5 9 0	134 4 11	31 16 4	4 2 2	96 6 8	1 19 9	–	1466	
57 5 10	1,574 12 8	275 9 10	44 19 2	1,228 15 2	25 8 6	–	1467	
7 6 5	285 16 11	53 4 5	4 13 7	223 6 8	4 12 3	–	1468	
24 1 8	559 16 5	78 11 6	23 8 6	448 10 8	9 5 9	–	1485	
5 10 9	138 13 8	18 7 3	6 4 9	111 15 4	2 6 4	–	1486	
1 12 1	201 12 1	71 9 6	–	92 15 9	1 12 1	–	1535	
4 6 3	111 13 2	32 9 5	5 0 7	72 12 11	1 10 3	–	943	
2 13 5	65 5 2	13 1 2	2 19 6	48 4 8	0 19 10	–	1154	
11 12 6	274 15 7	43 11 6	12 13 6	214 2 0	4 8 7	–	1163, &c.	
2 12 10	62 0 6	9 12 9	2 17 3	48 10 3	1 0 3	–	1164	
3 14 5	87 10 4	13 9 4	4 0 8	68 11 9	1 8 7	–	1165	
1 2 7	26 16 7	4 2 11	1 4 7	21 0 5	0 8 8	–	1166	
4 2 0	97 13 1	16 3 3	4 10 1	75 8 9	1 11 0	–	1167	
5 7 2	127 9 1	21 2 5	5 17 7	98 8 6	2 0 7	–	1168	
9 18 5	235 1 4	37 11 5	10 16 1	182 18 1	3 15 9	–	1169	
1 15 3	42 9 11	7 9 2	1 19 0	32 8 6	0 13 3	–	1237	
11 11 10	274 4 8	43 12 7	12 12 5	213 11 1	4 8 7	–	1238	
2 14 8	64 11 5	10 2 7	2 19 11	50 8 3	1 0 8	–	1239	
9 14 6	217 4 0	14 17 0	10 3 0	188 6 7	3 17 9	–	1241	
12 17 7	300 15 6	41 10 4	13 18 0	240 7 10	4 19 4	–	1242	
6 3 7	143 4 9	18 7 6	6 12 6	115 16 9	2 8 0	–	1304	
6 1 7	140 11 11	17 12 0	6 10 6	114 2 3	2 7 2	–	1305	
35 18 2	835 0 10	111 6 11	38 13 1	671 3 3	13 17 7	–	1306	
12 18 1	403 7 10	73 15 4	13 14 8	310 13 9	5 4 1	–	1307	
5 16 9	134 4 4	15 17 9	6 4 9	109 16 4	2 5 6	–	1373	
9 8 9	217 12 3	25 17 6	10 1 10	177 19 4	3 13 7	–	1374	
11 16 5	270 19 3	30 4 6	12 11 8	223 10 5	4 12 8	–	1448	
2 3 3	49 10 4	5 16 10	2 5 10	40 10 8	0 17 0	–	1449	
3 19 4	243 19 4	28 11 9	1 8 3	166 8 3	2 11 1	–	1487	
2 2 3	107 2 3	16 8 8	1 1 4	62 6 4	1 0 11	–	1488	
3 11 5	252 11 5	30 9 10	0 12 8	187 7 8	2 18 9	–	1510	
800 0 0	21,602 3 10	–	1,030 3 6	20,000 0 0	572 0 4	–	255	
162 4 0	3,545 6 10	–	–	3,244 9 10	300 17 0	–	322	
50 0 0	1,056 19 9	–	–	1,000 0 0	56 19 9	–	1544	
91 14 0	2,124 9 4	–	–	1,834 1 11	290 7 5	–	402	
2,656 17 0	63,417 19 9	–	–	54,000 0 0	9,417 19 9	–	882	
15 6 0	334 7 0	–	–	305 14 5	28 12 7	–	336	
27 6 8	868 4 11	724 16 3	143 8 8	–	–	–	343	
–	769 8 2	–	15 0 0	600 0 0	154 8 2	–	367	
26 9 0	631 8 8	–	–	528 17 0	102 11 8	–	506	
–	701 1 7	–	–	540 0 0	161 1 7	–	644	
25 0 0	662 13 6	–	–	500 0 0	162 13 6	–	881	
1 14 4	52 15 5	18 3 8	1 6 4	31 18 11	1 6 6	–	883	
99 7 6	400 11 9	275 13 10	124 17 11	–	–	–	888	Int. remitted.
25 0 0	631 7 4	–	–	500 0 0	131 7 4	–	959	
13 16 7	763 18 3	42 0 0	120 1 8 13 16 7	588 0 0	–	–	1053	£120 1*s.* 8*d.* Int. remitted.
–	2,093 14 0	–	340 4 8	1,753 9 4	–	–	1055	Ditto.
7 9 4	547 10 7	22 15 4 40 4 3	90 1 3 7 9 4	387 0 5	–	–	1060	£90 1*s.* 3*d.* Int. remitted.
–	4,571 17 9	4 18 6	571 17 9	3,995 1 6	–	–	1066	Ditto.
–	1,485 18 2	–	244 12 8	1,241 5 6	–	–	1067	Ditto.
–	192 0 5	0 4 9	32 0 5	159 15 3	–	–	1069	Ditto.
–	540 1 3	2 13 2	90 1 3	447 6 10	–	–	1173	Ditto.
–	532 0 11	–	50 14 3	481 6 8	–	–	1387	Ditto.
–	1,080 9 8	–	60 7 5	1,020 2 3	–	–	1390	Ditto.
–	168 19 11	–	–	168 19 11	–	–	1071	
–	2,400 5 6	1 14 9	400 5 6	1,998 5 3	–	–	1049	Int. remitted.
–	966 2 8	–	93 9 4	872 13 4	–	–	1054	Ditto.
13 6 5	1,613 7 9	4 6 0 337 13 10	266 14 8 13 6 5	991 6 10	–	–	1064	£266 14*s.* 8*d.* Int. remitted.
–	270 0 7	4 13 9	45 0 7	220 6 3	–	–	1070	Ditto.
–	1,568 16 9	–	68 16 9	1,500 0 0	–	–	1388	Ditto.
–	1,636 2 4	–	141 9 1	1,494 13 3	–	–	1059	Ditto.
–	911 14 6	–	76 10 2	835 4 4	–	–	1391	Ditto.

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(A 3.)—A Statement of Loans made by the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1854. Principal.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1854. Interest.	Amount issued within the Year.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1056	Greystones Pier,	In aid of Construction,	–	200 0 0	40 0 7	–
1057	Kilkieran Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,150 0 0	212 15 0	–
1302	Kilmore Pier,	Ditto,	–	2,000 0 0	215 6 5	43 15 10 26 4 2
1065	Knightstown Pier,	Ditto,	–	850 0 0	135 8 2	6 10 6
1058	Kilmakeelogue Pier,	Ditto,	–	600 0 0	96 18 8	97 11 0
1050	Mountcharles Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,088 0 0	217 15 0	–
1051	Newport Pier,	Ditto,	–	400 0 0	80 1 1	–
1068	Newcastle Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,500 0 0	300 4 1	475 0 0
1072	Portnablahy Pier,	Ditto,	–	400 0 0	80 1 1	–
1063	Rossroe Pier,	Ditto,	–	200 0 0	40 0 7	–
1052	Slade Pier,	Ditto,	–	600 0 0	120 1 8	–
1389	Skull Pier,	Ditto,	–	400 0 0	35 7 5	69 12 2
1172	Tarrea Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,117 10 0	199 1 9	–
1062	Ventry Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,100 0 0	182 16 2	–
		Drainage, &c.:—				
1030	Commissioners of Public Works,	Annagh District,	–	2,534 5 10	200 11 11	–
1034	Ditto,	Alick District,	–	2,489 1 11	51 14 4	–
1100	Ditto,	Ardee District,	–	8,720 16 11	483 5 3	–
299	Ditto,	Blackwater District,	–	6,030 11 0	126 13 6	–
314	Ditto,	Borrisokane District,	–	7,739 17 11	609 15 10	–
907	Ditto,	Ballycowan District,	–	403 6 10	8 2 6	–
912	Ditto,	Broadlough District,	–	1,049 1 7	24 16 10	–
971	Ditto,	Boley District,	–	1,935 17 1	39 0 9	–
1005	Ditto,	Borris-in-Ossory District,	–	15,532 13 8	896 16 11	–
1011	Ditto,	Boyne District,	–	38,810 0 0	2,278 6 8	900 0 0
1016	Ditto,	Ballinamore and Ballyconnell District,	–	135,378 0 0	7,120 7 4	2,000 0 0
1018	Ditto,	Ballybay District,	–	448 17 4	61 6 1	–
1020	Ditto,	Brosna Ferbane District,	–	50,800 0 0	2,968 17 8	8,700 0 0
1025	Ditto,	Ballinhassig District,	–	6,744 17 1	369 5 6	–
1037	Ditto,	Ballyteigue District,	–	26,930 0 0	1,579 12 8	1,400 0 0
1109	Ditto,	Ballycasey District,	–	2,805 3 2	273 13 6	–
1113	Ditto,	Ballinderry District,	–	745 10 6	15 0 10	–
1156	Ditto,	Burren District,	–	15,389 9 11	908 16 0	–
1212	Ditto,	Balla District,	–	14,000 0 0	842 6 0	700 0 0
1214	Ditto,	Ballinahown District,	–	5,722 7 4	57 13 10	–
1191	Ditto,	Boardsmill District,	–	1,641 5 3	222 15 7	–
1395	Ditto,	Ballinaskea and Castlerickard District,	–	523 11 7	68 12 8	–
1416	Ditto,	Ballynakill District,	–	217 4 7	26 6 4	–
896	Ditto,	Clonakilty District,	–	9,108 18 9	913 7 9	–
899	Ditto,	Cork Slob District,	–	5,920 7 11	399 11 3	–
901	Ditto,	Carrigower District,	–	2,681 9 1	54 1 2	–
909	Ditto,	Carrigans District,	–	2,047 2 2	41 5 6	–
911	Ditto,	Cuilmore District,	–	291 9 0	6 16 10	–
914	Ditto,	Cameloon District,	–	238 4 10	4 16 0	–
921	Ditto,	Castlebar Lakes District,	–	1,696 10 9	50 9 7	–
970	Ditto,	Carbury Mill Stream District,	–	516 9 0	10 8 1	–
973	Ditto,	Carrowmore Lakes District,	–	703 12 8	14 3 11	–
980	Ditto,	Clonlost District,	–	1,934 0 6	38 19 11	–
1013	Ditto,	Cappagh District,	–	6,900 0 0	382 19 11	3,600 0 0
1024	Ditto,	Comogue District,	–	2,663 14 6	36 3 0	–
1038	Ditto,	Castlebernard District,	–	11,300 0 0	626 11 1	1,750 0 0
1043	Ditto,	Cavetown District,	–	1,868 12 0	37 13 9	–
1097	Ditto,	Curragha District,	–	194 5 9	30 12 8	–
1179	Ditto,	Coolaney District,	–	4,531 19 7	91 7 8	–
1186	Ditto,	Castlemartyr District,	–	6,286 13 7	382 19 2	–
1207	Ditto,	Croghan District,	–	3,186 5 5	64 4 10	–
1217	Ditto,	Crosslough District,	–	340 0 0	20 9 0	..
967	Ditto,	Cahore District,	–	1,468 15 10	29 12 5	–
974	Ditto,	Derrylin District,	–	556 0 0	33 9 0	97 0 0
976	Ditto,	Drumbominy District,	–	276 11 3	5 11 8	–
1010	Ditto,	Dungolman District,	–	8,587 1 10	514 19 3	–
1021	Ditto,	Deel District,	–	14,895 0 0	865 12 11	250 0 0
1029	Ditto,	Dunkellin District,	–	21,700 0 0	1,277 7 8	4,100 0 0
1209	Ditto,	Dunmore District,	–	30,500 0 0	1,779 9 1	3,500 0 0
1219	Ditto,	Derryholmes District,	–	5,964 2 5	118 15 0	–
1178	Ditto,	Drumcliff District,	–	3,846 12 9	38 15 8	–
1180	Ditto,	Dunmoran District,	–	4,519 3 10	72 15 10	–
919	Ditto,	Eslin District,	–	7,933 6 1	79 19 7	–
908	Ditto,	Fergus District,	–	28,469 2 4	1,686 12 8	6,500 0 0
978	Ditto,	Foranwell District,	–	3,111 2 6	57 1 0	–
1252	Ditto,	Fane District,	–	1,095 15 6	101 13 5	–
906	Ditto,	Gorteen District,	–	2,146 18 8	22 8 5	–
969	Ditto,	Garr District,	–	3,067 8 9	61 16 10	–
1004	Ditto,	Glyde District,	–	26,252 13 10	1,504 10 10	4,500 0 0
1423	Ditto,	Glenariff District,	–	1,845 4 4	179 7 9	–
917	Ditto,	Hind District,	–	16,378 3 11	1,006 17 11	–
922	Ditto,	Hermitage District,	–	241 12 9	2 8 9	–
1036	Ditto,	Headford District,	–	768 4 7	11 6 5	–
1027	Ditto,	Inny District,	–	23,800 0 0	1,335 10 9	,700 0 0
900	Ditto,	Kilbride District,	–	6,446 11 11	380 5 0	–
902	Ditto,	Kilmurry District,	–	623 4 11	12 11 3	–
916	Ditto,	Kill District,	–	2,689 0 0	161 15 7	–

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Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	BALANCE outstanding, December 31, 1854. Principal.	BALANCE outstanding, December 31, 1854. Interest.	Over-payments.	No. of Loan.	—
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
4 1 9	244 2 4	0 19 8 9 19 0	40 0 7 4 1 9	189 1 4	–	–	1056	£10 0s. 7d. Int. remitted.
–	1,362 15 0	150 0 0	212 15 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	1057	Ditto.
–	2,285 6 5	–	215 6 5	2,070 0 0	–	–	1392	Ditto.
–	991 18 8	–	135 8 2	856 10 6	–	–	1065	Ditto.
–	794 9 8	–	96 18 8	697 11 0	–	–	1058	Ditto.
–	1,305 15 0	245 18 5	217 15 0	842 1 7	–	–	1050	Ditto.
4 14 7	484 15 8	9 16 7 19 10 2	80 1 1 4 14 7	370 13 3	–	–	1051	£80 1 1 Int. remitted.
–	2,275 4 1	–	300 4 1	1,975 0 0	–	–	1068	Int. remitted.
–	480 1 1	48 8 7	80 1 1	351 11 5	–	–	1072	Ditto.
–	240 0 7	–	40 0 7	200 0 0	–	–	1063	Ditto.
–	720 1 8	4 19 7	120 1 8	595 0 5	–	–	1052	Ditto.
–	504 19 7	–	35 7 5	469 12 2	–	–	1389	Ditto.
–	1,316 11 9	–	199 1 9	1,117 10 0	–	–	1172	Ditto.
–	1,282 16 2	–	182 16 2	1,100 0 0	–	–	1062	Ditto.
79 10 8	2,814 8 5	813 13 1	–	1,720 12 9	280 2 7	–	1080	£813 13 1 Prin. remit.
97 13 8	2,638 9 11	–	–	2,489 1 11	149 8 0	–	1034	
115 12 10	9,319 15 0	8,720 16 11	–	–	598 18 1	–	1100	£8,720 16 11 Prin. rem.
241 4 10	6,398 9 4	–	–	6,030 11 0	367 18 4	–	299	
309 12 0	8,659 5 9	–	–	7,739 17 11	919 7 10	–	314	
16 2 5	427 11 9	–	–	403 6 10	24 4 11	–	907	
41 19 3	1,115 17 8	–	–	1,049 1 7	66 16 1	–	912	
77 8 10	2,052 6 8	–	–	1,935 17 1	116 9 7	–	971	
379 6 6	16,808 17 1	9,049 8 8	–	6,483 5 0	1,276 3 5	–	1005	£9,049 8 8 Prin. remit.
1,575 10 8	43,563 17 4	–	–	39,710 0 0	3,853 17 4	–	1011	
5,494 4 11	149,992 12 3	–	–	137,378 9 0	12,614 12 3	–	1016	
17 19 3	528 2 8	–	–	448 17 4	79 5 4	–	1018	
2,159 13 11	64,628 11 7	–	–	59,500 0 0	5,128 11 7	–	1020	
269 16 0	7,383 18 7	–	–	6,744 17 1	639 1 6	–	1025	
1,112 6 4	31,021 19 0	–	–	28,330 0 0	2,691 19 0	–	1037	
112 4 0	3,191 0 8	–	–	2,805 3 2	385 17 6	–	1109	
29 16 10	790 8 2	–	–	745 10 6	44 17 8	–	1113	
615 11 3	16,913 17 2	–	–	15,389 9 11	1,524 7 3	–	1156	
564 0 8	16,106 6 8	–	–	14,700 0 0	1,406 6 8	–	1212	
228 17 8	6,008 18 10	–	–	5,722 7 4	286 11 6	–	1214	
65 12 10	1,929 13 8	–	–	1,641 5 3	288 8 5	–	1191	
20 19 3	613 3 6	–	–	523 11 7	89 11 11	–	1395	
8 13 7	252 4 6	–	–	217 4 7	34 19 11	–	1416	
364 7 2	10,386 13 8	–	–	9,108 18 9	1,277 14 11	–	896	
236 16 0	6,556 15 2	–	–	5,920 7 11	636 7 3	–	899	
107 4 9	2,842 15 0	–	–	2,681 9 1	161 5 11	–	901	
81 17 7	2,170 5 3	–	–	2,047 2 2	123 3 1	–	909	
11 12 10	309 18 8	–	–	291 9 0	18 9 8	–	911	
9 10 5	252 11 3	–	–	238 4 10	14 6 5	–	914	
–	1,747 0 4	1,119 3 2	–	277 7 7	50 9 7	–	921	£1,419 3 2 Prin. remit.
20 12 10	547 9 11	–	–	516 9 0	31 0 11	–	970	
28 3 2	745 19 9	–	–	703 12 8	42 7 1	–	973	
77 7 3	2,050 7 8	–	–	1,934 0 6	116 7 2	–	980	
339 3 9	11,222 3 8	–	–	10,500 0 0	722 3 8	–	1013	
118 11 3	3,118 8 9	–	–	2,963 14 6	154 14 3	–	1024	
491 10 3	14,168 1 4	–	–	13,050 0 0	1,118 1 4	–	1038	
74 15 3	1,981 1 0	–	–	1,868 12 0	112 9 0	–	1043	
7 15 3	232 13 8	–	–	194 5 9	38 7 11	–	1097	
181 5 7	4,804 12 10	–	–	4,531 19 7	272 13 3	–	1179	
202 7 2	6,871 19 11	1,836 13 1	–	4,450 0 6	585 6 4	–	1186	£1,836 13 1 Prin. remit.
127 8 10	3,377 19 1	–	–	3,186 5 5	191 13 8	–	1207	
13 11 11	374 0 11	–	–	340 0 0	34 0 11	–	1217	
58 15 3	1,557 3 6	–	–	1,468 15 10	88 7 8	–	967	
23 11 7	710 0 7	–	–	653 0 0	57 0 7	–	974	
11 1 7	293 4 6	–	–	276 11 3	16 13 3	–	976	
343 9 7	9,445 10 8	–	–	8,587 1 10	858 8 10	–	1010	
471 10 4	16,482 3 3	4,986 15 3	–	10,158 4 9	1,337 3 3	–	1021	£4,986 15 3 Prin. remit.
921 6 7	27,998 14 3	–	–	25,800 0 0	2,198 14 3	–	1029	
1,274 6 5	37,053 15 6	203 0 4	–	33,796 19 8	3,053 15 6	–	1209	
238 11 3	6,321 8 8	–	–	5,964 2 5	357 6 3	–	1219	
153 17 7	4,039 6 0	–	–	3,846 12 9	192 13 3	–	1178	
180 15 3	4,772 14 11	–	–	4,519 3 10	253 11 1	–	1180	
317 6 5	8,330 12 1	–	–	7,933 6 1	397 6 0	–	919	
1,254 18 5	37,910 13 5	–	–	34,969 2 4	2,941 11 1	–	908	
124 8 10	3,292 12 4	–	–	3,111 2 6	181 9 10	–	978	
16 19 10	1,214 8 9	1,000 0 0	–	95 15 6	118 13 3	–	1252	£1,000 Prin. remitted.
85 17 7	2,255 4 8	–	–	2,146 18 8	108 6 0	–	906	
122 13 7	3,251 19 2	–	–	3,067 8 9	184 10 5	–	969	
1,089 14 7	33,346 19 3	–	–	30,752 13 10	2,594 5 5	–	1004	
73 16 0	2,098 8 1	–	–	1,845 4 4	253 3 9	–	1423	
654 17 0	18,039 18 10	9 0 0	–	16,369 3 11	1,661 14 11	–	917	
9 13 7	253 15 1	–	–	241 12 9	12 2 4	–	922	
30 14 4	810 5 4	–	–	768 4 7	42 0 9	–	1036	
1,052 13 7	31,888 4 4	–	–	29,500 0 0	2,388 4 4	–	1027	
256 19 6	7,083 16 5	47 0 6	–	6,399 11 5	637 4 6	–	900	
24 18 5	660 14 7	–	–	623 4 11	37 9 8	–	902	
107 11 3	2,958 6 10	–	–	2,689 0 0	269 6 10	–	916	

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(A 3.)—A Statement of Loans made by the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1854. Principal.	Interest.	Amount issued within the Year.
		Drainage, &c.—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
968	Commissioners of Public Works,	Kilcock District,	–	1,590 2 1	32 1 2	–
975	Ditto,	Kinmeen District,	–	208 13 2	4 4 3	–
979	Ditto,	Kilmaganny District,	–	9,265 14 11	545 2 1	–
1012	Ditto,	Killimor District,	–	43,365 0 0	2,476 11 9	2,000 0 0
1022	Ditto,	Kilmaine District,	–	7,990 10 1	940 17 8	–
1031	Ditto,	Kilbeggan District,	–	15,500 0 0	877 15 0	3,250 0 0
1098	Ditto,	Kilmannock District,	–	5,707 18 9	457 14 1	–
1208	Ditto,	Keenagh District,	–	6,082 2 6	360 7 4	1,500 0 0
889	Ditto,	Lough Neagh District,	–	95,800 0 0	4,667 7 4	13,200 0 0
972	Ditto,	Leesboro' District,	–	4,028 0 0	235 14 9	–
1007	Ditto,	Longford District,	–	21,000 0 0	1,128 6 6	2,500 0 0
1008	Ditto,	Lorrha District,	–	2,304 19 3	317 10 11	–
1023	Ditto,	Loughs Gara, &c., District,	–	10,600 0 0	586 2 4	4,200 0 0
1032	Ditto,	Loughs Oughter, &c., District,	–	61,300 0 0	3,338 6 6	8,700 0 0
1035	Ditto,	Loughans District,	–	3,558 19 0	186 5 5	–
1042	Ditto,	Lough Crew District,	–	2,503 19 8	59 3 3	–
1047	Ditto,	Lough Corrib District,	–	141,125 10 10	7,471 4 9	6,000 0 0
1082	Ditto,	Lough na Saggart District,	–	100 0 0	18 0 7	–
1210	Ditto,	Lough Dalla District,	–	2,480 8 4	50 0 1	–
1211	Ditto,	Lavally District,	–	8,020 8 4	446 14 8	3,000 0 0
1213	Ditto,	Lough Mask District,	–	45,000 0 0	2,555 18 11	5,000 0 0
1218	Ditto,	Lisduff District,	–	1,515 3 5	16 15 9	–
1220	Ditto,	Lough Lannagh District,	–	14,252 0 0	802 11 6	500 0 0
904	Ditto,	Miles and Templebryan District,	–	1,263 8 6	25 9 4	–
913	Ditto,	Mullawn District,	–	304 12 4	6 3 0	–
1017	Ditto,	Moyour District,	–	6,909 11 10	139 6 9	–
1033	Ditto,	Mullafarry District,	–	699 13 6	14 2 3	–
1040	Ditto,	Maghera District,	–	1,243 1 8	25 1 3	–
1041	Ditto,	Moyne and Crosspatrick District,	–	252 13 9	40 4 6	–
1215	Ditto,	Monivea District,	–	13,000 0 0	782 2 9	1,000 0 0
1019	Ditto,	Nobber District,	–	5,134 3 4	506 1 2	–
897	Ditto,	Owenkeagh District,	–	1,028 2 5	16 18 1	–
1003	Ditto,	Oranhill District,	–	1,471 16 2	289 7 11	–
1015	Ditto,	Owenabrockagh District,	–	1,854 5 7	253 7 3	–
903	Ditto,	Quin District,	–	17,875 2 5	984 15 8	1,000 0 0
894	Ditto,	Red Bog District,	–	703 14 5	14 3 11	–
898	Ditto,	Ratooragh District,	–	508 3 6	10 4 11	–
905	Ditto,	Rhinn and Blackriver District,	–	12,470 5 9	757 8 5	5,738 0 0
1028	Ditto,	Rath or Cloneen District,	–	6,071 6 4	100 18 8	–
915	Ditto,	Shandrum District,	–	651 8 3	13 2 6	–
918	Ditto,	Sow District,	–	8,409 16 4	162 15 6	–
920	Ditto,	Shanagolden District,	–	4,772 4 7	287 2 1	–
966	Ditto,	Shandon District,	–	620 8 8	12 10 0	–
1006	Ditto,	Strokestown District,	–	28,217 0 0	1,672 15 3	1,500 0 0
1014	Ditto,	Shrule District,	–	22,864 0 0	1,369 3 3	500 0 0
1026	Ditto,	Shinrone District,	–	7,338 15 11	286 16 5	–
1048	Ditto,	Saleen Lough District,	–	2,918 19 1	60 15 7	–
977	Ditto,	Tawnawoggawn District,	–	1,119 17 11	11 5 10	–
1009	Ditto,	Turloghmore District,	–	47,181 0 0	2,702 18 6	1,500 0 0
1189	Ditto,	Templemore District,	–	9,432 0 2	529 19 1	776 15 3
1039	Ditto,	Wilkinstown District,	–	1,275 6 1	25 14 2	–
1464	Ditto,	Wottonstown District,	–	202 13 0	17 11 1	–
895	Ditto,	Youghal District,	–	18,935 0 0	1,130 3 2	–
			360 8 5	1,513,755 13 6	88,038 14 11	119,610 6 2
		Deduct Transfers,	–	–	–	518 18 0
			360 8 5	1,513,755 13 6	88,038 14 11	119,091 8 2

Dr. The Account of the Commissioners of Public Works of

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance of last Account, viz.:—		
Loans outstanding,	1,513,755 13 6	
Interest due,	88,038 14 11	
		1,601,794 8 5
To Issues out of the Consolidated Fund to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt by the Commissioners of Public Works,	119,091 8 2	
To Interest accrued within the Year,	61,142 18 9	
To Amount received in anticipation of Issues,	218 13 0	
		180,452 19 11
	£	1,782,247 8 4

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
March, 23, 1855.

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Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	BALANCE outstanding, December 31, 1854. Principal.	BALANCE outstanding, December 31, 1854. Interest.	Over-payments.	No. of Loan.	—
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
63 12 0	1,685 15 3	–	–	1,590 2 1	95 13 2	–	968	
8 7 3	221 4 8	–	–	208 13 2	12 11 6	–	975	
369 2 5	10,179 19 5	79 2 11	–	9,186 12 0	914 4 6	–	979	
1,765 3 6	49,606 15 3	–	–	45,365 0 0	4,241 15 3	–	1012	
319 12 10	9,251 0 7	–	–	7,990 10 1	1,260 10 6	–	1022	
674 15 11	20,302 10 11	–	–	18,750 0 0	1,552 10 11	–	1031	
174 12 4	6,340 5 2	2,000 0 0	–	3,707 18 9	632 6 5	–	1098	£2,000 Prin. remitted.
265 15 10	8,208 5 8	78 2 0	–	7,504 0 6	626 3 2	–	1208	
4,239 7 9	117,906 15 1	–	–	109,000 0 0	8,906 15 1	–	889	
161 2 5	4,424 17 2	–	–	4,028 0 0	396 17 2	–	972	
917 14 0	25,546 0 6	–	–	23,500 0 0	2,046 0 6	–	1007	
92 4 0	2,714 14 2	–	–	2,304 19 3	409 14 11	–	1008	
492 3 8	15,878 6 0	–	–	14,800 0 0	1,078 6 0	–	1023	
2,623 16 0	75,962 2 6	–	–	70,000 0 0	5,962 2 6	–	1032	
81 11 7	3,826 16 0	2,273 7 4	–	1,285 11 8	267 17 0	–	1035	£2,273 7 4 Prin. remit.
100 3 3	2,663 6 2	–	–	2,503 19 8	159 6 6	–	1042	
5,874 2 4	160,470 17 11	–	–	147,125 10 10	13,345 7 1	–	1047	
4 0 0	122 0 7	–	–	100 0 0	22 0 7	–	1082	
99 4 0	2,629 12 5	–	–	2,480 8 4	149 4 1	–	1210	
351 6 4	11,818 9 4	–	–	11,020 8 4	798 1 0	–	1211	
1,879 15 9	54,435 14 8	–	–	50,000 0 0	4,435 14 8	–	1213	
60 12 0	1,592 11 2	–	–	1,515 3 5	77 7 9	–	1218	
585 10 7	16,140 2 1	142 4 9	–	14,609 15 3	1,388 2 1	–	1220	
50 10 5	1,339 8 3	–	–	1,263 8 6	75 19 9	–	904	
12 4 0	322 19 4	–	–	304 12 4	18 7 0	–	913	
276 8 0	7,325 6 7	–	–	6,909 11 10	415 14 9	–	1017	
28 0 0	741 15 9	–	–	699 13 6	42 2 3	–	1033	
49 14 5	1,317 17 4	–	–	1,243 1 8	74 15 8	–	1040	
10 2 5	303 0 8	–	–	252 13 9	50 6 11	–	1041	
542 0 11	15,324 3 8	28 19 1	–	13,971 0 11	1,324 3 8	–	1215	
205 7 3	5,845 11 9	–	–	5,134 3 4	711 8 5	–	1019	
41 2 5	1,086 2 11	–	–	1,028 2 5	58 0 6	–	897	
58 17 7	1,820 1 8	–	–	1,471 16 2	348 5 6	–	1003	
74 3 3	2,181 16 1	–	–	1,854 5 7	327 10 6	–	1015	
585 6 6	20,445 4 7	613 0 9 4,076 12 8	–	13,285 9 0	1,570 2 2	–	903	£4,076 12s. 8d. Prin. remitted.
28 3 3	746 1 7	–	–	703 14 5	42 7 2	–	894	
20 6 5	538 14 10	–	–	508 3 6	30 11 4	–	898	
604 13 11	19,570 8 1	–	–	18,208 5 9	1,362 2 4	–	905	
242 16 10	6,415 1 10	–	–	6,071 6 4	343 15 6	–	1028	
26 0 10	690 11 7	–	–	651 8 3	39 3 4	–	915	
336 8 0	8,908 19 10	–	–	8,409 16 4	499 3 6	–	918	
190 17 7	5,250 4 3	–	–	4,772 4 7	477 19 8	–	920	
24 16 0	657 14 8	–	–	620 8 8	37 6 0	–	966	
1,147 11 7	32,537 6 10	–	–	29,717 0 0	2,820 6 10	–	1006	
930 19 9	25,664 3 0	–	–	23,364 0 0	2,300 3 0	–	1014	
293 11 3	7,919 3 7	–	–	7,338 15 11	580 7 8	–	1026	
116 15 3	3,096 9 11	–	–	2,918 19 1	177 10 10	–	1048	
44 16 0	1,175 19 9	–	–	1,119 17 11	56 1 10	–	977	
1,924 6 9	53,308 5 3	–	–	48,681 0 0	4,627 5 3	–	1009	
189 13 11	10,928 8 5	7,030 12 3	–	3,178 3 2	719 13 0	–	1189	£7,030 12 3 Prin. remit.
51 0 0	1,352 0 3	–	–	1,275 6 1	76 14 2	–	1039	
8 2 5	228 6 6	–	–	202 13 0	25 13 6	–	1464	
757 8 0	20,822 11 2	–	–	18,935 0 0	1,887 11 2	–	895	
61,242 6 3	1,782,647 0 10	65,188 0 8	8,374 19 7	1,568,036 3 7	140,906 1 7	218 13 0		
99 7 6	618 5 6	618 5 6	–	–	–	–		
61,142 18 9	1,782,028 15 4	64,569 15 2	8,374 19 7	1,568,036 3 7	140,906 1 7	218 13 0		
Remitted, ...		44,107 2 5	4,773 3 0					
Nett Repayments, . .		20,462 12 9	3,601 16 7					

Issues and Repayments under Act 6 & 7 Vict., c. 44. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Balance due to Loan Accounts, being for Amount paid in advance of Issues, . .		360 8 5
By Payments into the Consolidated Fund by lodgments to the Credit of Paymaster of Civil Services, Loans Repayments, as per statement, viz.:—		
Principal, ...	20,462 12 9	
Interest, ...	3,601 16 7	
		24,064 9 4
By amount Remitted by Treasury Minute, viz.:—		
Principal, ...	44,107 2 5	
Interest, ...	4,773 3 0	
By Balance, viz.:—		48,880 5 5
Loans Outstanding, ...	1,568,036 3 7	
Interest due, ...	140,906 1 7	
		1,708,942 5 2
	£	1,782,247 8 4

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

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(A 4.)—SHANNON

STATEMENT of LOANS by the COMMISSIONERS acting in execution of the Provisions of the Act 2 & 3 Vict., on account up to the

COUNTIES.	Amounts certified. Principal.	Amounts certified. Interest.	Amounts certified. Principal and Interest.	Repayments. In former Years.	Repayments. In the Year 1854.	Total Repayments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Limerick,	7,794 13 4	1,517 3 5	9,311 16 9	9,099 5 3	212 11 6	9,311 16 9
Limerick, County of the City,	2,051 3 7	438 8 0	2,489 11 7	2,436 8 9	53 2 10	2,489 11 7
Clare,	19,089 5 3	2,828 14 11	21,918 0 2	21,918 0 10	—	21,918 0 10
Tipperary, North Riding,	13,495 11 1	2,026 19 4	15,522 10 5	15,522 10 5	—	15,522 10 5
Tipperary, South Riding,	6,250 19 5	875 15 3	7,126 14 8	7,126 14 0	—	7,126 14 0
Galway,	39,071 8 3	5,947 17 11	45,019 1 2	45,019 4 3	—	45,019 4 3
Roscommon,	76,181 2 1	15,940 8 6	92,121 10 7	72,744 13 2	5,450 18 8	78,195 11 10
King's County,	13,492 7 7	1,803 12 5	15,296 0 0	15,300 17 9	—	15,300 17 9
Westmeath,	26,000 3 3	3,987 6 3	29,987 9 6	29,726 13 0	176 10 2	29,903 3 2

Office of Public Works, Dublin, March 23, 1855.

* Interest reduced by £82 15*s.*, abatement

(A 5.)—A STATEMENT of OUTSTANDING LOANS made by the late "COMMISSIONERS for the ISSUE of LOANS Amount of Principal and Interest due upon each on the 1st January, 1854, the Interest since

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	BALANCES outstanding January 1, 1854. Principal.	Interest.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4	Commissioners of Navan Turnpike Road,		4,933 6 1	1,480 14 2
24	Ditto,	Ditto,	1,286 14 10	321 18 6
53	Ditto,	Ditto,	923 1 7	688 17 1
8	Corporation of the Bridge across the Shannon at Portumna,		1,678 17 6	—
13 & 28	Commissioners of Wide Streets to improve Cork City,		6,700 0 0	5,967 13 0
113	Ditto,	Ditto,	7,000 0 0	9,200 13 7
40	Mayo County,	To improve Court-House at Castlebar,	186 1 3	124 11 4
52	Ditto,	To improve Court-House at Ballinrobe,	39 5 2	27 18 9
43	Kilkenny County,	For Causeway at Thomastown,	90 5 10	12 0 2
92	Ditto,	Road, Castlecomer to Ballinakill,	118 12 9	15 17 7
48	Earl of Bantry and M. Murphy,	To employ the Poor at Bantry,	1,204 14 11	563 3 2
87	Galway Town,	Portico for Court-House,	0 18 2	0 1 4
61	Commissioners for a Bridge across the Shannon at Athlunkard,		55,384 12 4	21,865 8 4
70	R. H. Maunsell,	Canal at Plassy, County Limerick,	912 19 10	721 15 1
96	N. D. Crommelin,	To improve an Estate, County Antrim,	10,000 0 0	—
106	Commissioners for a Bridge across the Shannon at Athlunkard,		6,000 0 0	6,247 19 11
123	Limerick City,	Road, Limerick to Tarbert,	86 10 4	63 17 10
139	Commissioners for a Bridge at Youghal,		10,000 0 0	7,883 5 4
		Total, £	106,546 0 7	55,185 15 2

The ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS for late LOANS

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Amount collected, as per foregoing Statement:—		
Principal,	1,204 14 11	
Interest,	5,300 0 0	
		6,504 14 11

Office of Public Works, Dublin, March 23, 1855.

(A 6.)—An ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS GRANT

Dr. RECEIPT.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought from last account,	2,350 6 2
To sundry Receipts, including Transfers from Labouring Poor,	351 7 8
	2,701 13 10

Office of Public Works, Dublin, March 23, 1855.

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NAVIGATION.

cap. 61, showing the Total Amounts certified to Grand Juries and to Individuals, and the Repayments 31st December, 1854.

COUNTIES.	Amounts certified. Principal.	Interest.	Principal and Interest.	Repayments. In former Years.	In the Year 1854.	Total Repayments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Longford, . . .	20,000 0 0	2,908 6 6	22,908 6 6	22,564 18 1	308 0 6	22,872 18 7
Leitrim, . . .	39,181 2 1	*8,462 3 4	47,643 5 5	35,682 5 0	4,600 19 3	40,283 4 3
Mayo, ...	5,000 0 0	766 15 2	5,766 15 2	5,326 6 7	232 3 4	5,558 9 11
Sligo, ...	5,181 2 1	766 7 10	5,947 9 11	5,433 12 9	299 4 5	5,732 17 2
Loans, account of Counties, .	272,788 13 0	48,269 18 10	321,058 11 10	287,901 9 10	11,333 10 8	299,235 0 6
Ditto, Individuals, .	9,480 2 11	388 8 3	9,868 11 2	9,053 2 5	—	9,053 2 5
Total, . £	282,268 15 11	48,658 7 1	330,927 3 0	296,954 12 3	11,333 10 8	308,288 2 11

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

on repayment made in advance.

out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND," pursuant to the Act 57 G. 3, c. 34, and subsequent Acts; showing the accrued, the Repayments within the Year, and the Balances outstanding on December 31, 1854.

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	Interest.	BALANCES outstanding December 31, 1854. Principal.	Interest.	—
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
295 19 7	6,709 19 10	—	—	4,933 6 1	1,776 13 9	
64 7 0	1,673 0 4	—	—	1,286 14 10	386 5 6	
46 3 0	1,658 1 8	—	300 0 0	923 1 7	435 0 1	
—	1,678 17 6	—	—	1,678 17 6	—	
—	12,667 13 0	—	—	6,700 0 0	5,967 13 0	
—	16,200 13 7	—	—	7,000 0 0	9,200 13 7	
9 6 0	319 18 7	—	—	186 1 3	133 17 4	
1 19 0	69 2 11	—	—	39 5 2	29 17 9	
4 10 0	106 16 0	—	—	90 5 10	16 10 2	
5 19 0	140 9 4	—	—	118 12 9	21 16 7	
—	1,767 18 1	1,204 14 11	563 3 2	—	—	Interest remitted.
—	0 19 6	—	—	0 18 2	0 1 4	
2,215 8 0	79,465 8 8	—	5,000 0 0	55,384 12 4	19,080 16 4	
36 10 5	1,671 5 4	—	—	912 19 10	758 5 6	
—	10,000 0 0	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	
240 0 0	12,487 19 11	—	—	6,000 0 0	6,487 19 11	
4 6 6	154 14 8	—	—	86 10 4	68 4 4	
400 0 0	18,283 5 4	—	—	10,000 0 0	8,283 5 4	
3,324 8 6	165,056 4 3	1,204 14 11	Repaid 5,300 0 0 Remitted 563 3 2	105,341 5 8	52,647 0 6	

out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND for one Year, ended December 31, 1854.

	£ s. d. Cr.
By Amount paid into the Paymaster of Civil Services' Account in the Bank of Ireland, being Repayments of Advances out of Consolidated Fund by Loans made by late Commissioners, as per Contra, ...	6,504 14 11

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

OF PUBLIC WORKS, in the year ended December 31, 1854.

LOANS.

EXPENDITURE. Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Payments on account of Grants, Act 1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33, ...	9 3 7	
By Amounts allowed in reduction of Pay Clerks' balances, Act 1 & 9 Vict., cap. 21 and 1, ...	589 2 10	
		598 6 5
By Balance carried to next Account, ...	—	2,103 7 5
		2,701 13 10

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

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(A 7.)—RIVER

Acts 5 & 6 Vict., c. 89; 9 Vict., c. 4.;

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the

No. of Final Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Received for carrying on the Works. From Commissioners of Public Works Loan Fund.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.
	RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	1. WORKS ACCOUNT. *Fixed Projects.*			
2	To Ardee,	—	17 6 0	17 6 0
40	Annagh,	—	—	—
9	Borris-in-Ossory,	—	—	—
17	Boyne,	900 0 0	3 0 0	903 0 0
27	Brusna (Ferbane),	8,700 0 0	—	8,700 0 0
28	Ballycasey,	—	—	—
62	Ballyteigue,	1,400 0 0	59 0 0	1,459 0 0
108	Boley,	—	—	—
173	Balla,	700 0 0	—	700 0 0
175	Ballynahown,	—	—	—
184	Ballinamore, &c.,	2,000 0 0	254 16 6	2,254 16 6
19	Cappagh,	3,600 0 0	—	3,600 0 0
33	Comogue,	—	—	—
47	Clonakilty,	—	—	—
138	Castlebernard,	1,750 0 0	—	1,750 0 0
153	Cavetown,	—	—	—
159	Croghan,	—	—	—
161	Castlemartyr,	—	37 11 8	37 11 8
173	Coolaney,	—	—	—
179	Crosslough,	—	—	—
15	Dungolman,	—	—	—
29	Deel,	250 0 0	4 19 0	254 19 0
38	Dunkellin,	4,100 0 0	—	4,100 0 0
111	Derrylin,	97 0 0	—	97 0 0
162	Drumcliff,	—	—	—
164	Dunmore,	3,500 0 0	—	3,500 0 0
182	Dunmoran,	—	—	—
81	Eslin,	—	—	—
7	Fane,	—	—	—
65	Fergus,	6,500 0 0	—	6,500 0 0
8	Glyde,	4,500 0 0	126 4 11	4,626 4 11
79	Hind,	—	—	—
36	Inny,	5,700 0 0	31 14 7	5,731 14 7
18	Killimor,	2,000 0 0	—	2,000 0 0
41	Kilbeggan,	3,250 0 0	—	3,250 0 0
54	Kilbride,	—	25 1 8	25 1 8
78	Kill,	—	—	—
124	Kilmaganny,	—	30 17 0	30 17 0
160	Keenagh,	1,500 0 0	—	1,500 0 0
32	Lough Gara, &c.,	4,200 0 0	20 4 4	4,220 4 4
53	Loughans,	—	—	—
109	Leasborough,	—	—	—
166	Lough Dalla,	—	—	—
	Carried forward, £	54,647 0 0	610 15 8	55,257 15 8

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DRAINAGE.

8 & 9 Vict., c. 69; and 10 & 11 Vict., c. 79, &c.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended December 31, 1854.

No. of Final Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Expenditure on Works.	Interest chargeable on Moneys provided for carrying on the Works.	TOTAL.	—
	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	By Balance from December 31, 1853,	—	—	—	72,950 13 3
	1. WORKS ACCOUNT.				
	Fixed Projects.				
2	By Ardee,	69 17 11	296 2 2	366 0 1	
40	Annagh,	5 5 1	—	5 5 1	
9	Borris-in-Ossory,	41 2 10	248 13 0	289 15 10	
17	Boyne,	1,170 10 4	1,634 16 6	2,805 6 10	
27	Brusna (Ferbane),	5,942 19 8	2,532 3 11	8,475 3 7	
28	Ballycasey,	4 4 9	—	4 4 9	
62	Ballyteigue,	1,147 0 0	1,174 0 7	2,321 0 7	
108	Boley,	4 4 10	—	4 4 10	
173	Balla,	1,292 19 9	564 0 8	1,857 0 5	
175	Ballynahown,	0 1 4	—	0 1 4	
184	Ballinamore, &c.,	15,365 1 7	5,792 6 1	21,157 7 8	
19	Cappagh,	2,125 12 1	481 13 9	2,607 5 10	
33	Comogue,	0 2 6	—	0 2 6	
47	Clonakilty,	36 19 11	120 15 9	157 15 8	
138	Castlebernard,	1,369 13 4	731 10 3	2,101 3 7	
153	Cavetown,	2 5 6	—	2 5 6	
159	Croghan,	2 5 6	—	2 5 6	
161	Castlemartyr,	31 15 2	83 7 4	115 2 6	
173	Coolaney,	3 3 4	—	3 3 4	
179	Crosslough,	—	11 7 3	11 7 3	
15	Dungolman,	3 15 0	—	3 15 0	
29	Deel,	525 19 7	238 0 4	763 19 11	
38	Dunkellin,	2,374 7 9	1,096 6 7	3,470 14 4	
111	Derrylin,	—	19 4 3	19 4 3	
162	Drumcliff,	3 3 4	—	3 3 4	
164	Dunmore,	2,264 12 10	1,274 6 5	3,538 19 3	
182	Dunmoran,	3 3 4	—	3 3 4	
81	Eslin,	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	
7	Fane,	0 1 3	—	0 1 3	
65	Fergus,	4,576 5 6	1,254 18 5	5,831 3 11	
8	Glyde,	2,406 11 4	1,322 7 5	3,727 18 9	
79	Hind,	4 15 6	545 8 6	550 4 0	
36	Inny,	2,825 3 7	1,202 13 7	4,027 17 2	
18	Killimor,	1,316 2 9	1,935 3 6	3,251 6 3	
41	Kilbeggan,	2,967 7 10	884 15 11	3,852 3 9	
54	Kilbride,	314 6 7	214 3 10	528 10 5	
78	Kill,	14 1 6	89 11 9	103 13 3	
124	Kilmaganny,	430 15 2	307 14 2	738 9 4	
160	Keenagh,	458 9 11	265 15 10	724 5 9	
32	Lough Gara, &c.,	3,158 16 0	567 3 8	3,725 19 8	
53	Loughans,	13 3 6	52 3 3	65 6 9	
109	Leesborough,	8 0 8	184 8 2	192 8 10	
166	Lough Dalla,	4 4 10	—	4 4 10	
	Carried forward, £	53,290 3 2	25,125 2 10	77,415 6 0	72,950 13 3

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(A 1.)—RIVER

Acts 5 & 6 Vict., c. 89; 9 Vict., c. 45

AN ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners

No. of Final Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Received for carrying on the Works. From Commissioners of Public Works Loan Fund.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.
	RECEIPT—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Works Account—Fixed Projects—*continued.*			
	Brought forward,	54,647 0 0	610 15 8	55,257 15 8
188	Lisduff,	—	—	—
193	Lough Lannagh,	500 0 0	10 0 0	510 0 0
11	Longford,	2,500 0 0	9 15 8	2,509 15 8
43	Loughs Oughter, &c.,	8,700 0 0	9 5 2	8,709 5 2
183	Lough Corrib, &c.,	6,000 0 0	258 2 4	6,258 2 4
170	Lavally,	3,000 0 0	437 5 9	3,437 5 9
68	Lough Neagh,	13,200 0 0	1,775 10 7	14,975 10 7
174	Lough Mask, &c.,	5,000 0 0	—	5,000 0 0
176	Monivea,	1,000 0 0	—	1,000 0 0
25	Nobber,	—	—	—
4	Oranhill,	—	—	—
—	Quoile,	—	—	—
59	Quin,	1,000 0 0	51 14 4	1,051 14 4
37	Rath, or Cloneen,	—	—	—
61	Rinn, &c.,	5,738 0 0	—	5,738 0 0
20	Shrule,	500 0 0	—	500 0 0
35	Shinrone,	—	—	—
82	Shanagolden,	—	36 14 8	36 14 8
10	Strokestown,	1,500 0 0	—	1,500 0 0
14	Turloghmore,	1,500 0 0	—	1,500 0 0
42	Templemore,	776 15 3	2 16 0	779 11 3
44	Youghal,	—	20 15 6	20 15 6
		£ 105,561 15 3	3,222 15 8	108,784 10 11
	Navigation in connexion with Drainage, received from Exchequer in aid of Works,		—	10,927 0 0
	Total Receipt—Fixed Projects,			119,711 10 11
	2. WORKS ACCOUNT. *Preliminary Investigations.*			
	Incidental Account,		91 8 7	
	Limerick,		5 10 0	
			—	
	Total Receipt—Preliminary Investigations,		—	96 18 7
	Carried forward,		—	119,808 9 6

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DRAINAGE—*continued.*

8 & 9 Vict., c. 69; and 10 & 11 Vict., c. 79, &c.

of Public Works, in the Year ended December 31, 1854—*continued.*

No. of Final Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Expenditure on Works.	Interest chargeable on Moneys provided for carrying on the Works.	TOTAL.	—
	EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Works Account—Fixed Projects—*continued.*				
	Brought forward,	53,490 3 2	25,125 2 10	77,415 6 0	
188	Lisduff,	4 4 10	—	4 4 10	
193	Lough Lannagh,	518 14 8	487 17 3	1,006 11 11	
11	Longford,	2,857 2 9	1,167 14 0	4,024 16 9	
43	Loughs Oughter, &c.,	6,162 1 0	2,848 16 0	9,010 17 0	
183	Lough Corrib, &c.,	15,548 13 7	5,874 2 4	21,422 15 11	
170	Lavally,	2,929 4 2	351 6 4	3,280 10 6	
68	Lough Neagh,	19,465 10 6	5,649 7 9	25,114 18 3	
174	Lough Mask, &c.,	3,707 4 9	1,879 15 9	5,587 0 6	
176	Monivea,	1,563 13 10	542 0 11	2,105 14 9	
25	Nobber,	1 19 11	—	1 19 11	
4	Oranhill,	0 1 8	—	0 1 8	
–	Quoile,	—	6 15 0	6 15 0	
59	Quin,	498 2 7	237 8 2	735 10 9	
37	Rath, or Cloneen,	3 15 0	—	3 15 0	
61	Rinn, &c.,	4,066 7 11	604 13 11	4,671 1 10	
20	Shrule,	96 8 0	854 17 5	951 5 5	
35	Shinrone,	1 7 6	—	1 7 6	
82	Shanagolden,	13 0 7	190 17 7	203 18 2	
10	Strokestown,	256 6 6	1,191 8 8	1,447 15 2	
14	Turloghmore,	1,900 18 11	1,810 6 9	3,711 5 8	
42	Templemore,	16 7 10	202 19 5	219 7 3	
44	Youghal,	219 10 10	630 16 5	850 7 3	
	£	112,121 0 6	49,656 6 6	161,777 7 0	
	Total Expenditure—Fixed Projects,			—	161,777 7 0
	2. Works Account. *Preliminary Investigations.*				
	By Barrow,			17 3 6	
	Incidental Account,			10 18 7	
	Limerick,			5 12 1	
	Suck or Shivene,			0 1 0	
	Total Expenditure—Preliminary Investigations,			—	33 15 2
	Carried forward,				234,761 15 5

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AN ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners

RECEIPT—*continued.*

3. LIABILITY ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	—			119,808	9	6
To Amounts received from Counties and out of general recoveries under Awards to pay off Debentures on the following Districts, viz.:—						
Ardee,	—					
Annagh,	1,354	2	2			
Borris-in-Ossory,	—					
Boyne,	—					
Ballybay,	206	9	4			
Ballycasey,	620	16	5			
Borrisokane,	1,523	17	3			
Ballyteigue,	—					
Ballinakill,	677	17	5			
Boardsmill,	989	5	1			
Ballinaskea, &c.,	1,259	18	10			
Burren,	2,325	13	11			
Ballinamore, &c.,	931	11	9			
Castlebernard,	23	9	5			
Curragha,	906	3	2			
Dungolman,	1,035	17	2			
Deel,	2,515	10	7			
Drumcliff,	46	16	2			
Dunmore,	203	0	4			
Dunmoran,	18	6	8			
Fane,	1,273	10	7			
Glyde,	629	12	0			
Glenariff,	623	16	9			
Hind,	9	0	0			
Killimor,	262	0	6			
Kilmaine,	1,030	17	6			
Kilbride,	47	0	6			
Kilmaganny,	79	2	11			
Keenagh,	78	2	0			
Kilmannock,	645	0	0			
Lorrha,	313	3	9			
Lough-na-Saggart,	207	16	5			
Lough Gara, &c.,	35	18	4			
Loughans,	—					
Leesborough,	123	15	9			
Lough Lannagh,	142	4	9			
Longford,	135	17	6			
Moyne, &c.,	62	18	5			
Monivea,	28	19	1			
Nobber,	832	17	10			
Oranhill,	1,667	15	3			
Owenabrocka,	521	16	4			
Quin,	613	0	9			
Carried forward,	24,003	2	7	119,808	9	6

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DRAINAGE—*continued.*

8 & 9 Vict., c. 69; and 10 & 11 Vict., c. 79, &c.

of Public Works, in the Year ended December 31, 1854—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.—*continued.*	Loans paid off.	Interest, &c., paid with Moneys received under Award.	Total.	—
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3. Liability Account.				
Brought forward, . .	—	—	—	234,761 15 5
By Amounts paid in reduction of Loan and Interest, ...	—	—	—	
Ardee, ...	—	358 18 8	358 18 8	
Annagh, ...	1,300 0 0	21 12 2	1,321 12 2	
Borris-in-Ossory, ...	—	86 1 5	86 1 5	
Boyne, ...	—	63 5 0	63 5 0	
Ballybay, ...	200 0 0	1 9 4	201 9 4	
Ballycasey, ...	500 0 0	5 16 5	505 16 5	
Borrisokane, ...	1,470 0 0	17 2 3	1,487 2 3	
Ballyteigue, ...	—	48 18 1	48 18 1	
Ballinakill, ...	650 0 0	11 12 5	661 12 5	
Boardsmill, ...	950 0 0	15 10 1	965 10 1	
Ballinaskea, &c., ...	1,200 0 0	29 18 10	1,229 18 10	
Burren, ...	1,500 0 0	277 15 1	1,777 15 1	
Ballinamore, &c., ...	1,100 0 0	—	1,100 0 0	
Castlebernard, ...	—	—	—	
Curragha, ...	870 0 0	14 8 2	884 8 2	
Dungolman, ...	1,000 0 0	10 17 2	1,010 17 2	
Deel, ...	2,500 0 0	39 18 2	2,539 18 2	
Drumcliff, ...	—	46 16 2	46 16 2	
Dunmore, ...	203 0 4	—	203 0 4	
Dunmoran, ...	—	18 6 8	18 6 8	
Fane, ...	1,050 0 0	197 5 7	1,247 5 7	
Glyde, ...	500 0 0	83 19 1	583 19 1	
Glenariff, ...	600 0 0	8 16 9	608 16 9	
Hind, ...	9 0 0	—	9 0 0	
Killimor, ...	—	—	—	
Kilmaine, ...	750 0 0	6 3 11	756 3 11	
Kilbride, ...	47 0 6	—	47 0 6	
Kilmaganny, ...	79 2 11	—	79 2 11	
Keenagh, ...	78 2 0	—	78 2 0	
Kilmannock, ...	600 0 0	29 2 6	629 2 6	
Lorrha, ...	100 0 0	6 15 10	106 15 10	
Lough-na-Saggart, . .	200 0 0	2 16 5	202 16 5	
Lough Gara, &c., ...	—	—	—	
Loughans, ...	—	10 0 7	10 0 7	
Leesborough, ...	—	9 15 8	9 15 8	
Lough Lannagh, ...	142 4 9	—	142 4 9	
Longford, ...	—	—	—	
Moyne, ...	—	12 0 6	12 0 6	
Monivea, ...	28 19 1	—	28 19 1	
Nobber, ...	800 0 0	12 17 10	812 17 10	
Oranhill, ...	1,600 0 0	27 15 3	1,627 15 3	
Owenabrocka, ...	500 0 0	9 6 4	509 6 4	
Quin, ...	613 0 9	—	613 0 9	
Carried forward, . .	21,140 10 4	1,485 2 4	22,625 12 8	234,761 15 5

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(A 7.)—RIVER

Acts 5 & 6 Vict., c. 89; 9 Vict., c. 4;

AN ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Liability Account—*continued*						
Brought forward,	24,003	2	7	119,808	9	6
Rath, or Cloneen,	71	1	2			
Strokestown,	260	19	10			
Shrule,	147	10	6			
Shinrone,	608	19	3			
Turloughmore,	117	0	2			
Templemore,	3,680	2	11			
Wottonstown,	785	16	10			
Total Receipt—Liability Account,	—			29,674	13	3
To Balance to next Account,	—			115,022	17	7
			£	264,506	0	4

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
March 23, 1855.

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DRAINAGE—*continued.*

8 & 9 Vict., c. 69; and 10 & 11 Vict., c. 79, &c.

of Public Works, in the Year ended December 31, 1854—*continued.*

	Loans paid off.	Interest, &c., paid with Moneys received under Award.	Total.	—
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Liability Account—*continued.*				
Brought forward, . .	21,140 10 4	1,485 2 4	22,625 12 8	234,761 15 5
Rath, or Cloneen, . . .	—	71 1 2	71 1 2	
Strokestown, . . .	—	46 8 2	46 8 2	
Shrule, ...	200 0 0	14 13 5	214 13 5	
Shinrone, ...	500 0 0	96 9 3	596 9 3	
Turloughmore, . . .	500 0 0	36 13 7	536. 13 7	
Templemore, . . .	4,700 0 0	186 4 3	4,886 4 3	
Wottonstown, . . .	750 0 0	17 2 5	767 2 5	
Total Expenditure—Liability Account, . .	27,790 10 4 —	1,953 14 7 —	29,744 4 11 —	29,774 4 11
				£264,506 0 4

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

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(A 8.)—PIERS, HARBOURS,

Dr. An Account showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought from last Account,	—	—	423 6 8
Piers and Harbours, Acts 9 Vic., c. 3, and 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75.			
To Amount received by way of Grant,	—	1,000 0 0	
To Amount received from Loan Fund, in aid of Works, to be repaid after Final Award,	—	1,830 16 11	
To Amount received as a Contribution in aid of repairs to Kilmore Pier, from G. W. Bolton,	—	100 0 0	
To Sundry Receipts in aid of Works (Sale of Plant, &c.):—			
Cape Clear Pier,	10 5 0		
Clogher Head Pier,	0 15 5		
Glandore Pier,	1 0 0		
Kilmore Pier,	19 0 0		
Newcastle Pier,	3 0 6		
Roigh Pier,	9 3 8		
Tarrea Pier,	16 1 6		
		59 6 1	
To Receipts in aid of Repairs under Act 16 & 17 Vic. c. 136 (Sale of Plant, &c.) viz.:—			
Ballycotton Pier,	1 11 0		
Kilbaha Pier,	0 0 6		
Newcastle Pier.	1 11 0		
		3 2 6	
Total Receipts, Piers and Harbours,	—		2,993 5 6
Receipts in aid of Fishery Piers, Tolls, &c.			
To Glandore Pier,	4 13 7		
Ring Pier,	15 18 2		
Total Receipts for Fishery Piers,		—	20 11 9
			£3,437 3 11

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
March 23, 1855.

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AND FISHERIES.

COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended December 31, 1854. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PIERS AND HARBOURS, Acts 9 Vic., c. 3, and 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75.			
By Amount expended on the following fixed projects :—			
Brandon Pier,	1 14 4		
Belmullet Canal,	41 3 8		
Carlingford Pier,	5 0 0		
Cushendall Pier,	393 6 6		
Greystones Pier,	15 12 0		
Kilmakillogue Pier,	5 10 10		
Kilmore Pier,	31 3 4		
Kilmore Pier (removing Rocks),	386 1 6		
Newcastle Pier,	23 0 3		
Rosroe Pier,	167 19 11		
Tarbert Pier,	17 18 9		
		1,088 11 1	
By Amount expended under Act 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 136, for Repairs :—			
Ardfry Pier,	0 8 9		
Ballycotton Pier,	80 8 2		
Ballyness Pier,	7 19 11		
Ballinacourty Pier,	19 18 3		
Ballinagoul Pier,	4 14 7		
Barna Pier,	8 0 0		
Belmullet Pier,	9 12 10		
Broadhaven Pier,	20 11 2		
Baltimore Pier,	18 0 0		
Bunatrahane Pier,	45 9 7		
Clifden Pier,	46 5 0		
Cahore Pier,	76 5 3		
Courtmacsherry Pier,	80 0 0		
Clogher Head Pier,	0 15 5		
Dingle Pier,	0 6 0		
Duncannon Pier,	3 6 5		
Greencastle Pier,	25 17 10		
Glandore Pier,	86 19 11		
Kenmare Pier,	0 17 6		
Kilbaha Pier,	19 8 5		
Liscannor Pier,	81 18 1		
Moville Pier,	40 0 0		
Newcastle Pier,	591 0 9		
Portnablahy,	4 4 0		
Roundstone Pier,	32 17 5		
Saleen Pier,	14 7 6		
Slade Pier,	9 12 6		
Tarmon Pier,	14 16 2		
Tarrea,	344 11 11		
		1,688 13 4	
Total Expenditure, Piers and Harbour,	—		2,777 4 5
EXPENDITURE FOR FISHERY PIERS.			
By Glandore Pier,	6 1 0		
Ring Pier,	4 3 3		
Roigh Pier,	9 3 8		
Total Expenditure for Fishery Piers,		—	19 7 11
			2,796 12 4
By Balance carried to next Account,	—	—	640 11 7
			£3,437 3 11

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

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(A 9.)—LAND IMPROVEMENT

Act 10 Vict.,

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought from last Account,	—	182 5 2	
Amount received from Treasury by way of Loan,	—	500 0 0	
Amount received from Proprietors in repayment of preliminary expenses,	—	781 19 0	
			1,464 4 2
			1,464 4 2

Office of Public Works, Dublin, March 23, 1855.

(A 10.)—SHANNON

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought from the last Account,	—	—	8,571 12 5
WORKS.			
To Amount received, produce of sale of lands,	—	50 0 0	
RENTS AND TOLLS.			
To Amount received for Rents,	989 19 9		
" " Tolls, wharfage, &c.,	1,771 8 5		
" " Gauging boats (fees for),	1 2 0		
" " Produce of sale of materials,	12 3 9		
" " Fines,	1 2 9		
		2,775 16 8	
			2,825 16 8
			11,397 9 1

Office of Public Works, Dublin, March 23, 1855.

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PRELIMINARIES.

cap. 32.

COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended December 31, 1854. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Amount paid into Exchequer, in repayment of advances,	—	493 10 3	
Amounts paid for preliminary investigations, advertising, scrivenery, &c.,	—	381 0 5	
			874 10 8
Balance to next Account,	—	—	589 13 6
			1,464 4 2

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

NAVIGATION.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended December 31, 1854. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WORKS.		Nil.	
RENTS AND TOLLS.			
By Amount expended, viz.:—			
Salaries and allowances,	1,145 1 10		
Maintenance and repairs,	1,707 7 5		
Gauging and weighing boats,	1 4 0		
Rents,	16 14 4		
Taxes,	22 10 2		
Miscellaneous expenses,	20 9 2		
		2,913 6 11	
			2,913 6 11
Balance,	—	—	8,484 2 2
			11,397 9 1

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

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Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance,	—	—	24,338 4 1
1. SALARIES AND INCIDENTS OF OFFICE :—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote,	—	29,153 0 0	
Amount of Law Costs recovered,	—	134 6 8	
Registration Fees,	—	4 6 6	
Sundry Receipts,	—	102 6 0	
Total Receipt, "Salaries, &c., of Office,"	—		29,393 19 2
2. PUBLIC BUILDINGS :—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote,	—	32,460 4 0	
Amount of sundry Receipts,	—	352 5 2	
Expenses of Queen's visit, 1853, transfer in adjustment,	—	67 11 9	
Total Receipt, "Public Buildings,"	—		32,880 0 11
3. INLAND NAVIGATION :—			
To Tyrone Navigation,			
Amount received for Rents,	44 10		
Ditto Tolls,	412 14 7		
		457 4 10	
To Maigue River Navigation,			
Amount of Vote received from Treasury,	34 16 0		
Ditto Tolls received,	40 6 10		
		75 2 10	
Total Receipt, "Inland Navigation,"	—		532 7 8
			87,144 11 10
Carried forward,		—	

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VOTES AND GRANTS.

of Public Works, for the Year ended December 31, 1854. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Salaries and Incidents of Office:—			
By Salaries of the Board for one year,	2,878 17 0		
Salaries of the Establishment, including Engineers,	13,302 6 10		
Amount of Contributions to the Superannuation Fund,	935 14 0		
Salaries of Supernumerary Staff,	1,871 9 7		
Law Expenses,	299 15 9		
Postage,	557 18 9		
Travelling Expenses of Inspection, &c,	1,413 0 10		
Incidents, including Maps, Coals, &c.,	932 1 10		
Salaries of Commissariat Officers doing duty with the Board,	724 2 8		
Travelling and Contingent Expenses of Commissariat Officers,	453 18 1		
Amount paid for Progress Inspections,	705 15 7		
Expenses connected with Special Drainage Commission,	43 6 3		
		24,118 7 2	
Salaries and Incidents of Fisheries :—			
By Salaries of two Inspecting Commissioners	891 5 0		
Travelling Expenses of Inspection or Survey,	289 15 10		
Advertisements,	65 1 6		
Incidents,	42 1 1		
		1,288 3 5	
Total Expenditure, "Salaries, &c., of Office,"	—		25,406 10 7
2. Public Buildings :—			
By Repairs of Buildings, Furniture, &c. :—			
Census Office,	—	170 6 2	
Charitable Bequests Office,	—	122 0 9	
Custom House,	—	1,894 15 0	
Dublin Castle,	—	3,936 7 5	
Four Courts,	—	2,133 18 4	
House, No. 4, Palace-street,	—	127 2 7	
Incidents,	—	1,070 13 8	
Income Tax Office,	—	372 6 8	
Incumbered Estates Office,	—	588 13 4	
Late Inland Navigation Office,	—	173 7 3	
Phœnix Park,	—	8,094 15 6	
Record Buildings,	—	456 1 11	
Royal Hibernian Military School,	—	2,861 11 5	
Royal Hospital,	—	2,189 5 4	
Royal Irish Academy,	—	2,402 4 0	
Stationery Office,	—	165 4 10	
Stores, City Quay,	—	1,846 3 7	
Irishtown Church,	—	0 12 10	
Belfast College,	—	138 11 9	
Cork College,	—	897 19 5	
Galway College,	—	988 19 9	
Land at North Wall,	—	12 14 8	
Expenses of Queen's Visit, 1853, transfer,	—	2,070 12 6	
Total Expenditure, "Public Buildings,"	—		32,714 8 8
3. Inland Navigation :—			
By Tyrone Navigation,			
Labour and Materials,	198 7 10	—	
Salaries and Incidents,	237 0 0	435 7 10	
By Maigue River Navigation,			
Salary of Inspector,	33 13 1		
Labour and Materials,	2 6 8		
		35 19 9	
Total Expenditure, "Inland Navigation,"	—		471 7 7
Carried forward,	—	—	58,592 6 10

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Dr. Receipt and Expenditure on account of Parliamentary Votes and

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	87,144 11 10
4. HARBOURS :—			
To Howth Harbour,			
Amount of Vote received from the Treasury,	480 0 0		
Ditto Rents received,	34 1 4		
		514 1 4	
To Dunmore Harbour,			
Amount of Rents received,	36 12 6		
Ditto of Dues,	14 6 4		
Ditto for Premises sold,	140 0 0		
		190 18 10	
To Donaghadee Harbour,			
Amount of Vote received from the Treasury,	25 0 0		
Ditto Rent received,	5 0 0		
		30 0 0	
Total Receipt, "Harbours,"	—		735 0 2
5. INSOLVENT COURT,	—	—	Nil.
6. MARSHALSEA :—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on requisition,	—	—	500 0 0
7. KINGSTOWN HARBOUR :—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote,	—	10,645 0 0	
Ditto on account of Dues,	—	1,189 13 10	
Ditto Ditto, Rents,	—	71 17 6	
Sundry Receipts,	—	55 4 9	
Total Receipt, "Kingstown Harbour,"	—		11,961 16 1
8. CONVICT DEPOTS AND CONSTABULARY BARRACKS :—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote,	—	4,000 0 0	
Total Receipt, "Convict Depots," &c.	—		4,000 0 0
9. CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM (Maintenance) :—			
To Amount received for Rent,	—	—	27 10 0
10. MAYNOOTH COLLEGE,	—	—	Nil.
11. FEMALE CONVICT PRISON :—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote,	—	1,500 0 0	
			1,500 0 0
12. BELFAST CUSTOM HOUSE, POST OFFICE, &c. :—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote,	—	10,700 0 0	
Portion of Amount issued for purchase of site relodged,	—	873 6 2	
Amount received for Materials sold,	—	571 16 0	
			12,145 2 2
Carried forward,	—	—	118,014 0 3

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VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

Grants in the Year ended December 31, 1854—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	58,592 6 10
4. HARBOURS :—			
By Howth Harbour,			
Labour and Materials,	379 6 5		
Salary of Harbour Master,	15 0 0		
		394 6 5	
By Dunmore Harbour,			
Incidents,	1 6 0		
		1 6 0	
By Donaghadee Harbour,			
Labour and Materials,	20 2 9		
Salaries and Incidents,	23 14 2		
		43 16 11	
Total Expenditure, "Harbours,"	—		439 9 4
5. INSOLVENT COURT,	—	—	47 12 6
6. MARSHALSEA,	—	—	274 4 11
7. KINGSTOWN HARBOUR :—			
By Stone Materials, Labour included,	—	9,405 10 2	
Ballast, supplied under contract,	—	112 16 5	
Maintenance, Repairs, &c.,	—	760 3 3	
Salaries of Harbour Master, Engineer, &c.,	—	718 3 9	
Boatmen, Watchmen, &c.,	—	461 17 1	
Incidents and Contingencies,	—	379 13 1	
Rents and Taxes,	—	63 2 4	
Total Expenditure, "Kingstown Harbour,"	—		11,901 6 1
8. CONVICT DEPOTS AND CONSTABULARY BARRACKS :—			
By Repairs of Buildings, Furniture, &c.:			
Constabulary Depot Barracks, Phœnix Park,	—	1,897 5 3	
Smithfield Convict Depot,	—	408 12 2	
Grangegorman Convict Depot,	—	142 14 2	
Mountjoy Prison,	—	610 15 5	
Total Expenditure, "Convict Depots," &c.,	—		3,059 7 0
9. CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM (Maintenance) :—			
By Repairs of Building, &c.,	—		300 4 6
10. MAYNOOTH COLLEGE :—			
By Payment for Plumbers' work,	—		2 5 0
11. FEMALE CONVICT PRISON :—			
By Works under Contract,	—	1,080 0 0	
Labour and Materials,	—	178 17 7	
Incidents,	—	6 18 8	
			1,265 16 3
12. BELFAST CUSTOM HOUSE, POST OFFICE, &c. :—			
By Payments on account of Purchase of Site,	—	16,145 17 7	
Law Costs, expenses of Valuation, &c.,	—	730 5 11	
Works under Contract,	—	3,864 6 11	
Cost of Paling,	—	16 5 5	
Architect for Professional Services,	—	499 19 11	
Salary of Clerk of Works,	—	84 14 0	
Incidents,	—	17 4 11	
			21,358 14 8
Carried forward,	—	—	97,241 7 1

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(A 11.)—PARLIAMENTARY

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure on account of Parliamentary Votes and

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	118,014 0 3
13. Expenses of the Queen's Visit, 1853 :—			
To Transfer from "Public Buildings,"	—	2,070 12 6	
			2,070 12 6
14. Salaries and Incidents of Extraordinary Staff :—			
To Transfer from employment of the "Labouring Poor" Account,	—		108 2 11
15. Navigation in Connexion with Drainage :—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote,	—		10,927 0 0
16. King's Inns Society,	—	—	Nil.
			£ 131,119 15 8

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
March 23, 1855.

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VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

Grants in the Year ended December 31, 1854—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . . .	—	—	97,241 7 1
13. Expenses of the Queen's Visit, 1853 :—			
By Tradesmen's bills, ...	—	762 5 5	
Transfer to "Public Buildings,"	—	67 11 9	
			829 17 2
14. Salaries and Incidents of Extraordinary Staff, .	—	—	Nil.
15. Navigation in Connexion with Drainage :—			
By Transfer to River Drainage Account "Works," . .	—	10,927 0 0	
			10,927 0 0
16. King's Inns Society :—			
By repayment of unexpended Balance, . . .	—	—	194 3 10
Balance, . . .	—	—	21,927 7 7
		£	131,119 15 8

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

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(A 12.)—MAINTENANCE

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance from 1853,	—		1,853 11 7
1. GRANT ROADS:—			
To Amount received from Treasury,	—	2,000 0 0	
Ditto for sale of implements, Ballinholly Road,	0 5 7		
Ditto " Listowel, Liselton, &c.,	0 17 3		
Ditto " Tralee and Listowel,	0 13 6		
Ditto " Bedford, Shanagolden, &c.,	0 13 6		
Ditto " Glenquin and Goulburn,	0 2 6		
		2 12 4	
Total Receipts, Grant Roads,	—		2,002 12 4
Carried forward,	—	—	3,856 3 11

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OF ROADS, &c.

COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended December 31, 1854.

Cr.

County.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	1. GRANT ROADS.			
Antrim,	By Antrim Coast Road,	—	445 15 6	
Clare,	By Bellia, Kilbaha, and Loophead,	40 8 7		
"	Doonaha and Rehy,	70 11 5		
"	Ennis and Woodford,	51 5 2		
"	Burren,	16 2 11		
"	Ennis and Kilfenora,	16 19 1		
"	Killaloe and Tomgraney,	47 0 5		
"	Loughgraney and Loughrea,	43 9 0		
"	Tulla and Gort,	25 11 1		
"	Tulla and Loughgraney,	51 14 10		
"	Kilkishen and Limerick,	61 12 9		
			424 15 3	
Cork,	Kenmare and Glengariffe,	—	16 18 11	
Fermanagh,	Fivemiletown to Clones,	—	62 0 8	
Galway,	Barna and Cloniff,	27 10 6		
"	Portumna and Mountshannon,	73 13 7		
"	Spiddle and Costelloe,	65 19 2		
"	Streamstown and Aughris,	15 10 8		
"	Ennis and Woodford,	29 19 5		
"	Tulla and Gort,	20 9 8		
"	Culfin Road,	44 19 11		
"	Goroman and Clonile,	21 17 3		
"	Loughgraney and Loughrea,	64 0 10		
"	Ballinlawless,	27 1 8		
"	Ballinaboy and Bunowen,	21 16 3		
"	Screeb Road,	21 10 7		
"	Marblehill and Dalystown,	24 16 7		
			459 6 1	
Kerry,	Tahalla and Derryquin,	7 4 0		
"	Ballinholly or Brosna,	46 0 11		
"	Ballinskelligs,	31 11 8		
"	Blackwater and Tahilla,	21 0 10		
"	Cahirciveen and Kenmare,	41 13 6		
"	Listowel, Gunsboro', and Liselton,	61 4 3		
"	Kenmare and Castletown,	35 15 11		
"	Killarney and Bantry,	28 5 10		
"	Meanus or Bealmanagh,	37 15 8		
"	Sneem and Killarney,	56 8 2		
"	Ballycarnahan and Waterville,	35 0 8		
"	Kenmare and Glengariffe,	137 2 9		
"	Tralee and Listowel,	79 8 8		
"	Tralee and Castlemaine,	53 4 5		
"	Bedford, Shanagolden, and Listowel,	52 0 4		
			723 17 7	
Limerick,	Glenstaal Road,	9 9 7		
"	Glenquin and Goulbourn,	33 5 8		
			42 15 3	
Tipperary,	Glenstaal Road,	—	4 15 5	
	Total Expenditure, Grant Roads,	—		2,180 4 8
	Carried forward,	—	—	2,180 4 8

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(A 12.)—MAINTENANCE

Dr. An Account showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	3,856 3 11
2. Post Roads :—			
To Amount received per Treasury,	—	1,000 0 0	
Total Receipts, Post Roads,	—		1,000 0 0
3. Roads and Bridges :—			
To Amount received per Treasury,	—	3,300 0 0	
Ditto for sale of implements, Cork County,	17 9 6		
Ditto " Clare "	23 17 4		
Ditto " Galway "	10 13 2		
Ditto " Kerry, "	2 0 1		
Ditto " Limerick "	2 18 1		
		56 18 2	
Total Receipts, Roads and Bridges,	—		3,356 18 2
Total Receipts. Maintenance of Roads,	—	—	8,213 2 1
			£8,213 2 1

Office of Public Works, March 23, 1855.

(A 13.)—EMPLOYMENT

Dr. An Account showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought from last account,	—	10,012 8 11
To Sundry Receipts, Law Costs, Sale of Plant, and other credits,	—	177 11 7
		£10,190 0 6

Office of Public Works, Dublin, March 23, 1855.

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OF ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

of Public Works, in the Year ended December 31, 1854—*continued.*

Cr.

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	2,180 4 8
2. Post Roads:—			
By Clare County,	—	81 1 3	
Carlow "	—	91 15 5	
Down "	—	44 19 11	
Donegal "	—	162 9 8	
Galway "	—	175 13 6	
Kerry "	—	171 17 9	
Kilkenny "	—	42 11 6	
Louth "	—	84 16 5	
Monaghan "	—	39 3 2	
Tipperary "	—	74 10 4	
Tyrone "	—	71 19 2	
Waterford "	—	121 9 10	
Total Expenditure, Post Roads,	—		1,162 7 11
3. Roads and Bridges:—			
By Cork County,	—	714 11 7	
Clare "	—	782 19 6	
Galway "	—	767 10 6	
Kerry "	—	409 11 7	
Limerick "	—	206 13 7	
Mayo "	—	699 2 2	
Roscommon "	—	111 15 9	
Tipperary "	—	294 12 10	
Total Expenditure, Roads and Bridges,	—		3,986 17 6
Total Expenditure, Maintenance of Roads,	—	—	7,329 10 1
Balance,	—	—	883 12 0
			£8,213 2 1

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

OF LABOURING POOR.

of Public Works, in the Year ended December 31, 1854.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Amount expended during the year,	18 12 5	
By Amount transferred to other services, in adjustment,	449 10 2	
By Amount allowed in reduction of Pay Clerks' Balances,	6,847 9 5	
		7,315 12 0
By Balance carried to next account,	—	2,874 8 6
		£10,190 0 6

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

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(A 14.)—MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought from last Account,	—	—	1,173 12 7
1. BOYNE RIVER NAVIGATION :—			
To Amount of Tolls received,	—	395 4 0	
Total Receipt "Boyne Navigation,"	—		395 4 0
2. MAINTENANCE OF CERTAIN TURNPIKE ROADS :—			
To Howth Road,		Nil.	
To Navan Road :—			
Amount of Tolls received,	—	1,294 17 10	
Total Receipt "Maintenance of certain Turnpike Roads,"	—		1,294 17 10
3. PORTUMNA BRIDGE :—			
To amount of Tolls received,	—	115 6 2	
Total Receipt "Portumna Bridge,"	—		115 6 2
4. LIMERICK FLOATING DOCK, Act 10 & 11 Vict., cap. 198 :—			
To amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	—	2,000 0 0	
Proceeds of sales of Plant, &c.,	—	1,183 9 11	
Total Receipt "Limerick Floating Dock,"	—		3,183 9 11
5. RECEIVER'S ACCOUNT FOR LOANS, Act 1 & 2 Wm. 4, cap. 33 :—			
To Galway Harbour :—			
Amount of Tolls received,	1,219 16 4		
		1,219 16 4	
To Limerick Bridge, Harbour, &c. :—			
Amount of Tolls received,	8,065 6 10		
" Rents "	173 6 10		
Income Tax deducted,	1 10 8		
		8,240 14 4	
Total Receipt "Loans Receivers' Account,"	—		9,460 10 8
6. DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS, Act 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 117 :—			
To Belfast District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	2,756 0 0		
		2,756 0 0	
To Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum,	—		
		Nil.	
Carried forward,	—	2,756 0 0	15,623 1 2

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SERVICES.

of PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended December 31, 1854. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. BOYNE RIVER NAVIGATION :—			
By Labour and Materials,	—	115 11 5	
Salaries and Incidents,	—	196 12 6	
Repayment of Interest on account of Loan,	—	23 5 10	
Total Expenditure "Boyne Navigation,"	—		335 9 9
2. MAINTENANCE OF CERTAIN TURNPIKE ROADS :—			
By Howth Road :—			
For balance remaining in hands of Commissioners of Public Works paid over to Trustees of the Malahide roads,	—	49 0 8	
By Navan Road :—			
Manual Labour,	220 12 8		
Materials for Surface Repairs,	447 17 2		
Rents,	88 19 1		
Salaries—Superintendent and Pay Clerk, £129 1 0			
" Overseer, 65 0 0			
	194 1 0		
Tradesmen's Bills,	1 7 0		
Interest on account of Loan,	300 0 0		
		1,252 16 11	
Total Expenditure "Maintenance of certain Turnpike Roads,"	—		1,301 17 7
3. PORTUMNA BRIDGE :—			
By Salaries,	—	39 1 4	
Incidents,	—	1 15 3	
Total Expenditure "Portumna Bridge,"	—		40 16 7
4. LIMERICK FLOATING DOCK, Act 10 & 11 Vic., cap. 198 :—			
By Labour,	—	1,481 13 4	
Plant and Materials,	—	54 16 0	
Salaries and Incidents,	—	469 19 7	
Gratuity to Engineer,	—	649 19 11	
Total Expenditure "Limerick Floating Dock,"	—		2,656 8 10
5. RECEIVER'S ACCOUNT FOR LOANS, Act 1 & 2 Wm. 4, cap. 33 :—			
By Galway Harbour :—			
Labour and Materials,	252 1 7		
Salaries and Incidents,	486 17 10		
Repayment on account of Loan :—			
Interest,	400 0 0		
		1,138 19 5	
By Limerick Bridge, Harbour, &c. :—			
Labour and Materials,	821 13 8		
Salaries and Incidents, including compensation,	2,339 17 10		
Repayments on account of Loan :—			
Interest,	5,000 0 0		
		8,161 11 6	
Total Expenditure "Loans Receivers' Account,"	—		9,300 10 11
6. DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS, Act 8 & 9 Vict., c. 117.			
By Belfast District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Works under Contract,	2,776 9 11		
Architect for Professional Services,	99 19 11		
Salaries and Incidents,	166 16 0		
Furniture and Fitments,	605 12 3		
		3,648 18 1	
By Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Works under Contract,	674 14 10		
Salaries and Incidents,	34 6 10		
Furniture and Fitments,	29 0 0		
		738 1 8	
Carried forward,	—	4,386 19 9	13,635 3 8

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(A 14.)—MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. Receipt and Expenditure on account of Miscellaneous Service

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	2,756 0 0	15,623 1 2
DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS—*continued.*			
To Eglinton Lunatic Asylum, Cork,		Nil.	
To Kilkenny District Lunatic Asylum,		Nil.	
To Killarney District Lunatic Asylum,		Nil.	
To Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum :— Received from the Paymaster of Civil Services,		1,412 13 0	
To Mullingar District Lunatic Asylum :— Amount received for Rent,	10 0 0	10 0 0	
To Omagh District Lunatic Asylum,		Nil.	
To Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin :— Amount Received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	8,862 15 8	8,862 15 8	
To Sligo District Lunatic Asylum,		Nil.	
Total Receipt, "District Lunatic Asylums,"	—		13,041 8 8
7. SUNDRY ACCOUNTS :—			
To N. de la C. Crommellin, amount received to keep up Policies of Assurance for £10,000, as security for loan advanced by late Loan Commissioners,		330 0 0	
To Works Advances :— Transfer in adjustment of Personal Account,		3 17 4	
To Barna Pier,		Nil.	
To Land Improvement Loans Repayments :— Amount recovered from Proprietors,		192 9 4	
To Circular Road and Annesley Bridge :— Amount presented at Michaelmas Term, 1852,		28 8 4	
Carried forward,	—	554 15 0	28,664 9 10

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SERVICES—*continued.*

in the Year ended December 31, 1854—*continued.* Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	4,386 19 9	13,635 3 8
DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS—*continued.*			
By Eglinton Lunatic Asylum, Cork :—			
Salaries and Incidents,	274 12 0		
Furniture and Fitments,	104 2 7		
Labour and Materials,	1,094 8 6		
		1,473 3 1	
By Kilkenny District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Incidents,	5 7 0		
Fitments,	38 14 6		
		44 1 6	
By Killarney District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Works under Contract,	229 6 1		
Salaries and Incidents,	83 6 3		
Labour and Materials,	549 10 7		
Furniture and Fitments,	24 12 5		
		886 15 4	
By Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum,	—	Nil.	
By Mullingar District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Works under Contract,	3,891 16 4		
Salaries and Incidents,	251 16 7		
Labour and Materials,	821 5 5		
Furniture and Fitments,	1,149 11 9		
Architect for Professional Services,	147 3 10		
		6,261 13 11	
By Omagh District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Furniture and Fitments,	245 5 0		
Labour and Materials,	74 3 4		
Salaries and Incidents,	22 17 1		
		342 5 5	
By Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin :—			
Works under Contract,	2,890 13 0		
Salaries and Incidents,	157 17 9		
Furniture and Fitments,	1,092 12 10		
Architect for Professional Services,	100 0 0		
Labour and Materials,	132 3 10		
		4,373 7 5	
By Sligo District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Works under Contract,	1,941 9 9		
Salaries and Incidents,	229 17 0		
Furniture and Fitments,	734 9 7		
Labour and Materials,	1,466 18 10		
		4,372 15 2	
Total Expenditure "District Lunatic Asylums,"	—		22,141 1 7
7. SUNDRY ACCOUNTS :—			
By N. de la C. Crommellin, amount paid, being one year's Premium on his Life Assurance,	—	330 0 0	
By Works Advances,	—	Nil.	
By Barna Pier :—			
Transfer to "Piers and Harbours" Account,	—	10 5 0	
By Land Improvement Loans Repayments :—			
Transferred to the Paymaster of Civil Services,	—	32 0 3	
By Circular Road and Annesley Bridge,	—	Nil.	
Carried forward,		372 5 3	35,776 5 3

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(A 14.)—MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. Receipt and Expenditure on account of Miscellaneous Services

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	554 15 0	28,664 9 10
SUNDRY ACCOUNTS—*continued.*			
To Deposit Accounts:—			
Galway County, for transfer,	17 11 0		
Sundry Railway Companies, to meet expenses of Arbitration,	589 14 2		
		607 5 2	
To Fishery Weirs, &c.:—			
Received for Improvements,	—	88 0 0	
To amount received from Treasurers of Counties and others, in repayment of Loans under several acts, which on being apportioned were transferred,	6,607 15 0		
		6,607 15 0	
To Drainage repayments:—			
Received from Defaulters,	—	2,368 14 3	
To Temporary Receipts,	—	434 11 5	
To Roads Gratuities:—			
For amount received,	—	226 12 8	
To Proceeds of 3¼ per Cent. Stock, sold out for account of Contractors, &c.,	1,103 0 11		
Dividends on Investments in 3¼ per Cent. Stock, for account of Contractors and others,	111 15 7		
		1,214 16 6	
Total Receipt, "Sundry Accounts,"	—		12,102 10 0
To Balance,	—	—	6,875 17 7
			£47,642 17 5

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
March 23, 1855.

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SERVICES—*continued.*

in the Year ended December 31, 1854—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	372 5 3	35,776 5 3
SUNDRY ACCOUNTS—*continued.*			
By Deposit Accounts :—			
Irish Waste Land Society for transfer,	40 2 11		
Paid Expenses of Arbitration on account of sundry Railway Companies,	608 0 11		
		648 3 10	
By Fishery Weirs, &c. :—			
Expended for Improvements,	—	32 5 6	
By amount transferred to the Paymaster of Civil Services,	6,582 9 6		
By Galway County Deposit Account for transfer,	17 11 0		
		6,600 0 6	
By Drainage Repayments:—			
Transferred to the Paymaster of Civil Services,	—	2,378 10 0	
By Temporary Receipts, amount repaid,	—	442 13 2	
By Roads Gratuities :—			
For Amount Paid,	—	162 1 10	
By Payments to Contractors, Stock sold out,	1,103 0 11		
Payments to Contractors and others, Dividends on Investment,	127 11 2		
		1,230 12 1	
Total Expenditure, "Sundry Accounts,"	—		11,866 12 2
			£47,642 17 5

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

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(B.)—LAND IMPROVEMENT ACTS, 10th Vict., chap. 32, &c.

Schedule—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, the amount applied for, sanctioned, and issued by Instalments, with the Date of the last Issue, and also the Amount of Loans subsequently cancelled or relinquished to December 31, 1854.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Antrim,	Antrim, Lower,	William C. D. Johnston,	510 15 2	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Clotworthy Walkinshaw,	866 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
	Antrim, Upper,	Alexander Montgomery,	1,382 15 0	880 0 0	–	480 0 0	3	15 April, 1852
		George J. Clarke,	3,521 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	9 Jan., "
		Alexander Arthur,	765 11 0	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	6 Sept., 1852
	Belfast, Lower,	Alexander H. Haliday,	5,684 10 2	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	19 Nov., 1849
		Alexander H. Haliday and William R. Haliday,	4,657 5 9	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	19 " "
		Thomas Greg,	9,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	15 June, 1850
		Viscount Templetown,	12,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	26 Aug., 1854
		John Thompson,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	16 April, 1852
		Robert Thompson,	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	240 0 0	1	" "
	Belfast, Upper,	John Wallace,	2,837 12 8	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		Robert Thomson,	2,061 5 0	800 0 0	–	480 0 0	3	24 July, 1852
		John Thomson,	2,872 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	27 " "
		William Crawford,	2,600 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	30 Dec., "
		Alexander H. Haliday,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	17 " "
	Cary,	Alexander Stewart,	2,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	12 April, "
		Alexander G. Fullerton,	2,400 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	8 Feb., "
		John M'Gildowney,	3,734 2 8	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	25 July, "
		John M'Neale, jun.,	1,390 10 2	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	11 Jan., "
		Earl of Antrim,	3,667 0 0	2,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	5	21 June, 1849
		Alexander G. Fullerton,	1,824 15 10	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	11 Sept., 1851
		Earl of Antrim,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	900 0 0	3	23 Dec., 1850
		Hugh Lecky,	1,018 8 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	7 Nov., 1851
		George A. Wray,	1,400 0 0	1,250 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	4	7 March, "
		Ditto,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 Aug., 1852
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	10 " "
		Elizabeth Anderson,	1,072 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	6 March, 1854
		Hugh and Robert Anderson,	2,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	29 July, 1852
		Charles Price,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	4 Dec., "
		Andrew Sharpe,	256 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	3 Aug., 1854
	Dunluce, Lower	Hugh M'Neile,	3,959 5 11	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	4 Jan., 1852
		George Macartney,	4,388 6 10	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	6 " 1849
		William Trail,	827 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	21 May, 1852
		Henry Murphy,	119 4 3	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 July, "
		James S. Moore,	1,489 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	15 April, "
		Thomas Hincks,	154 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	18 Feb., 1854
		John Given,	163 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	3 Aug., 1854
	Lower Dunluce and Carey,	James Stuart,	750 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Dunluce, Upper	John Montgomery,	5,215 15 4	2,500 0 0	450 0 0 1,050 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	16 Aug., 1849
		James R. Phillott,	284 2 5	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	9 Jan., 1852
		John Cromie,	2,389 10 9	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	3 Aug., "
		Henry Anderson,	900 0 0	900 0 0	–	720 0 0	4	16 Nov., "
		Earl of Antrim,	11,773 0 0	4,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	22 June, 1850
		Sir Edmund W. Macnaghten	15,474 8 11	5,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	2	28 Jan., 1851
		Thomas Montgomery,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	23 June, "
		Henry Anderson,	680 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	4 Feb., 1852
		John Montgomery,	487 16 10	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas G. Batt,	2,338 15 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	25 June, 1853
		Samuel Ferguson,	192 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	24 " 1851
		George Macartney,	670 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	29 Oct., 1852
	Glenarm, Lower	John M'Neile,	4,889 0 0	2,000 0 0	800 0 0	1,200 0 0	3	28 " 1849
		Edmund M'Donnell,	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	6 Dec., "
		Earl of Antrim,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	5 April, 1852
		Alexander Macauley,	3,600 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	6 " 1849
		Edmund F. Cuppage,	3,458 0 0	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	6 Dec., 1850
		Rev. D. Courtenay,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	5 Aug., 1854
	Glenarm, Upper	James Agnew,	6,551 13 11	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	28 Nov., 1849
		Earl of Antrim,	12,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	12 Oct., "
		Edmund M'Donnell,	18,722 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	28 June, "
		Ditto,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	17 " 1850
	Kilconway,	William Anderson,	2,830 2 3	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	5 April, 1848
		Hugh Montgomery,	6,668 12 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	29 Oct., 1849
		Ditto,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	420 0 0	3	29 Jan., 1851
		Thomas Scott,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	100 0 0	2	26 " 1854
	Massareene, Lower.	Arthur Henry,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	26 Aug., 1850
		Alexander Montgomery,	2,803 5 7	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	1 June, "
		Arthur Henry,	1,100 0 0	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	3 Nov., 1853
		Ditto,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	15 " "
	Toome, Lower,	John M'Neile,	12,725 3 3	6,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	8	6 Dec., 1849
		Sir Robert S. Adair,	2,531 13 6	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	18 Aug., 1852
	Toome, Upper,	John Thompson,	9,285 6 0	2,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	23 " 1851

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
LONDONDERRY,	Coleraine,	Mitchell Smyth,	1,613 6 4	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	21 Aug., 1849.
		Ditto,	1,481 18 10	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	28 „ 1850.
		Sir Henry H. Bruce,	9,530 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	4,000 0 0	8	4 March, „
		Benjamin B. Gough,	1,980 0 0	600 0 0	120 0 0	480 0 0	4	16 „ „
		Thomas M'Clellan,	300 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	2 May, „
		Hamill Smyth,	1,345 2 7	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	6 Jan., 1849.
		Henry Richardson,	14,293 0 0	5,000 0 0	–	4,500 0 0	9	16 Oct., 1852.
		Griffin C. Galt,	290 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	21 Feb., 1851.
		Acheson Lyle,	838 16 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	5 April, 1848.
		Thomas M'Clellan,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	3	10 March, 1851.
		Robert Alexander,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	5 Dec., „
		John Lyle,	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	28 April, 1853.
		John Cromie,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	15 Aug., 1851.
		William W. Sillito,	290 5 2	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	27 June, „
		Alexander M'Laughlin,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	8 Dec., „
		James B. Ball,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	21 July, 1852.
		Alexander M'Laughlin,	100 12 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	6 May, „
		Robert Alexander,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	16 March, 1854.
	Keenaght,	Thomas Scott,	2,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	600 0 0	900 0 0	3	1 May, 1850.
		William Osborne and Joseph Osborne,	2,455 0 0	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	4	12 Dec., 1851.
		Marcus M'Causland,	16,028 15 0	4,000 0 0	–	4,000 0 0	8	25 March, 1852.
		Richard Hunter,	3,357 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	18 Jan., „
		Alexander Ross,	448 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	19 „ 1850.
		Sir Henry H. Bruce,	5,635 0 0	2,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	14 Aug., „
		George V. Sampson,	683 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	2 May, „
		Benjamin Lane,	363 15 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	30 „ „
		William Lane,	365 5 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	14 Aug., 1849.
		John Martin,	342 13 4	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	19 Feb., 1851.
		James M'Sparrow,	1,113 0 4	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	26 Aug., „
		William Wilson,	673 6 2	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	8 May, „
		George V. Sampson,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	14 „ 1853.
		Richard Hunter,	3,387 19 2	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	10 June, „
		George Craig,	160 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	6 March, 1854.
		George Scott,	497 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	30 Dec., 1854.
	Loughinshollen	William Graves,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	9 May, 1850.
		Richard Hunter,	597 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	16 Oct., „
		John P. Hewitt,	100 0 0	100 0 0	10 0 0	90 0 0	5	23 July, 1849.
		Earl Clancarty and others,	3,000 0 0	1,900 0 0	–	1,520 0 0	4	23 Dec., 1852.
		Richard Hunter,	250 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	5 Sept., 1853.
		James Courtenay,	312 4 10	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	13 July, „
	Tirkeeran,	John Lithgow,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	18 May, 1848.
		Anthony Babington,	6,600 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	26 „ 1850.
		Acheson Lyle,	424 11 8	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	1 „ 1849.
		John B. Beresford,	1,500 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	24 Aug., 1850.
		Acheson Lyle,	504 13 2	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	10 March, 1849.
		Peter B. Maxwell,	800 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	25 Oct., „
		Thomas Scott,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	7 April, 1854.
		Peter B. Maxwell,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	9 Aug., 1850.
		Mervyn Wilson,	1,100 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	10 Nov., 1854.
DONEGAL,	Banagh,	John Hamilton,	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	12	1 May, 1849.
		Earl of Arran,	6,908 0 0	6,000 0 0	3,550 0 0	2,450 0 0	5	17 Feb., „
		George C. G. Wray,	129 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	24 Oct., 1848.
		Thomas Brooke,	1,278 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	27 Aug., 1851.
		Arthur Walker,	142 10 10	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	26 Jan., 1850.
		Joseph Welsh,	380 8 2	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	15 Dec., 1851.
		Sophia Major,	566 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	12 April, „
		Sarah Cassidy,	371 0 7	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Claudius Hamilton and others,	282 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	3 Sept., 1849.
		Thos. Wark and Stephen Wark,	460 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	–	–
		William Sinclair,	2,376 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	14 Aug., 1851.
		George C. G. Wray,	109 8 4	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	6 Sept., 1849.
		Robert G. Montgomery,	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	–	–
		George C. G. Wray,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	20 April, 1852.
		Thomas Brooke,	4,661 10 0	1,900 0 0	–	760 0 0	2	29 Aug., 1849.
		William Sinclair,	452 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	11 „ „
	Boylagh,	John Hamilton,	2,600 0 0	2,300 0 0	920 0 0	1,380 0 0	3	26 Sept., 1848.
	Ennishowen, East,	Henry Hart,	800 0 0	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	2 Feb., 1850.
		Samuel Carmichael,	350 0 0	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	3 April, 1849.
		Peter B. Maxwell,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	30 May, 1850.
		Michael Doherty,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	22 Sept., 1852.
		John Harvey,	330 5 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	29 Jan., 1850.
		Robert Witherow,	130 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	3	13 March, „
		Thomas Lynch,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	1 Aug., 1851.
		Thomas Witherow,	300 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	10 March, 1849.
		George Canning,	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		James M'Monagle,	105 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	13 June, 1849.
		Henry Lynch,	308 0 0	150 0 0	30 0 0	120 0 0	4	8 Sept., „
		Lord Templemore,	16,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	–	5,400 0 0	11	25 May, 1852.
		John Cochran,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	8 Feb., 1850.
		William O'Donnell,	175 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	19 „ 1849.
		William Knox,	600 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	17 July, 1850.
		George Young,	5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	24 „ „

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Donegal—*con.*	Ennishowen, East—*con.*	John Ferguson,	760 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	3 June, 1851.
		James S. Dougherty,	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	23 Dec., 1852.
		Thomas Witherow,	108 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	12 Aug., "
		George Young,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	30 March, 1851.
		Henry St. G. Layard,	749 2 0	250 0 0	–	–	–	–
		James W. Doherty,	381 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	17 May, 1851.
	Ennishowen, West,	George Lynch,	161 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	25 Jan., 1849.
		John Torrens and others,	5,035 0 0	1,400 0 0	280 0 0	1,120 0 0	4	13 April, 1851.
		Joseph Dysart and Alexander Dysart,	330 0 0	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	12 Aug., "
		John Canning,	236 10 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	27 May, 1851.
		Anna E. Norman and Conolly Norman,	5,550 0 0	1,750 0 0	–	1,750 0 0	5	3 June, "
		James Ross,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	26 May, 1851.
		James Alexander,	692 0 0	650 0 0	–	260 0 0	2	4 Feb., 1851.
		James H. Todd,	288 18 2	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	24 Dec., 1852.
		N. C. Martin,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 Oct., 1854.
	Kilmacrenan,	William Marshall,	600 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	23 " 1848.
		Hamilton Verschoyle,	1,278 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	600 0 0	3	26 " "
		Anthony Hastings,	274 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Nov., 1848.
		John R. Boyd,	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	4 Dec., "
		Mary S. Brooke,	1,760 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	1,400 0 0	5	22 June, 1850.
		John Irwin,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	17 Nov., 1848.
		Earl of Leitrim,	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	6	13 April, 1850.
		Ditto,	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	2,200 0 0	4,800 0 0	10	13 April, 1854.
		Robert H. Patton,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	23 Nov., 1848.
		John Irwin,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	11 Oct., 1848.
		Henry Maturin,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	18 Jan., 1850.
		William Atkins,	398 0 0	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	31 July, 1849.
		Charles F. Stewart,	652 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	12 Nov., 1850.
		John Olphert,	606 0 0	300 0 0	60 0 0	240 0 0	4	12 June, 1849.
		James Sinclair,	449 1 0	400 0 0	240 0 0	160 0 0	2	4 April, "
		Thomas Brooke,	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	15 July, 1851.
		Alexander Nixon,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	19 " 1850.
		John Irwin,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	15 Aug., 1851.
		William Moore,	385 7 4	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	22 April, "
		Charles F. Stewart,	119 16 8	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	8 June, 1850.
		Henry Lethan,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	26 May, 1854.
	Raphoe,	James Irwin,	106 12 5	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		John Keys,	316 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas Blair,	157 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	6 Sept., 1850.
		Sir Edmund S. Hayes,	7,128 0 0	5,300 0 0	2,800 0 0	2,500 0 0	5	14 June, 1849.
		Marquis of Abercorn,	10,297 0 0	6,000 0 0	–	4,500 0 0	9	28 Aug., 1851.
		Sir Robert A. Ferguson,	534 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	14 " 1849.
		Hugh Rooney,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	27 Jan., "
		Andrew Ferguson,	1,850 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	13 Aug., 1850.
		Robert M'Clintock,	346 0 0	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	7 April, 1849.
		Joseph Pratt,	463 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	25 Aug., "
		William Knox,	194 9 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		Robert G. Montgomery,	2,086 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	20 Feb., 1851.
		Sir Robert Bateson,	1,138 10 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	17 June, "
		Ditto,	1,376 7 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	7 April, 1849.
		Earl of Wicklow,	4,930 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	4,000 0 0	8	12 Aug., 1852.
		Earl of Erne,	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	3,500 0 0	7	11 June, "
		Robert Laird,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	10 " "
		Peter B. Maxwell,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	4 April, 1850.
		William Young,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	16 Oct., 1848.
		Andrew Laird,	207 10 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	10 June, 1851.
		William Fenwick,	227 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	25 " 1849.
		William Style,	490 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		James M'Curdy,	304 2 0	300 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	10 Dec., 1850.
		Samuel Hamilton,	276 18 4	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	4 Oct., 1854.
		John G. Smyly,	545 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	19 March, "
		Joseph H. Singer,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 Aug., "
		Edward Bowen,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Dec., "
		Francis C. Leslie,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	19 June, 1852.
		Joseph H. Singer,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	11 " "
		Sir Robert Bateson,	230 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	12 Nov., 1853.
		Frederick Goold,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	10 Oct., 1854.
		Sir R. Bateson,	650 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	7 Dec., "
	Tirhugh,	William H. Foster,	767 6 8	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	9 Oct., 1850.
		John Hamilton,	2,600 0 0	2,600 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	23 " 1848.
		John Leslie,	2,400 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	720 0 0	3	25 Nov., "
		Ditto,	20,226 0 0	5,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	15 Sept., 1849.
		James Johnston,	940 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	4 Mar., 1850.
		William R. Tredennick,	776 6 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	11 April, "
		James Miller,	419 10 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	–	–
		George Knox,	5,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	11 July, 1850.
		William H. Foster,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	11 Oct., "
		James Johnston & Charles Johnston,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	5 Sept., 1851.
		Charles Maude,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	12 June, "
Fermanagh,	Clanawly,	Earl of Enniskillen,	1,091 15 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	25 Jan., 1851.
		Ditto,	2,755 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	24 Nov., "
		Ditto,	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	16 " 1854.
		William R. Armstrong,	126 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	25 Aug., 1853.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
FERMANAGH—*con.*	Clankelly,	John Richardson,	1,218 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	17 July, 1851.
	Coole,	Edward E. Mayne,	220 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	6 „ 1849.
	Knockninny,	Gartside Tipping,	253 1 11	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	8 Mar., 1850.
		Earl of Erne,	4,545 0 0	2,000 0 0	600 0 0	1,200 0 0	3	7 June, 1851.
		Ditto,	608 0 0	600 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ditto,	1,312 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Lurg,	Edward Atthill and Margaret Brien,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 April, 1854.
		James M'Cullagh,	700 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	11 „ 1851.
		James Johnston,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	4 Jan., 1850.
		John C. Bloomfield,	965 0 0	950 0 0	950 0 0	–	–	–
		Hugh W. Barton,	3,600 0 0	3,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	5 Sept., 1848.
		Henry M. Richardson,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	1 Feb., 1850.
		John C. Bloomfield,	1,700 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	17 July. „
		John Irvine,	500 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	2 March, 1853.
		Ditto,	315 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	11 Dec., 1851.
		Hugh W. Barton,	3,428 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–
		James Johnston,	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	18 July, 1850.
		Folliott W. Barton,	7,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	30 Nov., 1849.
		Hezlett Hamilton,	326 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	17 April, 1850.
		Lord Adam Loftus,	400 0 0	400 0 0	160 0 0	240 0 0	3	20 Dec., 1851.
		Richard St. George,	510 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		James Lendrum,	250 0 0	250 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	3	4 Oct., 1853.
	Maheraboy,	Lucius H. Deering,	518 17 5	300 0 0	–	194 0 0	4	27 Aug., „
		John Collum,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	10 May, 1851.
		Marquis of Ely,	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
	Maherastephena,	Robert Noble,	500 0 0	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	25 June, 1849.
		Sir Arthur B. Brooke,	20,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	7	20 Aug., 1851.
		Earl of Erne,	7,927 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Sir James W. King,	1,126 7 9	1,100 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		Henry Leslie,	863 16 8	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	26 May, „
		Archibald Boardman,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Robert Noble,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 July, 1852.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	17 „ „
		Earl of Erne,	550 0 0	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	8 Feb., 1853.
		Sir J. W. King,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	15 Nov., „
	Tirkennedy,	James Lendrum,	1,515 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		John G. Porter,	5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	24 Dec., 1847.
		Ditto,	1,731 0 0	1,700 0 0	–	680 0 0	2	10 Jan., 1850.
		Henry M. Archdall,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	24 Nov., 1851.
		Henry M. Richardson,	600 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–
		Henry A. Burke,	436 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	5 May, 1854.
		James Lendrum,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
TYRONE,	Clogher,	Francis Gervais,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	600 0 0	3	26 Sept., 1848.
		Samuel Vesey,	700 7 3	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	18 July, 1849.
		Morgan W. Jellett,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	20 Jan., 1852.
		Robert Maule,	201 10 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	11 March, 1849.
		Thomas R. Browne,	3,503 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	9 Dec., 1853.
		Ditto,	2,953 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	22 „ 1854.
		Samuel Vesey,	409 18 6	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	27 April, „
	Dungannon, Lower.	Richard N. Horner,	2,900 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	650 0 0	6	18 Feb., 1849.
		James Gunning,	962 2 10	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	30 Nov., 1850.
		Earl of Caledon,	8,240 0 0	7,800 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	16 June, 1852.
		James Cochran,	220 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 Jan., „
		John W. Stokes,	330 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	24 Dec., 1850.
	Dungannon, Middle.	Mortimer O'Sullivan,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	24 June, 1848.
		Henry Greene,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	12 Nov., 1849.
		William Falls,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	11 May, 1850.
		Mortimer O'Sullivan,	100 0 0	100 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	2	26 July, 1849.
		James M. Macrum,	540 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	28 May, 1852.
		Earl of Charlemont,	456 0 0	450 0 0	8 0 0	442 0 0	5	1 March, „
		John Y. Burges,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	5 June, „
		Earl of Charlemont,	650 0 0	550 0 0	–	220 0 0	2	25 Feb., 1854.
	Dungannon, Upper.	William L. Conyngham,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	11 Oct., 1848.
		James Scott,	215 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	6 Feb., 1849.
		Guardians of Viscount Powerscourt,	2,000 0 0	1,800 0 0	–	1,800 0 0	5	26 Oct., „
		Andrew Vance,	813 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	29 Sept., „
		William L. Conyngham,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	5 Jan., „
	Dungannon,	Mervyn Stewart and George Vesey Stewart,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	23 Aug., 1854.
	Omagh, East,	James Lendrum,	5,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,175 0 0	825 0 0	2	26 Nov., 1850.
		Johnston Mansfield,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 Jan., 1852.
		Latham Blacker,	3,000 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,040 0 0	260 0 0	1	22 Feb., 1848.
		George Lendrum,	2,272 0 0	2,200 0 0	1,760 0 0	440 0 0	1	10 „ 1849.
		Robert V. Dixon,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	19 Aug., 1854.
	Omagh, West,	Sir James M. Stronge,	1,650 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	900 0 0	3	8 Aug., 1850.
		Sir Robert A. Ferguson,	2,053 0 0	1,600 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	5	14 May, „
		Ditto,	521 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	14 July, 1849.
		Henry C. Lighton,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	3 April, „
		Sir Robert A. Ferguson,	1,642 0 0	1,250 0 0	–	1,250 0 0	5	16 Dec., 1851.
		Ditto,	270 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	3 Nov., 1849.
		Ditto,	514 14 10	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	27 April, 1854.
		Henry Echlin,	394 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	25 Nov., 1851.
		Audley Caldwell,	300 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ditto,	300 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Tyrone—*con.*	Strabane, Lower	James Sinclair,	1,517 10 6	1,100 0 0	–	1,100 0 0	5	8 April, 1850.
		Charles J. Gardiner,	1,814 19 11	1,250 0 0	500 0 0	750 0 0	3	27 „ „
		Alexander S. Humphreys,	311 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	12 Sept., 1851.
		Marquis of Abercorn,	10,416 0 0	6,000 0 0	–	5,000 0 0	10	9 Oct., „
		Andrew F. Knox,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	10 Aug., 1848.
		John Baird,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	3 Feb., 1849.
		John Humphrys,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	480 0 0	3	31 May, „
		Thomas Baird,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	20 Oct., 1848.
		Robert Hume,	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Peter B. Maxwell,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	10 July, 1850.
		William Knox,	780 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	17 May, 1851.
		George Smithwick,	202 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	26 Sept., 1848.
		James C. Ball,	240 0 0	200 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	2	11 Oct., „
		John P. Kennedy, jun.,	581 10 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	5 April, 1851.
		James Sinclair,	342 9 6	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	31 Dec., 1850.
		Marquis of Abercorn,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	1 June, 1854.
		Daniel Baird,	500 0 0	450 0 0	–	90 0 0	1	22 Oct., 1850.
		James Houston,	506 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	1 July, 1851.
		Thomas Graham,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	18 Sept., „
		Daniel Baird,	2,191 0 6	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	15 Nov., „
		Hugh Auchinleck,	420 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	1 Dec., 1853.
	Strabane, Upper	Arthur W. C. Hamilton,	9,893 6 8	6,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	13 March, 1849.
		William Ogilby,	12,505 0 0	6,000 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	10 Sept., 1850.
		David White,	245 7 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	19 Oct., 1849.
		William M'Crea,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	19 June, „
		James M'Ivor,	1,300 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	6	7 Feb., 1851.
		Thomas L. Stack,	265 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	24 „ „
		David White,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	31 July, „
		James Byrne,	522 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	23 Nov., 1854.
		William Todd,	215 5 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	23 April, 1851.
		Daniel Baird,	900 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	15 July, „
		James Scott,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	100 0 0	2	10 Aug., 1852.
		David White,	379 0 0	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	11 Oct., 1854.
		Ditto,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	15 Nov., „
Armagh,	Armagh,	Lee M'Kinstry,	2,830 0 0	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	12 July, 1849.
		Crosby S. Mangan,	350 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	9 Feb., 1850.
		William J. Armstrong,	690 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	3 May, 1849.
		Samuel Simpson,	250 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	11 June, 1851.
	Fews, Lower,	Earl of Gosford,	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Ditto,	8,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Ditto,	1,057 2 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	1 March, 1851.
		Ditto,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	30 Sept., 1852.
		Jonathan Chomley,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	18 May, 1853.
		Henry T. Prentice,	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	320 0 0	2	6 Sept., 1854.
	Fews, Upper,	John J. Bigger,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 July, 1849.
		Jonathan Chomley,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 Dec., 1850.
		William Armstrong,	948 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
	Oneilland, East	Francis Fforde,	868 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	16 May, 1850.
	Oneilland, West	Henry Caulfield,	800 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	12 April, „
		Robert W. C. Cope,	1,391 7 6	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	27 Sept., 1849.
		Andrew M'Creight,	174 18 6	150 0 0	120 0 0	30 0 0	1	11 Oct., 1848.
		Robert W. C. Cope,	600 0 0	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	11 Dec., 1849.
	Orior, Lower,	William H. Foster,	174 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	1 July, 1848.
		Count Fane de Salis,	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	13 Dec., 1849.
		Mortimer O'Sullivan,	600 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	11 July, 1854.
	Orior, Upper,	Henry Alexander,	1,044 0 0	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	9 Dec., 1849.
		Powell Foxall,	606 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	13 Sept., „
		James W. M'Neale,	1,995 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	28 June, 1851.
	Tiranny,	Sir James M. Stronge,	500 0 0	500 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	3	21 April, 1849.
		Edward W. Bond,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 Aug., „
		Ditto,	447 14 4	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	14 Jan., 1848.
		Sir James M. Stronge,	501 0 0	150 0 0	30 0 0	120 0 0	4	19 Sept., 1849.
		Earl of Caledon,	2,550 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	13 Aug., 1850.
		Thomas J. White,	250 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1851.
		William J. Armstrong,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	9 Nov., 1852.
		Sir James M. Stronge,	3,009 17 2	2,500 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	9 May, 1854.
		A. H. Bond,	130 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	22 Dec., „
Down,	Ards,	Hugh Montgomery,	7,159 7 6	2,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	26 March, 1852.
		Catherine A. Knox & others	1,187 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	–	–
	Castlereagh, Lower.	Hugh Kennedy,	2,008 7 0	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	16 March, 1848.
		George Allen,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	1 Oct., 1852.
		David S. Ker,	364 10 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	17 Sept., „
	Castlereagh, Upper.	James Robinson,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	3 Jan., 1851.
		Sir Robert Bateson,	1,050 10 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	29 June, 1852.
	Dufferin,	Lord Dufferin,	4,014 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	16 „ 1848.
	Iveagh, Upper,	John T. Reilly,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	9 Oct., 1850.
		Francis C. Leslie,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	13 Nov., 1848.
		Earl of Roden,	3,100 0 0	2,400 0 0	–	2,400 0 0	5	19 Oct., 1852.
		Edward H. Trevor,	200 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	60 0 0	2	4 May, 1848.
	Kinnelarty,	William B. Forde,	5,831 13 8	5,800 0 0	–	5,000 0 0	10	5 April, 1850.
		Lady Harriet Forde,	1,500 0 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	30 Nov., 1849.
		David S. Ker,	3,560 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	5 June, „

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Down—*con.*	Lecale,	Arthur H. Montgomery,	1,441 18 10	700 0 0	–	420 0 0	3	27 March, 1852.
		John Keown,	897 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	24 Aug., 1854.
	Mourne,	Alexander Stewart,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	9 May, 1850.

MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Cavan,	Castlerahan,	Samuel Winter,	800 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	28 Aug., 1851.
		Thomas Gosselin,	348 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	19 Dec., 1850.
	Clankee,	Sir John Young,	1,600 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	3 May, 1853.
		Joseph Pratt,	1,254 8 5	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	28 „ 1850.
		Frederick FitzPatrick,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	21 June, 1849.
		Guy P. L'Estrange,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	17 Oct., 1850.
	Clonmahon,	John E. Vernon,	267 6 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Mark Kerr,	350 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		John Nesbitt,	600 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	3 May, 1849.
		Lord John G. Beresford,	15,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	3 Sept., „
		John Beresford,	4,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	4 May, 1848.
		Richard O'Reilly,	800 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	24 Nov., 1849.
		James Campbell,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Loughtee, Lower	John Baker,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	30 Aug., 1848.
		John Ingham,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	20 April, 1850.
		Andrew M'Creight,	509 0 0	400 0 0	220 0 0	180 0 0	3	26 May, 1851.
		John C. Jones,	460 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	1 March, 1852.
		Ditto.	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	30 Sept., „
	Loughtee, Upper	Robert Burroughs,	950 16 9	750 0 0	300 0 0	450 0 0	3	27 June, 1848.
		Henry T. Kilbee,	238 16 6	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	15 March, 1849.
		Marian and Charles Waring	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	800 0 0	4	4 April, „
		Thomas Smith,	445 10 7	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		William Smith,	175 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	13 July, 1849.
		Matthew O'R. Dease,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	5 June, 1848.
		Lord Farnham,	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	600 0 0	900 0 0	3	2 Feb., 1850.
		Ditto,	150 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	60 0 0	2	1 „ „
		William H. Enery,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	12 „ 1853.
		Marian and Charles Waring	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	14 Sept., 1849.
		Arthur Knox,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	26 May, 1851.
	Tullygarvey,	Theophilus Clements,	750 0 0	750 0 0	–	150 0 0	1	25 Nov., 1847.
		Robert Corscadden,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	5 July, 1849.
		William H. Enery,	500 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	24 „ 1850.
		Arthur R. Slack,	111 5 9	100 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	3	11 Jan., 1849.
		William Betty,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	28 March, „
		Dawson R. Coote,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	14 Sept., „
		Marcus G. Beresford,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	10 May, 1848.
		Robert Burroughs,	1,600 8 8	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	9 „ „
		Henry T. Clements,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	18 Nov., 1851.
		Marcus G. Beresford,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	24 Feb., „
		James Godley,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	3 Jan., 1853.
		Theophilus Clements,	750 0 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	26 Oct., 1854.
		E. B. Whyte Venables,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	6 Sept., „
	Tullyhaw,	John Finlay,	318 17 9	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 Aug., 1849.
		Guy L'Estrange,	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	560 0 0	140 0 0	1	29 March, 1848.
		Sir James W. King,	511 7 8	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	9 Dec., 1852.
		William H. Enery,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	12 Oct., „
		Ditto,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	11 Nov., „
		Ditto,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	12 „ 1853.
	Tullyhunco,	Richard Fox,	400 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	3 Jan., 1850.
		John M'Manus,	123 0 0	100 0 0	80 0 0	20 0 0	1	28 April, 1848.
		Mary Anne and Jane Young,	312 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	3 May, 1849.
		Earl of Gosford,	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	30 March, 1848.
		William Betty,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 Sept., 1850.
Monaghan,	Cremorne,	Thomas Rothwell,	1,834 2 0	1,200 0 0	480 0 0	720 0 0	3	20 Dec., 1850.
		Lord Blayney,	6,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	2	13 Oct., 1851.
		James M'Cullagh,	140 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 April, 1850.
	Dartree,	Richard Mayne,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	6 Sept., 1849.
		Lord Cremorne,	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	1	19 Feb., 1848.
		John L. Cole,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	6 July, 1849.
		Thomas Brunker,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	10 Sept., „
		John Moorhead,	300 0 0	200 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	2	27 July, 1850.
		William Story,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	28 Jan., 1851.
		William Forster,	759 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	11 Feb., 1850.
		John C. Pounden,	400 0 0	400 0 0	240 0 0	160 0 0	2	23 Jan., 1851.
		John T. Whitstone,	105 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	30 April, „
		William Forster,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	28 Nov., „
		John C. Quinn,	1,000 0 0	900 0 0	–	180 0 0	1	3 „ 1853.
	Farney,	Evelyn J. Shirley and James Shirley,	5,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	–	3,500 0 0	7	9 April, 1850.
		Richard Bolton,	670 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	17 June, 1852.
		Robert L. Tottenham,	247 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	29 Oct., „
	Monaghan,	Charles Atkinson,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	4 April, 1848.
		Sir George Forster,	2,000 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	–	–
		Edward Lucas,	6,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	4 Jan., 1850.
		Elizabeth J. Woodright,	522 12 5	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	8 June, 1849.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Monaghan—*con.*	Monaghan-*con.*	Elizabeth J. Woodright,	1,503 2 6	800 0 0	300 0 0	500 0 0	4	12 June, 1850.
		John C. Wright,	780 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	27 April, 1849.
		Lord Rossmore,	1,377 0 0	900 0 0	–	540 0 0	3	13 Dec., 1852.
		Elizabeth J. Woodright,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	5 June, 1851.
		Sir George Forster,	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	–	–
		John R. Young,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	2 May, 1851.
		Elizabeth J. Woodright,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	2 Sept., 1850.
	Trough,	Charles P. Leslie,	17,607 0 0	8,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	4,500 0 0	9	28 Nov., 1849.
		Andre A. Murray,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	600 0 0	3	1 May, "
		Thomas L. B. Kennedy,	169 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	16 July, "
		William Anketell,	740 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	13 " 1850.
		Charles P. Leslie,	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	720 0 0	3	29 Nov., 1849.
		James Anketell,	133 9 8	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Francis Hurst,	541 15 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	3 July, 1851.
		William Anketell,	5,337 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	27 March, 1852.
		John W. Johnstone,	639 0 0	450 0 0	–	90 0 0	1	14 April, 1851.
		David Ross,	1,248 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	28 April, 1853.
	Clones,	Sydney A. Madden,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	10 Oct., 1854.
Longford,	Ardagh,	Samuel W. Blackall,	1,531 16 8	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	1 Nov., 1849.
		Ditto,	860 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	24 Oct., 1848.
		Ditto,	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	8 Feb., 1853.
		Hugh M. Tuite,	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	360 0 0	4	18 May, 1849.
		Richard M. Fox,	2,288 11 6	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	30 March, 1854.
		John Fleming,	296 5 6	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	30 July, 1849.
		Frances Edgeworth,	137 10 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	9 Nov., "
		Earl of Longford,	1,450 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	24 Aug., "
		Samuel W. Blackall,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	1 " "
		Richard W. Bond,	541 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	6 Jan., 1851.
		Earl of Longford,	1,250 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	23 Nov., 1853.
		Thomas Lefroy,	3,250 0 0	2,450 0 0	–	1,470 0 0	3	22 April, 1851.
		Anthony Lefroy,	599 17 7	550 0 0	–	220 0 0	2	14 Aug., 1850.
		Samuel W. Blackall,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	13 Dec., "
		Richard M. O'Ferrall and Elizabeth Cosby,	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	600 0 0	8	19 Aug., 1851.
		Samuel W. Blackall,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	15 Dec., "
		Ditto,	400 0 0 250 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	7 Feb., 1853.
		Charles S. Edgeworth,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	7 Dec., 1854.
		Thomas Lefroy,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	" "
	Granard,	Charles Fox,	904 0 0	800 0 0	160 0 0	640 0 0	4	8 Dec., 1851.
		William S. Ball,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	14 April, 1849
		Ditto,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	21 Nov., 1848.
		John L. O'Ferrall,	988 3 4	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	4 Aug., 1849.
		Henry M. Bond,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	19 June, "
		Thomas N. Edgeworth,	588 18 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	5 Jan., 1851.
		Wray Palliser,	778 18 1	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	1 Aug., 1849.
		James Auchmuty,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	17 Nov., 1851.
		William S. Ball,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	14 Feb., 1850
		Mark W. Daly,	224 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	9 Oct., 1851.
		Edward M'Evoy,	249 9 7	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	12 April, "
		Wray Palliser,	395 19 6	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	18 March, 1852.
		Thomas Gosselin,	450 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	5 Nov., 1853.
		John Thompson,	148 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	29 Sept., 1854.
	Longford,	Thomas Gregory, jun.,	200 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	30 0 0	1	26 May, 1848.
		Willoughby Bond,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	11 April, 1851.
		Sir Robert H. Gunning,	500 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	23 Sept., 1850.
		Thomas Marshall,	1,149 0 0	800 0 0	–	160 0 0	1	3 July, "
		William Fleming,	676 9 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	18 Dec., "
		John Thompson,	626 12 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	3 May, 1854.
	Rathcline,	William Ledwith,	884 0 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	19 March, 1852.
		William Lewis,	418 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	17 July, 1851.
		Catherine and L. L. B. Fox,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	6 May, 1852.
		Richard P. O'Reilly,	750 0 0	750 0 0	–	600 0 0	4	30 Dec., 1854.
	Shrule,	Frederick T. Jessop,	1,780 0 0	1,700 0 0	–	1,700 0 0	5	30 Oct., 1849.
		Lawrence H. K. Harman,	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	15 Aug., "
		Ditto,	1,088 15 10	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	16 April, 1851.
		James Power,	218 0 0	200 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	2	24 Sept., 1850.
		Richard P. O'Reilly,	866 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	25 April, 1851.
		Ditto,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	19 Sept., "
	Moydow,	Henry M. Bond,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	9 Aug., 1850.
		Hugh Morrow,	272 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	17 Dec., "
		James Twaddle,	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Wray Palliser,	271 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	29 Aug., 1854.
Louth,	Ardee,	John Woolsey,	130 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		John M'Clintock,	1,703 0 0	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	4 Jan., 1850.
		Sir Frederick G. Foster,	882 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	22 Feb., "
		John M'Clintock,	1,398 0 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	8 Nov., 1851.
		Alexander Henry,	1,380 6 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	9 May, "
		Edward Groome,	124 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	19 Sept., 1853.
		John M'Clintock,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	19 July, "
		Ditto,	165 0 0	158 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	26 " 1854.
		Anthony Garstin,	446 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	1 Oct., 1853.
	Drogheda,	Charles Miller,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 March, 1849.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
LOUTH—*con.*	Dundalk, Lower	Thomas Fortescue,	9,324 0 0	3,000 0 0	850 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	2 Dec., 1850.
		Wm. Skelton & P. Skelton,	341 6 1	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	18 April, „
		Edward Tipping,	884 4 4	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	7 Jan., „
		Ditto,	202 16 10	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	15 „ 1849.
		Charlotte Brush,	347 9 10	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	20 Dec., „
		James Tipping,	507 10 3	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	12 April, „
		James W. M'Neale,	1,504 0 0	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	21 May, 1850.
	Dundalk, Upper	Earl of Roden,	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	14 April, 1851.
		Thomas Fortescue,	12,384 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	31 May, 1850.
	Ferrard,	George H. Pentland,	733 15 10	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	3 „ 1848.
		Allan O'B. Bellingham,	2,600 0 0	2,000 0 0	800 0 0	1,200 0 0	3	24 Sept., 1849.
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 March, „
		Sir Allan E. Bellingham,	5,647 13 6	4,000 0 0	–	4,000 0 0	8	28 April, 1853.
		William D. Delap,	1,024 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	8 Feb., 1848.
		Viscount Massareene,	1,329 7 9	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	8 Nov., 1849.
		Andrew L. Savage, successor to Wm. M. Beresford,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	3 Dec., 1850.
		Joseph F. Leathley,	199 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Viscount Massareene,	750 0 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	15 May, 1851.
		Allan O'B. Bellingham,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	7 June, 1853.
		Henry Smythe,	1,011 10 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	27 May, 1851.
	Louth,	Thomas Fortescue,	1,336 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	5	23 July, 1849.
		Ditto,	700 0 0	400 0 0	30 0 0	370 0 0	5	18 „ 1850.
		Ditto,	850 0 0	850 0 0	–	850 0 0	5	26 Jan., „
MEATH,	Deece, Lower,	James George Murphy,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Duleek, Lower,	Frederick Hamilton,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	13 March, 1848.
		William E. Smythe,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	9 May, 1854.
		John Aickin,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	6 Dec., „
	Dunboyne,	Charles Hamilton,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	11 Oct., 1850.
		Thomas J. Hamilton,	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas H. Thompson,	1,559 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	9 June, 1851.
		Ditto,	1,367 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	20 Dec., 1853.
	Fore,	Robert C. Wade,	7,297 9 8	4,000 0 0	–	4,000 0 0	8	3 May, 1850.
		Thomas E. Battersby,	120 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	9 Dec., 1851.
		Patrick J. Kearney,	1,032 19 3	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		James L. W. Naper,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	16 July, 1853.
		Robert C. Wade,	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	22 Nov., 1852.
		J. L. Naper,	2,569 18 0	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	11 May, 1854.
	Kells, Lower,	W. J. A. Shaw,	110 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	16 Aug., „
		Richard Chaloner,	610 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	5 „ „
		Anthony S. Hussey,	2,065 2 8	1,500 0 0	300 0 0	1,200 0 0	4	21 June, 1849.
		William J. A. Shaw,	400 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	21 Aug., „
		Sir Ralph Howard,	4,446 16 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	2 July, 1853.
		William J. A. Shaw,	270 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	1 Nov., 1851.
		Anthony S. Hussey,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	22 May, „
		Sir Henry Meredyth,	600 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas Jameson,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	3 May, 1854.
		Thomas Thompson,	164 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	16 June, „
	Kells, Upper,	James L. W. Naper,	3,360 11 6	3,000 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	13 Nov., 1850.
		Edward A. Stopford,	300 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	13 June, 1849.
		Richard Rothwell,	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	60 0 0	1	2 Feb., 1848.
		Marquis of Headford,	7,300 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Tankerville W. Chamberlain,	550 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	30 May, 1850.
		William Garnett and William Thompson,	228 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	20 Sept., 1852.
	Lune,	William B. Wade and Robert C. Wade,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	3 „ 1849.
		William Martley,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	9 May, „
		Alexander Montgomery,	790 0 0	750 0 0	–	450 0 0	3	14 April, 1851.
		Richard P. O'Reilly,	1,391 12 1	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	10 May, 1852.
	Morgallion,	Edward Bligh,	582 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	25 July, 1850.
	Moyfenrath, Lower,	Robert Fowler,	3,312 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	5 March, „
		Ditto,	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	9 June, 1851.
		Edward M'Evoy,	1,206 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	3 „ 1853.
	Navan, Lower,	Richard Rothwell,	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	2 Feb., 1848.
	Navan, Upper,	Charles P. Leslie,	6,597 0 0	5,700 0 0	–	5,700 0 0	12	6 April, 1850.
		Robert Thompson,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	10 Oct., 1849.
	Ratoath,	Richard Rothwell,	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	60 0 0	1	2 Feb., 1848.
		Andrew Rorke,	115 4 10	100 0 0	80 0 0	20 0 0	1	6 March, „
	Skreen,	Lord Dunsaney,	3,850 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,600 0 0	400 0 0	1	16 Dec., 1847.
		Earl of Mayo,	1,400 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	25 April, 1849.
		Leonard Cornwall,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	30 Dec., 1850.
		Ditto,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	11 May, 1853.
		Ditto,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	28 Jan., 1854.
	Slane, Lower,	Edward M. Hamilton,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	23 May, 1848.
		Matthew Brinkley,	954 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	16 „ 1849.
		John N. Blake,	2,214 13 7	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	8 „ „
		Thomas Rutherford,	760 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	14 Feb., 1851.
		Ditto,	352 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	23 Jan., 1853.
		Matthew Brinkley,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	12 March, 1851.
		Thomas Rutherford,	250 0 0	250 0 0	34 0 0	216 0 0	5	23 Jan., 1852.
		John Barlow,	900 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	7 „ 1853.
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	30 July, „
		Thomas Hutton,	2,459 0 0	2,250 0 0	–	900 0 0	2	11 April, 1854.
	Slane, Upper,	William E. Granger,	312 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	16 June, 1849.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
MEATH—*con.*	Slane, Up.—*con.*	John Bolton,	528 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	7 April, 1852.
		Sir St. Vincent K. H. Whitshed,	1,325 0 0	900 0 0	–	720 0 0	4	2 July, 1853.
WESTMEATH,	Clonlonan,	Gustavus Jones,	571 17 6	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	5 April, 1851.
		John Longworth,	505 1 7	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	1 May, "
		Eliza Mathews,	229 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	5 Aug., 1854.
	Brawny,	Francis Longworth,	1,045 12 2	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	14 July, 1851.
		Lord Castlemaine,	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	18 Oct., "
	Corkaree,	William J. Levinge,	1,494 0 0	1,450 0 0	580 0 0	870 0 0	3	27 June, 1849.
		Sir Percy Nugent,	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	320 0 0	2	24 Feb., "
		James W. M. Berry,	800 0 0	700 0 0	–	420 0 0	3	18 July, "
		Edward Daly,	450 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	18 Oct., 1852.
	Delvin,	Marquis of Westmeath,	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	900 0 0	3	26 Feb., 1850.
		Hercules Robinson,	600 0 0	200 0 0	160 0 0	40 0 0	1	19 Nov., 1847.
		Thomas J. Fetherstone,	766 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas Rotheram,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	21 July, 1852.
	Farbill,	John J. Nugent,	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Earl of Longford,	650 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	12 Feb., 1850.
		Ditto,	1,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	21 Oct., "
		Ditto,	1,100 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	16 July, 1852.
	Fartullagh,	Henry Pilkington,	222 17 11	200 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	2	24 June, 1849.
		Charles B. Marlay,	2,198 5 6	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	15 Dec., 1852.
		William Fetherston H.,	932 11 2	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	17 Nov., 1853.
		C. B. Marlay,	627 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	18 July, 1854.
		William Fetherston H.,	257 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	26 Oct., "
	Fore,	William B. Smythe,	679 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	20 Nov., 1849.
		William P. Urquhart,	2,950 0 0	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	12 Sept., 1848.
		Earl of Longford,	730 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	10 " 1850.
		Ditto,	550 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	23 Nov., "
		Samuel A. Reynell,	405 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	21 July, 1851.
	Kilkenny, West.	St. George Gray,	430 15 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	30 Aug., 1849.
		Baroness Harris,	4,403 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	5 May, 1852.
		William H. Daniel,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	7 Jan., 1853.
		Arthur D. Chaigneau,	657 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	14 July, "
		James Blackney,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	28 May, 1852.
	Moyashel and Magheradernon,	John J. Nugent,	365 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	160 0 0	4	8 Nov., 1849.
		Ditto,	226 14 7	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	22 June, 1850.
	Moycashel,	Sir Richard Levinge,	2,874 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	900 0 0	3	14 July, 1849.
		Godfrey Levinge,	411 11 1	400 0 0	80 0 0	320 0 0	4	13 " "
		Sir William E. Leeson,	2,753 0 0	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	14 June, "
		Charles Vignoles,	250 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	11 April, 1851.
		John L. Cuppaidge,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	3 May, 1854.
		Arthur S. Upton,	600 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	25 Aug., 1853.
		James H. Dickson,	1,575 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	21 June, 1854.
	Moygoish,	Joseph F. Leathley,	752 4 3	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	10 July, 1851.
	Ratheonrath,	John Lentaigne,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	2 May, 1849.
		Ditto,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	13 Nov., "
		Charles Hamilton,	371 16 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	14 Jan., 1851.
		Henry Pakenham,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	10 Nov., 1852.
		Charles Hamilton,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	16 June, "
DUBLIN,	Balrothery, East	St. John Butler,	1,233 0 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	200 0 0	2	10 March, 1848.
		George Macartney,	850 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	5 Oct., 1852.
		Anna M. Dease,	2,040 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	23 Jan., 1854.
		Ditto,	950 0 0	950 0 0	–	760 0 0	4	7 Aug., "
	Coolock,	Thomas Deeley,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	30 Oct., 1848.
		Sir Compton Domvile,	603 5 1	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	21 July, "
		Robert Maxwell,	456 3 8	200 0 0	–	140 0 0	4	16 April, 1851.
		Earl of Howth,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	16 Nov., 1849.
		Sir Compton Domvile,	377 9 6	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	29 Jan., 1851.
		George Farran,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	15 Nov., 1850.
		Robert R. Cruise,	230 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	24 March, 1853.
		Sir Compton Domvile,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	14 April, 1851.
		Ditto,	230 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 " 1853.
		James M'Owen,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Oct., 1851.
		Lord Talbot de Malahide,	2,656 13 6	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	11 April, 1854.
		James M'Owen,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	14 Aug., 1851.
		Sir Compton Domvile,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	20 April, 1853.
		Earl of Howth,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Castleknock,	Henry White,	2,400 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	12 April, 1852.
	Nethercross,	Sir Thomas Staples,	600 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 July, 1849.
		John T. Armstrong,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	12 " 1848.
		Edward Ennis,	170 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 May, 1849.
		John T. Armstrong,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	12 July, 1848.
		Forde Leathley,	454 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	6 March, 1854.
		James M'Owen,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	8 Feb., "
	Newcastle,	John L. Arabin,	3,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	1 May, 1852.
		Michael Lynch,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	6 Feb., 1849.
		Andrew Reid,	1,440 0 0	800 0 0	480 0 0	320 0 0	2	20 May, 1848.
		George Farran,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	19 " 1851.
		John J. Verschoyle,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	25 April, "
		Henry Purdon,	470 0 0	450 0 0	270 0 0	180 0 0	2	26 June, 1848.
		Michael Kenny,	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
DUBLIN—*con.*	Newcastle-*con.*	John J. Verschoyle,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	21 Oct., 1852.
		Sir Robert Shaw,	300 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	12 March, „
		Emily Vesey,	517 0 0	500 0 0	234 11 2	265 8 10	3	7 Aug., „
		Governors of St. Patrick's Hospital,	1,141 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	15 Nov., 1854.
		Ditto,	550 0 0	550 0 0	–	330 0 0	3	16 „ „
	Rathdown,	Christopher Fitzsimon,	900 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	15 March, 1849.
		Frederick Shaw,	786 11 0	450 0 0	–	180 0 0	2	11 Jan., „
		David C. La Touche,	201 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	3 March, „
		John H. Dunne,	2,050 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	16 Feb., „
		Christopher Fitzsimon,	750 0 0	550 0 0	–	440 0 0	4	18 „ 1850.
	Uppercross,	John Lentaigne,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	300 0 0	480 0 0	3	17 „ 1849.
		Ponsonby Shaw,	514 19 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	2 June, 1848.
		Ditto,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 May, 1850.
		Sir St. Vincent K. H. Whitshed,	1,265 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	13 March, 1852.
		Ditto,	163 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	3 May, 1853
		Ditto,	376 3 2	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	9 „ „
		Ditto,	247 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	14 July, 1854.
KILDARE,	Carbury,	K. A. Ruthven,	600 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		Viscount Harberton,	580 0 0	550 0 0	110 0 0	440 0 0	4	1 May, 1849.
		Earl of Milltown,	5,143 8 0	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	19 Jan., 1848.
		Edward Wolstenholme,	1,734 10 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	27 Oct., 1852.
	Clane,	Eliot Warburton,	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
	Ikeathy and Oughteranny,	Sir J. William Hort,	5,940 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	11 Oct., 1849.
		Thomas W. Browne,	1,800 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	300 0 0	1	23 May, 1851.
		John Aylmer,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	11 April, 1854.
		Christopher Rynd,	203 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	5 „ „
	Kilkea and Moone	Philip Doyne,	857 18 9	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	23 Aug., 1850.
		Matthew D. Thomas,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	6 Sept., „
		Thomas C. Wakefield, jun.,	668 0 0	500 0 0	–	420 0 0	5	28 July, 1854.
		Ditto,	312 2 6	250 0 0	–	20 0 0	4	11 May, „
		Kane Bunbury,	2,385 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	21 Oct., „
		Thomas C. Wakefield,	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	90 0 0	1	13 Sept., „
		Ditto,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	„ „
		Ditto,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Naas, North,	Lady Geary and Nicholas Evans,	729 5 8	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	26 Sept., 1850.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	7 Jan., 1853.
		Ditto,	400 0 0	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	28 Oct., 1850.
	Naas, South,	John La Touche,	1,842 9 1	1,300 0 0	–	1,300 0 0	5	23 July, „
		John Hickey,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	16 „ 1853.
		William Betty,	259 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	10 March, 1850.
		George Cockburn,	526 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	13 Oct., 1851.
		John La Touche,	622 0 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	23 July, 1852.
		George W. West,	294 13 3	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	26 Jan., „
		Richard Doyne,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	16 March, 1853.
		George W. West,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	9 July, 1852.
		Richard Doyne,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	28 Oct., 1853.
		Lady C. S. Wolfe,	468 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	20 July, 1854.
		Ditto,	438 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	8 Sept., „
		Earl of Clonmel,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	31 Aug., „
		Sir E. D. Burrowes,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	27 June, „
	Narragh and Reban, East.	John La Touche,	877 16 1	850 0 0	–	850 0 0	5	15 Dec., 1848.
		John Bonham,	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	2 Aug., 1850.
		M. C. Cramer Roberts,	2,400 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	24 Feb., 1852.
		John Bonham,	432 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	18 Aug., „
		Ditto,	356 9 7	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	16 Sept., 1851.
		Thomas E. Fitzgerald,	282 6 8	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	9 March, 1853.
		Ditto,	1,283 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	14 Dec., 1854.
	Offally, East,	Viscount Harberton,	1,270 0 0	800 0 0	160 0 0	640 0 0	4	30 July, 1850.
	Narragh and Reban, West,	Robert Verschoyle,	1,200 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	13 April, 1854.
	Offally, West,	Thomas Thompson,	733 16 2	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	8 May, 1849.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	18 Nov., 1850.
		Marquis of Drogheda,	255 7 7	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	28 April, 1851.
		Ditto,	1,229 15 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	13 Sept., 1852.
	Salt, North,	William Bellingham,	571 8 8	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 May, 1849.
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	24 „ 1850.
		Ditto,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	22 Sept., 1851.
	Salt, South,	William S. Frood,	588 0 8	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	7 Jan., 1852.
		George R. Keogh,	1,230 17 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		Smyth W. Fox,	500 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	30 Jan., 1850.
		Richard B. Palliser,	705 7 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	16 May, 1851.
		Arthur B. Cane,	1,230 17 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	8 July, „
		Richard B. Palliser,	116 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	14 „ 1852.
		Arthur B. Cane,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	5 May, 1854.
		Guardians of John Augustus Palliser,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Fanny Palliser,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
KING'S,	Ballyboy,	William T. Briscoe,	684 11 0	650 0 0	390 0 0	260 0 0	2	18 Oct., 1850.
		Barry Fox,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	19 Aug., 1848.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
King's—*con.*	Ballyboy—*con.*	Robert S. Drought,	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Elizabeth Morris,	280 0 0	250 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	3	20 June, 1849.
		Andrew W. Gamble,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	22 Aug., "
		Francis H. M. Biddulph,	300 0 0	250 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	2	7 July, 1849.
	Ballybritt,	Thomas Bernard,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	800 0 0	2	3 April, 1849.
		Henry White,	686 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	1 March, "
		Ditto,	301 10 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	6 June, 1850.
		Charles B. Baldwin,	939 17 11	750 0 0	–	150 0 0	1	5 Aug., "
		William H. Darby,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1852.
		Ditto,	576 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	25 " "
	Ballycowen,	Thomas Sadleir,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	21 April, 1849.
		Ralph Coote,	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Barry Fox,	550 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	10 Dec., 1850.
		John O'Brien and Anna Maria E. O'Brien,	600 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	22 Sept., 1849.
		Ditto,	1,069 0 1	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	9 Oct., 1851.
	Clonlisk,	Johnston Stoney,	1,030 8 8	800 0 0	–	320 0 0	2	24 Aug., 1849.
		Guy Atkinson,	300 0 0	250 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	2	13 July, "
		William Minchin,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1850.
		Edward Synge,	3,443 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	12 July, 1849.
		Thomas Spunner,	205 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	5 Nov., 1850.
		Sandford Palmer,	254 17 1	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	21 July, 1849.
		Michael Egan,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	12 April, 1851.
		John Evans,	797 11 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	1 June, 1850.
		Jonathan T. Abbot,	102 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	22 " "
		Joseph J. Walker,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	1 March, "
		Henry Smith,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	6 June, "
		Henry Prittie,	550 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	19 Aug., 1851.
		William P. H. Vaughan,	728 12 9	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	19 Dec., "
		Sandford Palmer,	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	11 Sept., 1852.
		Joseph J. Walker,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	18 Aug., 1854.
		Guy Atkinson,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	20 Dec., "
	Coolestown,	Joseph H. Wybrants,	700 0 0	650 0 0	390 0 0	260 0 0	2	1 Nov., 1848.
		Sir Thomas Esmonde,	113 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
	Eglish,	William H. Carter,	1,140 8 3	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	10 May, 1849.
		Robert Cassidy,	5,862 7 4	2,600 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	26 Oct., 1848.
	Garrycastle,	Charles Holmes,	949 7 0	900 0 0	360 0 0	540 0 0	3	18 April, 1849.
		Hannah M. Bird,	235 16 6	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
		William B. Fry,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	10 Oct., 1848.
		Francis E. Mooney,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		James P. Holmes,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	7 March, 1848.
		Henry King,	600 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Francis J. Adams,	391 17 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	14 June, 1850.
		Robert Lauder,	600 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	14 Sept., "
		Harry P. L'Estrange,	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	15 Aug., 1849.
		Garrett O'Moore,	554 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	14 April, 1851.
		Thomas Mulock,	199 8 4	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	15 Aug., "
		James F. Armstrong,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	2 May, "
		Francis Longworth,	1,329 12 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	1 " "
	Geashill,	Earl of Digby,	992 0 0	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	17 June, 1848.
		Ditto,	799 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	28 Aug., 1850.
		John W. Tarleton,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	9 Nov., 1849.
		Earl of Digby,	1,557 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	5 July, "
		Ditto,	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	4 " 1850.
		Ditto,	1,166 0 0	1,100 0 0	–	1,100 0 0	5	27 Nov., 1851.
		Ditto,	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	24 May, 1854.
	Kilcoursey,	Thomas Seymour,	340 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	11 Aug., 1852.
		Robert R. Morgan,	212 9 8	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	23 Oct., "
	Lower Philipstown,	Earl of Charleville,	167 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	15 Aug., 1854.
		Ditto,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	6 Sept., "
		Ditto,	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	280 0 0	4	29 Aug., "
Queen's,	Ballyadams,	Frederick F. Trench,	146 0 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	3	11 Jan., 1850.
		Thomas Kelly,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	17 April, 1849.
		Ditto,	176 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	7 June, 1849.
		Christopher St. George,	345 7 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	15 July, 1850.
		Sir Anthony Weldon,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	9 " "
		Thomas Kelly,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	5 Jan., "
		George W. Grogan,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	20 Nov., "
		Thomas Kelly,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	4 June, "
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	22 Feb., 1851.
		Thomas H. Pope,	225 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	1 May, "
		Michael Dunne,	992 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	21 July, "
		Ditto,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	28 May, 1852.
		Christopher St. George,	268 12 3	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 April, 1854.
	Clandonagh,	Sargeant Pratt,	177 5 2	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	20 Feb., 1849.
		Henry White,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	1 July, 1848.
		John W. FitzPatrick,	1,113 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	21 Nov., "
		Robert H. Stubber,	11,745 7 11	4,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	28 April, 1851.
		Barker Thacker,	857 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	5 " 1848.
		Robert White,	1,894 5 5	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	21 June, 1849.
		Joseph Thacker,	809 6 9	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	1 " "
		John W. FitzPatrick,	2,140 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	29 Nov., "
		Ditto,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	12 Oct., "
		Henry White,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	5 Nov., 1850.
		Robert H. Stubber,	900 3 6	800 0 0	–	320 0 0	2	19 May, 1852.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Queen's—*con.*	Clandonagh—*con.*	John W. FitzPatrick,	1,430 1 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	6 Sept., 1851.
		Lady H. E. W. Warneford,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	27 May, 1852.
		Ditto,	500 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Robert R. Fisher,	221 7 6	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	3 June, 1852.
		Robert R. Palmer,	789 10 6	650 0 0	–	130 0 0	1	13 April, „
	Clarmallagh,	Robert FitzGerald,	1,111 14 0	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	160 0 0	2	25 Oct., 1848.
		Richard W. FitzPatrick,	762 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	18 Sept., 1849.
		John W. FitzPatrick,	789 13 4	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	25 April, „
		John Shortt,	260 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	24 June, 1851.
		Richard W. FitzPatrick,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	26 Nov., 1849.
		John W. FitzPatrick,	230 13 1	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	19 July, 1851.
	Cullenagh,	Viscount De Vesci,	16,154 17 11	6,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	25 Sept., 1852.
		Charles W. Doyne,	1,400 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	1 June, 1853.
		William C. Cooper,	1,200 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	21 Aug., 1850.
		Lewis Moore,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	1 Sept., 1849.
		William W. FitzGerald,	100 0 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	3	21 Nov., 1848.
		William Bryan,	500 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	4 May, „
		Richard Trench,	385 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	1 Aug., 1850.
		Lewis Moore,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	5 Feb., „
		John Watson,	2,179 14 5	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	26 July, 1851.
		Lewis Moore,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	12 Oct., 1850.
	Maryborough, E.	Matthew S. Cassan,	270 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	19 Nov., 1849.
		Ditto,	1,200 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	13 Sept., 1851.
		John T. Moore,	769 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	7 May, 1852.
		Henry D. Carden,	1,493 14 4	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	27 Aug., „
	Maryborough W.	Sir Charles H. Coote,	10,105 10 2	9,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	8	28 Sept., 1849.
		Sir Geo. Parker and others,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	20 June, „
		William Mulhall,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	20 „ „
	Portnahinch,	Henry Trench,	422 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	14 April, 1851.
		Robert M. Alloway,	200 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	60 0 0	2	8 Nov., 1848.
		William Betty,	450 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	11 Oct., 1849.
		George Adair,	1,000 0 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	24 Nov., 1851.
		Ditto,	566 10 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	29 Sept., 1853.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 March, 1852.
		Charles H. Bowen,	547 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	9 May, 1853.
	Slievemargy,	Henry Thomas,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	7 April, 1849.
		Sir J. William Hort,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	19 July, 1850.
		John H. Lecky and Martha Bowen,	550 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	22 May, 1849.
		William C. Cooper,	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	1 Feb., 1850.
		Samuel Edge,	792 1 2	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	16 March, 1849.
		Michael Hackett,	780 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	26 July, 1850.
		James Fitzmaurice,	827 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	2 Aug., 1849.
		Charles Putland, jun.,	1,778 10 8	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	13 Dec., „
		Mary Stapleton, Sarah Stapleston, and others,	600 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	13 Aug., 1850.
		Peter Gale,	1,012 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	25 April, 1851.
		Thomas Hovenden,	247 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	1 June, 1850.
		Charles Putland, jun.,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	19 Nov., „
		Samuel Edge,	2,995 10 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	4 „ 1851.
		William C. Cooper,	250 0 0	250 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	1	23 June, „
		John Edge,	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	24 Aug., 1852.
		Charles Putland, jun.,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	24 June, „
		Martin Carey,	460 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	17 May, „
		Mathew Byrne,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	27 Feb., 1854.
		John Edge, jun.,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	3 May, 1852.
		Richard Watters,	320 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	
		Sir J. W. Hort,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	27 Dec., 1854.
	Stradbally,	Sir Hunt J. Walsh,	334 6 2	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	31 Oct., 1849.
		John W. FitzPatrick,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	30 April, 1850.
		Richard S. Leadbeater,	400 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Thomas P. Cosby,	862 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	6 July, 1849.
		John W. FitzPatrick,	326 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	19 „ 1853.
		Sir Hunt J. Walsh,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	15 Nov., 1849.
		Ditto,	355 19 6	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	24 Oct., 1851.
		Ditto,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	2 July, 1853.
	Tinnahinch,	Marquis of Drogheda,	4,750 0 6	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	12 Jan., 1852.
		Susan Croasdaile,	942 17 3	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		William S. Sandes,	2,583 9 10	1,500 0 0	–	900 0 0	3	19 Feb., 1852.
		Lord Sidney G. Osborne,	200 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
	Upperwoods,	Thomas St. John,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	31 Oct., 1850.
		William Hamilton,	1,439 19 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	22 Feb., „
		Joseph Verschoyle,	4,075 19 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	–	–
		Countess of Cavan and Hamilton FitzGerald,	992 1 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	16 June, 1849.
		William S. Trench,	2,848 7 9	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	23 July, „
		William S. King,	599 6 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	23 Aug., 1851.
		Edward S. Pim,	455 3 8	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	30 Oct., 1850.
		Samuel J. Morton,	1,035 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	23 Jan., 1854.
		Ditto,	820 0 0	–	–	–	–	–
		Sir Erasmus Dixon Burrowes,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	30 Dec., 1854.
Wicklow,	Arklow,	Francis Wright,	315 10 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 Jan., 1849.
		Robert Heath,	191 7 7	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	5 March, „
		Joseph Pim,	325 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	5 July, „
		Robert C. Wade and others,	1,198 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	17 April, 1850.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
WICKLOW—*con.*	Arklow—*con.*	Robert C. Wade and others,	2,392 19 4	2,300 0 0	–	2,300 0 0	5	23 Feb., 1850.
		Edward S. Bayly, . .	200 0 0	100 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	2	1 Aug., 1848.
		Earl of Wicklow, . .	1,128 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	17 April, 1851.
		Ditto, . . .	5,000 0 0	1,700 0 0	–	1,700 0 0	5	14 July, 1852.
		Ditto, . . .	–	1,300 0 0	–	1,040 0 0	4	23 Nov., 1853.
		Robert C. Wade and others,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	9 May, 1851.
	Ballinacor, North,	David C. La Touche, .	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	–	5,000 0 0	10	9 Oct., „
		William Beresford, . .	330 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	8 Jan., 1850.
		William M. Patten, . .	511 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	27 „ 1849.
		John Parnell, . . .	523 1 3	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	16 „ „
		William Beresford, . .	280 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	8 „ 1850.
		Thomas Doyle, . .	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	29 Aug., 1854.
	Ballinacor, South,	Abraham Tate and John Tate, ...	1,906 9 1	500 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	2	24 „ 1848.
		William Kirkpatrick and George Kirkpatrick, .	320 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	20 Dec., 1850.
	Newcastle, .	Henry C. Keogh, . .	792 0 0	750 0 0	300 0 0	450 0 0	3	14 May, 1849.
		Charles Tottenham, .	657 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	21 July, 1848.
		Henry T. Redmond, .	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 April, 1849.
		John H. Dunne, . .	1,116 17 9	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	3 Jan., 1848.
		Arthur Jones, . . .	1,073 5 6	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	14 Feb., 1850.
		Charles Tottenham, .	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	2 Jan., 1852.
		John F. Nuttall, . .	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	15 Oct., 1851.
		Henry C. Keogh, . .	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	29 Dec., „
		Samuel Fenton, . .	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	27 Feb., 1854.
		Charles J. Tottenham, .	108 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	18 Jan., „
		Ditto, . . .	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	11 March, 1853.
		Ditto, . . .	525 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	14 „ „
		Patrick Byrne, . . .	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	18 April, 1854.
		Hugh Eccles, . . .	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Rathdown, .	Earl of Meath, . .	1,590 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	29 Oct., 1851.
		Earl of Rathdowne, .	176 0 0	150 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	3	24 June, 1848.
		Peter D. La Touche, .	732 8 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	12 April, 1849.
		Guardians of Viscount Powerscourt, . .	2,400 0 0	1,500 0 0	150 0 0	1,350 0 0	5	6 „ 1850.
		Viscount Monck, . .	350 0 0	350 0 0	70 0 0	280 0 0	4	16 March, „
		Ditto, . . .	220 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	12 April, 1851.
		Ditto, . . .	328 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	14 Nov., 1849.
		Guardians of Viscount Powerscourt, . .	184 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	9 April, 1850.
		Ditto, . . .	2,545 0 0	2,000 0 0	63 0 0	1,937 0 0	6	29 „ 1852.
		John K. Edwards, . .	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	13 June, „
		Viscount Monck, . .	2,445 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	4 Nov., „
		John K. Edwards, . .	240 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	7 Feb., 1853.
	Talbotstown, Lower,	Henry Smith, . . .	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	5	4 Dec., 1849.
		John T. Armstrong, .	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	26 Aug., 1848.
		J. S. Moore, . . .	5,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	10 Oct., 1854.
		Joseph P. Tynte, . .	137 2 9	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 March, 1848.
		Charles Davis, . .	1,250 0 0	700 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	29 April, „
		Pierce Mahony, . .	2,183 19 2	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	7 March, 1849.
		Ditto, . . .	2,762 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	300 0 0	1	22 Feb., 1848.
		George Fisher, . .	1,281 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		William J. Armstrong, .	300 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	12 April, 1849.
		Ogle W. Moore, . .	3,295 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	12 Aug., 1848.
		William J. Armstrong, .	356 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	6 March, 1852.
		John T. Armstrong, .	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	26 Aug., 1848.
		John M'Mahon, . .	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	12 Jan., 1852.
	Talbotstown, Upper,	Robert F. Saunders, .	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	8 „ 1851.
		Thomas F. Greene, .	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	21 June, 1850.
		William W. F. Hume, .	2,200 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	8 Sept., 1849.
		James T. C. Saunders and Augusta S. Saunders, .	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 April, 1850.
		William J. Westby, . .	820 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	15 Jan., 1849.
		Joseph P. Tynte, . .	705 11 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	28 Dec., 1850.
		William Grogan, . .	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	18 „ „
		Alexander R. Kirkpatrick,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	440 0 0	5	4 March, 1851.
		William J. Westby, .	2,950 4 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	5 April, „
		Benjamin G. Humphry, .	508 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	10 Jan., 1852.
		William J. Westby, .	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	5 April, „
		George Reade, . .	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	24 May, 1854.
		Sir Robert J. Paul, . .	913 0 9	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	27 June, „
		Sir Ralph Howard, . .	3,392 15 2	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	27 Feb., 1852.
		William W. F. Hume, .	2,700 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Edward A. Dennis, . .	1,738 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	3 Sept., 1850.
		Robert F. Saunders, .	720 14 1	650 0 0	–	130 0 0	1	27 Jan., 1851.
		James T. C. Saunders and Augusta S. Saunders, .	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	18 May, 1853.
		Sir R. J. Paul, . .	700 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	11 Sept., 1854.
CARLOW, .	Carlow, . .	Earl of Bessborough, .	493 12 1	450 0 0	–	360 0 0	4	16 May, 1849.
		Henry Bunbury, . .	650 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	18 Dec., 1847.
		William F. F. Tighe, .	2,193 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	27 Feb., 1850.
		Kane Bunbury, . .	155 18 1	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	23 Sept., 1848.
		Hugh Faulkner, . .	416 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	26 April, 1850.
		Viscount Beresford, .	260 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	8 March, 1851.
		Robert Doyne, . .	800 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	1 May, „
		Beauchamp Colclough, .	105 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	12 Feb., „

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
CARLOW—*con.*	Carlow—*con.*	John Curran,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	11 April, 1851.
		Viscount Beresford,	700 0 0	350 0 0	–	280 0 0	4	7 „ 1853.
		Robert S. Doyne,	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	14 Oct., 1852.
		Kane Bunbury,	656 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	27 June, 1854.
	Forth,	Somerset R. Maxwell,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	3	23 July, 1852.
		Earl of Bessborough,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 April, 1849.
		Hardy Eustace,	503 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		John J. Leckey,	7,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	900 0 0	3	10 Sept., 1850.
		Charles Elliott,	230 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–	–
		George R. Keogh,	1,140 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	22 Dec., 1849.
		James Butler,	982 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ditto,	695 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–	–
		James Butler,	982 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	19 Sept., 1854.
		Ditto,	695 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	6 „ „
	Idrone, East,	Robert La Touche,	7,850 0 0	4,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	26 „ 1849.
		Walter Newton,	4,591 14 4	4,400 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	25 Feb., 1851.
		Earl of Courtown,	6,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	29 Jan., 1852.
		Earl of Bessborough,	530 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	27 April, 1849.
		John L. Watson,	708 8 6	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	7 Jan., 1848.
		Thomas H. Watson,	740 13 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	14 „ „
		Henry Newton,	2,353 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	19 Oct., 1849.
		John Newton,	710 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	19 June, „
		Philip Bagenal,	1,288 4 2	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Beauchamp B. Newton,	1,636 6 9	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	19 July, 1849.
		Ditto,	591 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	10 „ 1850.
		John Newton,	224 8 7	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	21 „ 1851.
		Mark Rudkin,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 Feb., 1852.
		Henry Bruen,	334 13 6	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	22 March, „
		Henry Newton,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	7 Aug., „
		Earl of Bessborough,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	29 April, „
		Henry Bruen,	3,233 8 9	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	7 May, „
		Philip Bagenal,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	4 Oct., „
		The Knight of Kerry,	579 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	20 Feb., „
		Philip Bagenal,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	18 Aug., 1854.
	Idrone, West,	Horace Rochfort,	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,100 0 0	3	18 April, 1850.
		John Alexander,	2,594 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	14 Jan., 1854.
	Rathvilly,	Robert C. Browne,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	11 May, 1849.
		Mary H. Hardy and others,	390 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	20 Feb., 1851.
		Robert Doyne,	863 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	12 Jan., 1852.
		Sir Robert J. Paul,	397 10 7	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	26 Feb., 1851.
		Robert C. Browne,	900 0 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	3 June, 1850.
		Robert S. Doyne,	553 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	7 Feb., 1851.
		Kane Bunbury,	3,502 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	22 July, 1852.
		William B. M. Bunbury,	360 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	10 June, 1853.
		Anna Hutchinson,	1,143 19 3	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	24 Aug., 1852.
		Sir Robert J. Paul,	900 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	14 Jan., „
		David Ryan,	400 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	22 Sept., „
		Mrs. H. A. Whitty,	462 0 0	350 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Mrs. A. Hutchinson,	1,873 0 0	1,500 0 0	150 0 0	1,200 0 0	4	27 April, 1854.
		Anna Hutchinson,	1,687 0 0	1,350 0 0	–	270 0 0	1	13 Oct., „
	St. Mullins, Lower,	William F. F. Tighe,	1,923 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	600 0 0	3	22 May, 1850.
		Charles Doyne,	1,034 13 7	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	11 July, 1851.
		Thomas Kavanagh,	2,848 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	12 „ „
		Henry Bruen,	972 15 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	21 „ „
		Sir Thomas Butler,	691 0 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	25 Aug., 1852.
		Thomas Kavanagh,	221 8 4	200 0 0	–	–	–	–
KILKENNY,	Crannagh,	William F. Finn,	600 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	6 Nov., 1851.
		John Browne,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	20 July, 1850.
		Arthur St. George,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	27 June, „
		Joseph Hayden,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	25 Aug., 1852.
		John Browne,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	16 Sept., 1853.
	Fassadinin,	Viscount Frankfort,	600 0 0	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	26 „ 1848.
		Thomas Kavanagh,	6,275 0 0	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	200 0 0	1	21 Nov., 1849.
		Lord Vaux of Harrowden,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	15 Aug., 1851.
		Joseph P. Tynte,	181 10 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	15 Oct., 1852.
		Thomas Kavanagh,	799 0 0	750 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Thomas Wright,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	30 March, 1854.
	Galmoy,	Viscount Mountgarrett,	420 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	30 June, 1849.
		Thomas Neville,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	20 July, „
		Nesbitt Lodge,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	26 Aug., 1848.
		Viscount Mountgarrett,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	16 July, 1850.
		George H. Houghton,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	17 June, 1851.
		Charles Hely,	1,892 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	18 Nov., 1850.
		Viscount Mountgarrett,	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	160 0 0	2	21 Aug., 1851.
	Gowran,	Sir John Power,	5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	3 „ 1849.
		William H. Greene,	279 0 0	200 0 0	160 0 0	40 0 0	1	17 July, 1848.
		Thomas R. Barnes,	228 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–	–
		William F. F. Tighe,	1,516 0 0	1,500 0 0	900 0 0	600 0 0	2	3 Jan., 1850.
		William H. Greene,	1,229 0 3	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	14 Aug., 1848.
		Robert H. Langrishe,	160 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	25 Feb., 1850.
		Nicholas Murphy,	150 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	60 0 0	2	21 July, 1848.
		Lord Dunsany,	924 12 1	850 0 0	680 0 0	170 0 0	1	7 Dec., 1847.
		Michael Cahill,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	11 Feb., 1852.
		William F. F. Tighe,	5,351 0 0	5,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	6	8 Aug., 1850.
		Peter Connellan,	640 0 0	500 0 0	–	373 0 0	4	23 Dec., 1853.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kilkenny—*con.*	Gowran—*con.*	Viscount Clifden,	13,300 14 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Hugh Greene,	1,487 3 3	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	1 June, 1850.
		Sir Josiah C. Coghill,	2,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	10 „ „
		Godfrey Greene,	1,324 10 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	22 July, „
		Alexander R. Pope,	456 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	22 Nov., 1851.
		Peter Connellan,	696 0 0	500 0 0	–	246 0 0	3	23 Dec., 1853.
		James K. Aylward,	650 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	30 June, 1851.
		Sir J. Wheeler Cuffe,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	3 Aug., 1850.
		Viscount Monck,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	1 March, 1851.
		Ditto,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	28 Feb., „
		Godfrey Greene,	618 0 0	500 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	3	8 Nov., „
		James K. Aylward,	1,186 4 10	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	4 Aug., 1853.
		Viscount Monck,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Ida,	Clement Milward,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	17 Aug., 1852
		Eliot Warburton,	150 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	30 0 0	1	3 Dec., 1847
		Clement Milward,	2,200 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	1,300 0 0	5	30 May, 1851.
		John Greene,	971 15 7	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	2 Feb., 1852.
		Earl of Bessborough,	1,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	15 Aug., „
		David Burtchaell,	2,822 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	20 Nov., „
		William F. F. Tighe,	454 8 4	450 0 0	360 0 0	90 0 0	1	23 Sept., 1848.
		Rosetta A. and Wellesley Prendergast,	824 19 4	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Iverk,	Earl of Bessborough,	692 0 0	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	2 July, 1849.
		Ditto,	2,805 0 0	2,800 0 0	800 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	15 Sept., 1848.
		Ditto,	1,841 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	14 May, 1849.
		Ditto,	3,552 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	17 Oct., „
		Ditto,	600 0 0	550 0 0	–	220 0 0	2	19 July, „
		Ditto,	812 15 0	550 0 0	–	110 0 0	1	16 March, 1848.
		Chambre B. Ponsonby,	246 9 6	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	21 Oct., „
		Anthony Cliffe,	1,300 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	25 Sept., 1851.
	Kells,	Marquis of Ormonde,	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	9	1 May, 1850.
		Earl of Bessborough,	3,591 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	18 July, 1849.
		Sir J. Wheeler Cuffe,	2,450 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Lorenzo N. Izod,	300 0 0	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	10 April, 1850.
		Sir Henry Marsh,	1,200 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	18 Dec., 1851.
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	6 Oct., 1852.
	Knocktopher,	Earl of Bessborough,	165 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	26 May, 1849.
		Arthur Dillon,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	350 0 0	4	6 Feb., 1850.
		Harvey de Montmorency,	300 0 0	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	29 June, 1848.
		Sir Richard Langrishe,	386 3 4	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	7 April, 1849.
		John Greene,	4,035 1 1	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	20 Oct., 1851.
		Ditto,	1,436 19 2	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	26 June, 1850.
		Charles Putland,	1,002 16 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	11 Nov., „
		John Cronyn,	105 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	7 Jan., 1852.
		Sir Richard Langrishe,	372 18 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	18 July, 1850.
		Wm. G. Burroughs,	142 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	13 June, 1851.
		John de Montmorency,	733 0 0	650 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Hugo W. Jones,	312 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Hugo Jones,	312 18 9	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Shillelogher,	Michael Cahill,	596 19 6	550 0 0	110 0 0	440 0 0	4	5 April, 1852.
		Earl of Desart,	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	14 March, 1850.
		William L. Flood,	1,145 0 0	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	600 0 0	3	24 Aug., 1850.
		Ditto,	428 13 1	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	11 July, „
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	27 Aug., „
Wexford,	Ballaghkeen,	Samuel Sparks,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	3 April, 1849.
		Earl of Courtown,	1,502 5 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	12 Feb., 1850.
		John Maher,	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	5 „ „
		William J. Wallace,	1,591 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	22 Aug., 1842.
		William Murphy,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	15 April, 1851.
		Matthew Murphy,	167 19 8	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Robert Doyne,	10,595 0 0	3,000 0 0	300 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	24 Sept., 1851.
		Earl of Courtown,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	30 March, 1853.
		Earl of Arran,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	16 April, 1851.
		William Bolton,	446 5 6	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	25 Oct., 1850.
		Fanny Irvine,	9,550 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	7 March, 1851.
		John C. Pounden,	510 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	15 June, 1852.
		William J. Wallace,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	15 Dec., 1849.
		Abraham Bolton,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	7 June, 1851.
		Bryan Murphy,	210 3 4	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Robert Hay,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	31 July, 1851.
		Thomas White,	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	11 April, „
		William Bolton,	1,001 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	10 Nov., 1852.
		John Walsh,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	28 May, „
		John C. Pounden,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	13 Dec., „
		Fanny Irvine,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	11 Aug., 1854.
		Thomas B. Armstrong,	742 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	26 March, 1852.
		Fanny Irwin,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	14 Nov., 1854.
	Bantry,	Lord Carew,	2,200 0 0	2,200 0 0	–	2,200 0 0	5	1 Oct., 1852.
		Francis Bruen,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	8 March, „
		William J. Blacker,	730 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	28 Sept., 1849.
		Harry Alcock,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	7 May, „
		John H. Talbot,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	300 0 0	1,200 0 0	4	23 June, „
		Charles Tottenham,	1,356 9 3	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	5 Jan., „
		Richard C. B. Clayton,	534 0 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	200 0 0	2	19 June, 1850.
		Harry Alcock,	900 0 0	700 0 0	500 0 0	200 0 0	2	9 Sept., 1851.
		Charles J. Grogan,	4,646 3 4	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	16 July, „

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
WEXFORD—*con.*	Bantry—*con.*	William J. Blacker,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	22 April, 1850.
		John F. Richards,	513 2 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	29 „ 1851.
		William R. Farmar,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	30 May, 1850.
		James Robinson,	100 0 0	100 0 0	80 0 0	40 0 0	2	13 Sept., 1851.
		Lord Carew,	506 19 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	4 Aug., 1852.
		William J. Blacker,	550 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	17 „ „
		Charles Hill,	340 17 4	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Harry Alcock,	540 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	10 Sept., 1850.
		Solomon Richards,	856 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	25 July, 1851.
		Stephen Ram,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	1 Nov., 1854.
	Bargy,	Higatt Tench,	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		John Harvey,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	17 May, 1849.
		Francis A. Kennedy,	2,168 17 3	700 0 0	–	140 0 0	1	22 Dec., „
	Forth,	John H. Talbot,	200 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	160 0 0	4	7 Feb., 1850.
		John Rowe,	351 12 6	200 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	2	13 Nov., 1848.
		George Le-Hunte,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	10 „ 1851.
		Viscount Monck,	175 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	20 Dec., 1849.
		Ditto,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	20 Sept., 1850.
		James Howlin,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	26 June, 1851.
		John Harvey,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–	–
		E. C. Edwards,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	4 Nov., 1854.
	Gorey,	William Kennedy,	391 3 9	350 0 0	230 0 0	120 0 0	2	8 June, 1848.
		Earl of Courtown,	2,344 0 0	1,800 0 0	–	1,800 0 0	5	10 Jan., 1849.
		Abel J. Ram,	240 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Stephen Ram,	7,500 0 0	5,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	7	19 Nov., 1851.
		Loftus Owen,	175 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	30 July, 1850.
		Earl of Courtown,	3,787 19 10	3,700 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	2 June, 1852.
		Abel J. Ram,	1,541 12 1	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	7 May, 1850.
		Robert Doyne,	19,472 0 0	8,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	7	30 Oct., „
		Guardians of Viscount Powerscourt,	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	21 June, „
		Sir Thomas Esmonde,	490 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
	Scarawalsh,	William Batt,	154 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	14 Aug., 1849.
		Thomas Braddell,	750 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	1 Nov., 1848.
		Ditto,	442 9 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	1 May, 1850.
		Ditto,	474 4 3	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	16 „ 1849.
		Henry Moore,	135 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	17 Feb., „
		William J. Wallace,	1,530 7 5	1,450 0 0	–	870 0 0	3	16 Nov., „
		George Glascott,	165 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	12 „ „
		Matilda B. Sherrard,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	7 April, „
		Charles Tottenham,	502 8 6	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	20 Feb., „
		William Batt,	130 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	14 Aug., „
		Brook H. Bridges,	1,550 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	24 Dec., „
		Sir Thomas Esmonde,	435 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		John Howlin,	358 7 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	7 March, 1851.
		Thomas Braddell,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	7 July, „
		Michael G. Croker,	340 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	19 Nov., „
		Richard Donovan,	3,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	25 March, 1852.
		Brook H. Bridges,	720 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	5 July, „
		Viscount Monck,	1,040 0 0	900 0 0	–	540 0 0	3	8 „ „
		Henry P. Elrington,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	28 Dec., 1850.
		William Batt,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	19 June, 1852.
		Lord Carew,	415 17 10	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	9 July, „
		John Davis,	196 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	60 0 0	2	29 Dec., 1851.
		Robert H. Truell,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	29 July, 1853.
		Richard Gason,	408 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	11 „ 1854.
		Charles Lett,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	6 Sept., „
	Shelburne,	Francis A. Kennedy,	1,365 13 6	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	8 April, 1851.
		Lord Templemore,	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	–	6,000 0 0	12	28 Feb., 1852.
		Christian W. Palliser,	156 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	9 March, 1849.
		George P. Haughton,	1,540 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	1,300 0 0	5	27 April, „
	Shelmaliere, East,	Earl of Arran,	1,421 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	1,320 0 0	5	28 June, „
		Ditto,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	17 Nov., 1848.
		George Le Hunte,	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	22 June, 1850.
		Armstrong Lyster,	106 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		John E. Redmond,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	23 July, 1850.
	Shelmaliere, West,	John F. Heatly,	200 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	30 0 0	1	16 Feb., 1848.
		Anthony Cliffe,	2,580 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	3 May, 1852.
		Herbert F. Hore,	190 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	29 June, 1849.
		Ditto,	317 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	13 Jan., 1852.
		Lord Carew,	1,306 14 5	1,000 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	5 April, 1851.
		Cadwallader Wilson,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	24 Feb., 1852.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

SLIGO,	Carbury,	Viscount Palmerston,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	14 June, 1849.
		John Wynne,	20,145 0 0	8,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	24 „ 1850.
		William C. Wood,	846 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	27 Oct., 1848.
		James Wood,	544 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	13 Jan., 1852.
		James Walker and R. Chambers Walker,	1,740 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	3 Sept., 1851.
		Viscount Palmerston,	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	5	30 June, 1850.
	Coolavin,	Lord De Freyne,	1,100 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	15 Dec., 1848.
		Joseph A. Holmes,	839 7 8	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	11 March, 1850.
		Patrick Owen Cogan,	244 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	29 Aug., 1851.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Sligo—*con.*	Corran,	William Phibbs,	1,457 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	10 Oct., 1849.
		Sir Alexander Crichton,	1,600 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	23 Aug., 1851.
		John Taaffe,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	27 Oct., 1852.
	Leyney,	John Irwin,	720 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	17 July, 1849.
		Robert Young,	5,734 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	25 Jan., 1851.
		John M'Hugh,	468 8 5	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	11 Oct., 1848.
		Henry Caulfield,	5,618 0 0	5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	1 May, 1850.
		Alexander Percival,	1,070 0 9	800 0 0	–	480 0 0	3	17 April, "
		Edward J. Cooper,	254 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	24 March, 1852.
		Catherine Armstrong,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	10 Dec., 1849.
		Alexander Percival,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	27 Oct., 1852.
		Edward Nicholson,	411 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	10 Aug., "
		Richard Phibbs,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	9 May, 1854.
	Tireragh,	Henry Griffith,	879 0 0	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	23 April, 1851.
		Edward Wingfield,	2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	8 Feb., 1849.
		Thomas Howly,	152 13 3	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	29 May, 1850.
		Charles Tottenham,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	16 June, 1849.
				150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	6 Nov., 1850.
		James M'Ternan,	346 19 9	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	6 " "
		Thomas Howly,	333 3 3	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	22 Dec., 1849.
		William Ormsby,	390 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	6 July, "
		John W. King,	625 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	12 March, 1850.
		Thomas Jones,	2,500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	19 July, 1849.
		Robert Jones,	3,966 17 11	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	19 Jan., 1850.
		Sir W. H. Roger Palmer,	4,793 13 9	700 0 0	–	657 5 0	6	5 Dec., 1851.
		Thomas Jones,	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	5 April, 1852.
		Edward Wingfield,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	4	31 Aug., 1850.
		Alexander H. L. Popham and Anne G. L. Popham,	538 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	7 July, 1854.
		Thomas Jones,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	9 Oct., 1850.
		Robert W. Armstrong,	501 15 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 June, 1851.
		Edward Howley,	1,100 0 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	23 April, "
		Edward Wingfield,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	8 Feb., "
		Charles Tottenham,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	30 Sept., 1852.
		Robert Jones,	686 0 0	550 0 0	–	–	–	–
		John W. King,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	7 July, 1854.
		Arthur Ormsby,	650 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	21 Aug., "
		James Kirkwood,	598 2 3	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	7 July, "
		Samuel Stock,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	19 April, 1852.
		Edward Wingfield,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	5 Jan., "
		John W. King,	585 0 0	550 0 0	–	110 0 0	1	28 May, "
	Tireril,	John Ormsby,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	300 0 0	2	26 March, "
		Henry Griffith,	2,798 0 0	2,200 0 0	1,560 0 0	640 0 0	2	23 April, 1851.
		Edward J. Cooper,	4,262 6 6	3,000 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	16 " "
		Richard G. Brinkley,	5,016 10 7	1,200 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	5	20 Aug., 1850.
		Nicholson O. Furey,	487 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	23 April, 1851.
		John Irwin,	280 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–
		William Gardiner,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	21 Aug., 1850.
		Richard G. Brinkley,	3,816 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	29 June, 1852.
		William Gardiner,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	22 Dec., "
		Richard G. Brinkley,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	5 Sept., "
		William Weir,	300 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–
		R. G. Brinkley,	2,316 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	1,040 0 0	4	14 Jan., 1854.
Leitrim,	Carrigallen,	John Godley,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	5 Jan., 1850.
		Robert W. Story,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	25 April, "
		Alexander Percy,	900 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	28 Feb., 1849.
		Matilda Shanly,	260 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	13 Dec., 1847.
		William C. Percy,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	1 " "
		Earl of Leitrim,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	18 July, 1850.
		Richard S. Clifford,	300 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	4 May, 1849.
		John Unsworth and John Browne,	2,500 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	560 0 0	2	24 " "
		Pierce Simpson,	350 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	12 July, "
		John Godley,	450 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	18 Dec., "
		Catherine P. Jones,	15,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	5	3 Sept., "
		Pierce Simpson,	700 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	24 May, 1850.
		Peter D. La Touche,	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	1,400 0 0	5	15 April, 1851.
		George D. Beresford,	130 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 Sept., 1850.
		Pierce Simpson,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	15 Nov., "
	Dromahaire,	James M'Ternan,	7,783 15 0	450 0 0	–	90 0 0	1	11 June, "
		Nicholas L. Tottenham,	1,400 0 0	1,200 0 0	186 0 0	1,014 0 0	5	22 July, "
		William Kernaghan,	1,532 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	–	–
		Francis N. Cullen,	1,007 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	25 Jan., 1849.
		Earl of Leitrim,	1,270 0 0	1,100 0 0	–	1,100 0 0	5	23 June, "
		Burton Phibbs,	1,000 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	20 April, "
		Hugh L. Montgomery,	630 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	8 Dec., 1848.
		William P. Cullen,	350 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	1 Sept., 1849.
		Samuel White,	5,093 10 9	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Francis N. Cullen,	231 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	23 Aug., 1849.
		William Johnston,	822 5 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	3 June, 1853.
		William P. Cullen,	121 10 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	23 March, "
		Henry Brett,	304 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	19 Feb., 1850.
		Michael Roland,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 " 1853.
		James Faucett,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	14 July, "
	Leitrim,	George D. Mansfield,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	5 March, 1849.
		Peter D. La Touche,	685 17 1	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	24 Nov., "

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued*.

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Leitrim—*con.*	Leitrim—*con.*	John R. Peyton,	472 7 6	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	3 April, 1849.
		Pierce Simpson,	800 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	1 March, 1850.
		George Shaw,	120 0 0	100 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	2	9 May, 1849.
		Thomas Lanauze,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	28 „ 1851.
		Earl of Bessborough,	1,172 0 0	1,100 0 0	–	440 0 0	2	31 Aug., 1849.
		William Lewis,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	1 June, „
		Arthur J. V. L. Birchall,	210 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	6 July, „
		William Peyton,	697 17 4	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	10 Dec., 1850.
		Pierce Simpson,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	15 Nov., 1852.
		George Vaugh,	200 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	30 0 0	1	4 March, 1853.
		John R. Peyton,	1,416 7 6	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	2 May, 1850.
		Arthur J. V. L. Birchall,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	15 Nov., „
		Viscount Southwell,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	14 June, 1851.
		William Hamilton,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Josias Rowley,	400 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	25 Nov., 1851
		Charles R. Peyton,	248 9 9	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	27 June, 1854.
		John Duckworth,	450 0 0	250 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	1	6 Sept., „
	Mohill,	Theophilus B. Jones,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	1 June, 1849.
		Earl of Leitrim,	1,000 0 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	24 „ „
		Robert Blackall,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	16 „ 1850.
		Guy Lloyd,	341 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	3 Sept., 1851.
		Robert Blackall,	561 10 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	4 July, „
		Joseph Gabbett,	1,400 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	3 Feb., „
		Robert Blackall,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	8 „ 1853.
	Rosclogher,	John R. Dickson,	5,191 0 0	3,000 0 0	500 0 0	2,500 0 0	5	13 April, 1850.
		James White and John J. White,	9,190 0 0	3,500 0 0	580 0 0	2,920 0 0	8	9 Dec., 1853.
		James Johnston,	8,885 5 0	3,700 0 0	800 0 0	2,900 0 0	6	21 Oct., 1850.
		Robert Johnston,	200 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	60 0 0	2	24 Aug., 1848.
		John Ff elliott,	1,500 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	3 „ 1849.
		Hugh W. Barton,	3,775 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Robert H. Ellis,	911 2 10	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	3 March, 1851.
		John Parke,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	24 July, 1850.
		James S. Ellis,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	16 Oct., „
		James Tate,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	16 June, 1852.
Mayo,	Burrishoole,	John M'Laughlin,	2,500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	4 April, 1848.
		Dominick J. M'Laughlin,	1,836 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	7 Dec., 1849.
		Marquis of Sligo,	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	7,950 0 0	4,000 0 0	8	18 Feb., 1853.
		Sir Richard A. O'Donnell,	20,000 0 0	11,900 0 0	4,400 0 0	7,500 0 0	15	7 July, 1849.
		George R. Gildea,	207 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	20 Nov., „
		Sir W. H. Roger Palmer,	5,019 1 0	5,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	2	11 April, 1850.
		Sir Richard A. O'Donnell,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	900 0 0	600 0 0	2	11 Dec., 1849.
		Dominick J. Bourke,	422 7 0	200 0 0	–	45 1 6	2	6 Nov., 1850.
		Marquis of Sligo,	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	17 July, 1849.
		Earl of Lucan,	3,072 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,400 0 0	3	1 June, 1852.
		Sir Richard A. O'Donnell,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	1	19 July, „
		Marquis of Sligo,	4,016 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	–	–	–
		Earl of Lucan,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	24 Aug., 1852.
		Marquis of Sligo,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	23 „ 1854.
		Ditto,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Carra,	William Kearney,	1,761 17 6	1,100 0 0	–	880 0 0	4	18 July, 1849.
		Andrew C. Lynch,	1,685 3 8	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	3 Jan., 1851.
		Dorothea J. Fitzgerald,	400 0 0	300 0 0	60 0 0	240 0 0	4	25 Oct., 1849.
		Isidore P. Blake,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	30 Nov., 1848.
		Earl of Lucan,	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	3,400 0 0	4,500 0 0	9	19 „ 1850.
		John Browne,	1,105 0 0	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	27 „ „
		John Fynn,	270 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	10 Feb., 1849.
		Peter Bourke,	312 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	12 „ „
		Lord Kilmaine,	854 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	3 Aug., „
		George Clendining,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	22 Feb., 1850.
		Sir Robert L. Blosse,	912 4 6	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	23 April, 1851.
		Bridgetina Irwin,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	19 May, „
		George H. Moore,	3,995 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	240 0 0	1	20 April, „
		Sir Robert L. Blosse,	587 17 8	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	28 June, 1852.
		Lord Avonmore,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	20 Feb., „
		The Bishop of Tuam,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	23 Jan., 1854.
		Earl of Lucan,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	13 Nov., 1851.
		Ditto,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	25 Aug., „
		Viscount Avonmore,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	19 Nov., 1852.
		Lord Baron Kilmaine,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	22 Sept., „
		Sir Robert L. Blosse,	310 8 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	24 March, 1854.
	Clanmorris,	Sir Robert Arbuthnot,	1,254 18 9	1,200 0 0	520 0 0	680 0 0	3	6 July, 1849.
		Lord Oranmore,	16,143 0 0	11,500 0 0	10,200 0 0	1,300 0 0	4	4 June, 1850.
		Isidore Bourke,	1,700 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	22 Nov., 1849.
		James S. Lambert,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	11 Dec., 1848.
		Andrew C. Lynch,	402 8 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	28 „ 1850.
		Patrick C. Lynch,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	23 July, 1849.
		Joseph Lambert,	528 6 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	6 March, 1850.
		George Clendining,	1,386 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	12 Oct., 1849.
		George Vesey,	739 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	9 Dec. 1850.
		Patrick C. Lynch,	309 7 6	200 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	11 April, 1851.
		Sir Robert L. Blosse,	1,100 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	14 May, „
		George Clendining,	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	13 Oct., 1849.
		James S. Lambert,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	27 July „
		Patrick Kirwan,	3,195 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	11 Sept., 1850.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Mayo—*con.*	Clanmorris —*con.*	John Cather,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	1 May, 1850.
		Joseph Lambert,	157 17 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	26 Nov. „
		John Cather,	118 16 4	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	8 April, 1851.
		Richard Prendergast,	160 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	30 May, „
		James Browne,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Isidore Bourke,	500 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	16 Feb., 1853.
	Costello,	James Browne,	7,600 0 0	7,000 0 0	3,100 0 0	3,900 0 0	10	18 Sept., 1850.
		Hugh Burke,	722 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	11 Aug., 1849.
		Edmund P. M'Donnell,	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		Viscount Dillon,	14,961 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	3 Aug., 1852.
		Hugh Burke,	502 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	15 Nov., 1850.
		Patrick Waldron,	369 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	25 April, 1851.
		Hugh Burke,	300 15 11	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	18 Aug., 1854.
		Thomas Strickland,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	11 May, „
	Erris,	William H. Carter,	6,969 8 9	5,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	500 0 0	1	12 Feb., 1848.
		Samuel Bourns,	600 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	15 May, 1852.
		John Richards,	690 6 10	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	15 „ 1849.
		James O'Donel,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	25 Sept., 1851.
		William Bourns,	400 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	29 Nov., „
		John Walshe,	818 15 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	17 Feb., „
	Gallen,	David Thompson,	3,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Bernard M'Manus,	2,024 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	28 Feb., 1850.
		Harloe P. Baker,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	26 Jan., 1848.
		Matthew Gallagher,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	27 Aug., 1850.
		Patrick Tuohy,	360 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	11 May, „
		Charles B. Jordan,	676 7 4	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	7 Dec., 1853.
		John Tuohy,	400 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	10 „ 1851.
		William Mally,	1,300 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	15 Aug., „
		John Bolingbroke,	510 6 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	9 Dec., „
		Edward Wingfield,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Hon. Edward Wingfield,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	27 Nov., 1854.
	Kilmaine,	Jane E. Roberts,	410 12 8	400 0 0	80 0 0	320 0 0	4	15 Oct., 1849.
		Thomas Elwood,	453 5 8	450 0 0	360 0 0	90 0 0	1	16 Dec., 1847.
		Ormsby Elwood,	450 11 3	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	16 July, 1849.
		Thomas S. Lindsey,	4,136 18 0	4,100 0 0	2,700 0 0	1,400 0 0	3	14 April, „
		Francis C. M'Donnell,	800 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	21 Sept., 1848.
		Thomas S. Lindsey,	2,858 4 1	2,850 0 0	1,490 0 0	1,360 0 0	3	14 April, 1849.
		Ditto,	542 0 0	400 0 0	160 0 0	240 0 0	3	14 „ „
		Robert Bowen,	342 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		Patrick Kirwan,	6,627 13 7	5,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	5	6 April, 1850.
		Earl of Lucan,	2,612 0 0	2,600 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	27 „ „
		Henry Blake & Anne Blake,	300 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	18 „ 1849.
		Charles M'Donnell,	715 7 8	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	20 Feb., 1848.
		George S. Lynch,	440 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	26 Aug., „
		George Ormsby,	450 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	27 May, „
		Thomas Elwood,	291 5 8	200 0 0	160 0 0	40 0 0	1	6 „ „
		Courtney Kenny,	1,340 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	15 Oct., 1849.
		Earl of Lucan,	18,000 0 0	9,400 0 0	4,000 0 0	5,400 0 0	11	25 May, 1852.
		George Rutledge,	1,500 0 0	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	24 „ 1849.
		John Fynn,	748 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	1 „ „
		James K. Gildea,	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	17 Jan., „
		Lord Kilmaine,	1,640 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	16 Aug., 1851.
		John Fynn,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	3 Jan., 1849.
		George S. Lynch,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	14 May, „
		Joseph Lambert,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	9 Oct., 1850.
		John C. L. Bucknall,	412 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	8 Dec., 1849.
		Thomas Elwood,	422 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	31 July, 1850.
		Earl of Lucan,	3,500 0 0	3,400 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	25 March, 1851.
		Lord Kilmaine,	163 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	4 Nov., „
		Earl of Lucan,	360 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	5 Jan., 1852.
		John S. L. Bucknall,	900 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	8 Sept., 1853.
	Murrisk,	John C. Garvey,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	200 0 0	1	22 Jan., 1848.
		Robert Buchanan,	532 0 0	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	1 Dec., 1847.
		John C. Garvey,	3,136 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	18 May, 1853.
		Henry Hildebrand,	372 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	23 Sept., 1852.
		James W. Garvey,	578 0 0	450 0 0	360 0 0	90 0 0	1	6 April, 1848.
		Sir W. H. Roger Palmer,	4,868 8 0	4,850 0 0	–	1,140 4 0	4	5 Dec., 1851.
		Francis Garvey,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	25 April, „
		Marquis of Sligo,	3,594 0 0	3,550 0 0	–	3,500 0 0	7	17 Feb., 1853.
		Ditto,	1,200 0 0	950 0 0	–	570 0 0	3	29 Aug., 1854.
		Ditto,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ditto,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	7 Sept., 1854.
	Tyrawley,	William Orme,	2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	20 Aug., 1852.
		Thomas Palmer, jun.	345 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	27 „ „
		William H. Knox,	300 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	1 „ 1849.
		Francis A. K. Gore,	8,102 19 0	2,500 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	13 Nov., 1854.
		Walter Bourke,	559 15 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	14 Dec., 1849.
		William K. Orme,	420 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	1 May, „
		Thomas Pagit,	1,503 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	8 Dec., 1852.
		Roger Palmer,	383 19 1	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	20 April, 1849.
		Matthew Atkinson and Thomas Atkinson,	990 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	13 Nov., 1852.
		Walter J. Bourke,	687 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Andrew Browne,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	14 June, 1848.
		Lewis G. Jones,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	7 May, 1850.
		Charles O'Donel,	634 16 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	3 March, 1849.
		Richard J. C. Green,	2,110 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	480 0 0	2	3 Sept., 1850.
		John Gardiner,	1,141 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		Sir W. H. Roger Palmer,	10,245 19 3	2,250 0 0	–	1,846 2 0	5	5 Dec., 1851.
		Henry W. Knox,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 May, „

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Mayo—*con.*	Tyrawley—*con.*	John Walshe,	500 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	11 June, 1851.
		William Orme,	507 0 0	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	13 Jan., „
		Mervyn Pratt,	255 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	25 June, „
		Earl of Arran,	600 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	14 Sept., „
		Thomas Jones,	1,500 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	1,400 0 0	5	24 March, 1854.
		John Walsh,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	14 Nov., 1851.
		Edward Walshe,	211 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	11 Oct., 1853.
		William Orme,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	10 Nov., 1854.
		F. A. Knox Gore,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	16 „ „
Roscommon	Athlone,	Lord Crofton,	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	300 0 0	1,200 0 0	4	29 June, 1853.
		William H. Scott,	246 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	2 „ 1849.
		Richard W. Bond,	307 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	14 Nov., „
		Ambrose O'Kelly,	813 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	17 Oct., 1850.
		John J. O'Sullivan,	624 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	27 Feb., 1854.
		Peter C. Rorke,	500 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	3 Nov., 1849.
		John Power,	511 2 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	7 July, „
		John Hodson,	224 11 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	14 Aug., 1850.
		William E. Grainger,	460 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	15 July, „
		John H. Walsh,	1,236 14 8	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	21 Dec., 1849.
		John J. O'Sullivan,	833 8 8	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	13 Aug., 1850.
		Garrett O'Moore,	1,186 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	26 March, „
		John Dillon,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	30 Aug., 1852.
		Theobald Sheil,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		John J. O'Sullivan,	621 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	15 Nov., 1853.
		Daniel J. Cruice and others,	438 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Lord Crofton,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	18 Oct., 1851.
		Ditto,	314 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	8 Sept., 1854.
	Ballintobber, North,	James Bannon,	550 0 0	300 0 0	60 0 0	240 0 0	4	28 Feb., 1850.
		Marquis of Westmeath,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	22 Oct., „
		Ditto,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	12 „ „
		Sarah Morton and others,	260 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	3 May, 1852.
	Ballintobber, South,	Francis Fetherston H., and Charles F. O'Neill,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	4 Aug., 1848.
		Nicholas Balfe,	1,104 17 3	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	24 Sept., 1853.
		Francis J. Davys,	420 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	19 June, 1851.
		Marquis of Westmeath,	2,300 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	18 July, 1849.
		Sir Michael D. Bellew,	487 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	5 Aug., 1848.
		Henry Packenham,	650 0 0	650 0 0	100 0 0	550 0 0	5	5 „ 1851.
		Charles A. O'Connor,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	9 Nov., 1852.
	Boyle,	Guy Lloyd,	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	500 0 0	5,500 0 0	11	3 Sept., „
		James B. Stoney,	471 5 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–
		John Flanagan,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	7 Dec., 1849.
		Coote C. Mulloy,	300 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	18 July, 1850.
		Viscount Lorton,	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	6,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	20 Feb., 1851.
		Richard Irwin,	220 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	16 March, 1854.
		John Duckworth,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	10 July, 1851.
		William Duckworth,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	10 „ „
		James Kirkwood,	830 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	12 Feb., „
		Guy Lloyd,	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	1,300 0 0	5	24 June, 1852.
		Daniel H. Ferrall,	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	27 Aug., 1853.
		James Kirkwood,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	17 Feb., 1852.
		Denis O'Connor,	357 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	27 Oct., 1851.
		Guy Lloyd,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	17 Sept., 1852.
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	25 June, 1853.
		James Kirkwood,	553 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	29 May, 1852.
		Alice Mulloy,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	6 Sept., 1853.
		Lord Crofton,	275 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	8 Feb., 1854.
		Coote C. Mulloy,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	3 Aug., „
		John L. Hackett,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ditto,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	14 Jan., 1854.
	Ballymoe,	Henry M. Browne,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	19 June, 1852.
	Castlereagh,	William R. W. Sandford,	7,766 0 0	5,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	9	4 July, 1850.
		Richard Irwin,	900 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	22 Jan., „
		Patrick D. Irwin,	281 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	19 Sept., 1849.
		Denis O'Connor,	2,084 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	1,040 0 0	4	16 Dec., 1850.
		Roderic O'Connor,	491 19 10	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	4 June, 1849.
		Marquis of Westmeath,	2,050 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	5 Sept., „
		Henry Packenham,	2,090 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	1,300 0 0	5	21 June, 1850.
		Sir Alexander Crichton,	170 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	26 July, 1849.
		William R. W. Sandford,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	22 June, 1853.
		Roderic O'Connor,	221 19 7	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	22 Dec., 1852.
		Richard Irwin,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	13 Aug., „
		T. R. Blackley,	630 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	29 Sept., 1854.
		Patrick Grehan,	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	23 Aug., „
		Nicholas Balfe,	722 0 0	700 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Roderick O'Connor,	242 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	5 Aug., 1854.
	Roscommon,	Theobald A. Dillon,	3,620 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	1	5 July, 1848.
		Henry S. P. Mahon,	2,393 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	27 Aug., 1851.
		Ditto,	1,500 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	27 „ 1852.
		Charles B. Baldwin,	1,815 17 4	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	7 Feb., „
		Marcus M'Causland,	2,150 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	4 Sept., „
		Henry S. P. Mahon,	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	1 Oct., 1853.
		William French,	508 0 0	450 0 0	–	325 0 0	4	22 April, „
		Oliver D. J. Grace,	237 8 9	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	25 Oct., 1854.
		John Kelly,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Henry S. P. Mahon,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	4 Nov., 1852.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Roscommon—*con.*	Roscommon—*con.*	Gilbert Mahon,	326 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	25 Oct., 1853.
		Christopher French,	120 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	27 „ 1854.
		Ditto,	112 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	25 „ „
		Ditto,	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	25 „ „
	Frenchpark,	Lord De Freyne,	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	–	7,000 0 0	14	11 „ 1849.
		Viscount Dillon,	7,690 9 0	7,000 0 0	–	5,000 0 0	10	14 „ 1851.
		Oliver D. J. Grace,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	800 0 0	4	28 April, „
		Lord De Freyne,	936 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	15 Nov., 1848.
		Daniel H. Ferrall,	1,550 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	15 June, 1850.
		Lord De Freyne,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	1 Aug., 1851.
		Richard Irwin,	124 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	22 March, 1854.
	Moycarn,	William C. Kyle,	558 0 0	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	19 Aug., „
Galway,	Athenry,	Burton Persse,	1,183 0 0	900 0 0	–	540 0 0	3	19 Dec., 1849.
		Stephen Roche,	365 1 10	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	10 „ 1850.
		Harriett C. Daly,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	6 April, „
		Andrew W. Blake,	1,112 3 9	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	18 Aug., 1851.
		Ditto,	912 0 0	900 0 0	–	180 0 0	1	18 „ 1849.
		Stephen Roche,	1,300 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	28 May, 1852.
		Peter D. Smyth,	669 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	18 Aug., „
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	10 Nov., „
		Thomas Kelly,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	29 July, 1853.
	Ballymoe,	Peter Blake,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	28 June, 1849.
		George Vesey,	6,275 0 0	2,200 0 0	700 0 0	1,500 0 0	5	29 Nov., 1848.
		–	–	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	9 Dec., 1850.
		Edmund Dowell,	1,124 16 9	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	13 „ 1848.
		John Cheevers,	1,649 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	3 Nov., 1853.
		Ditto,	128 16 9	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	18 July, 1849.
		John L. Bagot,	325 11 7	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	26 May, 1851.
		William M'Dermott,	3,162 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	5 Aug., 1848.
		Gregory Browne,	430 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas N. Bagot,	643 19 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	14 May, 1852.
		George Clendining,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	13 June, 1850.
		Sir Joseph Burke,	549 16 2	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	1 Dec., 1851.
		James Browne,	349 10 6	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	4 Jan., 1853.
		Charles O'Rorke,	500 0 0	450 0 0	–	270 0 0	3	2 July, „
		St. George Caulfield,	376 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	26 Nov., „
		Charles D. O'Rorke,	739 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Ballinahinch,	John Lambert,	1,215 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas C. Butler,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	18 Nov., 1850.
		Gartside Shea,	500 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	3 May, 1852.
		Alexander Thomson,	4,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	31 March, 1848.
		William H. G. Collis,	324 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	6 Oct., 1853.
		John A. O'Neill,	6,269 0 0	6,000 0 0	5,500 0 0	500 0 0	1	5 Nov., 1847.
		William Andrews,	1,800 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	15 Aug., 1850.
		Andrew Geraghty,	1,475 5 10	600 0 0	360 0 0	240 0 0	2	4 „ 1848.
		Christopher St. George,	432 10 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	8 June, 1850.
		James Beresford,	199 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	6 Sept., 1851.
		Thomas Y. Prior,	1,600 0 0	800 0 0	640 0 0	160 0 0	1	12 April, 1848.
		Arthur G. B. Martin and Mary Bell Martin,	11,019 2 5	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Robert Graham,	600 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	60 0 0	1	15 Jan., 1850.
		Henry Blake,	4,398 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	12 May, 1852.
		C. R. Broughton,	186 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	17 Sept., „
	Clare,	John A. Kirwan,	3,271 16 7	1,600 0 0	1,280 0 0	320 0 0	1	27 March, 1848.
		Pierce Joyce,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	6 Sept., 1849.
		Denis Kirwan,	3,400 0 0	3,400 0 0	900 0 0	1,000 0 0	3	27 May, 1850.
		Pierce J. Blake,	1,398 0 0	900 0 0	720 0 0	180 0 0	1	13 Nov., 1848.
		Giles E. Lambert,	720 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	10 Oct., 1849.
		Francis Blake,	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	19 April, 1850.
		John J. Gunning,	1,157 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	1 Sept., 1851.
		James O'Brien,	327 16 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	1 March, 1850.
		John J. D'Arcy,	603 3 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	8 May, 1849.
		Christopher St. George,	1,003 0 0	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	9 Aug., 1848.
		Walter Lambert and Thomas E. Lambert,	4,317 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	18 July, 1849.
		Pierce Joyce,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	18 Aug., 1849.
		James S. Lambert,	1,941 13 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	13 March, 1851.
		Robert Bodkin,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	28 June, „
		Catherine Coneys,	233 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	8 March, „
		David Rutledge,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	400 0 0	200 0 0	2	8 Aug., 1850.
		Robert Bodkin and Elizabeth Bodkin,	1,100 0 0	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	24 Jan., 1851.
		Giles E. Lambert,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	17 April, 1850.
		John Martyn,	1,165 13 0	850 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Michael Kelly,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	15 Jan., 1851.
		Hugh Henry,	4,248 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	13 Oct., „
		Thomas O. C. Donnellan,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	21 Aug., 1854.
		John Egan,	562 10 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	26 Oct., „
	Clonmacnoon,	Lord Clonbrock,	6,025 0 0	6,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	9	6 June, 1851.
		Michael B. Kelly,	604 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	5 „ 1850.
		Hubert B. Moore,	500 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		Lord Clonbrock,	300 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	16 Oct., 1854.
	Dunkellin,	Lord Wallscourt,	1,272 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	351 0 0	2	15 Feb., 1853.
		Thomas A. Joyce,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	29 Nov., 1848.
		Sir Thomas E. Blake,	404 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	13 Sept., 1849.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
GALWAY—*con.*	Dunkellin—*con.*	Christopher St. George,	406 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	6 March, 1848.
		Ditto,	516 10 0					
		Ditto,	893 10 0					
		James S. Lambert,	2,100 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	900 0 0	3	19 Nov., 1849.
		Ditto,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	5 March, „
		Lord Wallscourt,	3,204 15 0	1,200 0 0	350 0 0	240 0 0	1	21 Oct., 1848.
		Peter Blake,	518 16 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	18 „ „
		Randal E. L. Athy,	842 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	27 July, „
		Lord Dunsandle,	3,141 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	7 May, 1850.
		Robert P. Graham,	153 13 8	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	10 Jan., „
		John Connolly,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	21 Nov., 1849.
		James S. Lambert,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	4 April, 1850.
		Thomas A. Joyce,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	23 Oct., „
		Richard D'Arcy,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	21 Nov., 1849.
		James Ffrench,	250 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Edward M. Davies,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	2 Feb., 1850.
		Owen E. Blake and Edward M. Davies,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 Oct., 1854.
		Edward M. Davies,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Dunmore,	Cornelius J. O'Kelly,	541 8 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	24 Dec., 1849.
		Andrew C. Lynch,	158 1 6	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	31 „ 1850.
		Martin S. Kirwan,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	26 April, „
		Richard A. H. Kirwan,	1,439 0 0	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	2 Feb., „
		Cornelius J. O'Kelly,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	1 June, „
		Denis Kirwan,	653 0 0	650 0 0	260 0 0	390 0 0	3	2 Jan., 1851.
		Cornelius J. O'Kelly,	671 0 0	650 0 0	–	520 0 0	4	16 Oct., 1854.
		John Dennis,	341 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	16 Dec., „
		John Dennis,	391 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	6 „ „
	County of the Town of Galway,	Francis Comyn,	537 15 6	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	10 March, 1848.
		James Browne,	468 0 0	400 0 0	160 0 0	240 0 0	3	8 Nov., 1849.
		Charles Blake,	1,776 18 9	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	1 June, 1848.
		Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools,	500 0 0	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	6 „ 1850.
		Anne O'Hara,	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	22 Jan., 1852.
		P. S. Comyn,	162 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	2 Sept., 1853.
	Galway,	Nicholas Lynch,	2,256 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	27 July, 1850.
		Thomas J. Blake,	704 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Kilconnell,	Richard D. Ireland,	428 0 0	400 0 0	320 0 0	80 0 0	1	21 Oct., 1847.
		James S. Lambert,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	8 April, 1851.
		Richard D. Ireland,	501 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	3 May, 1848.
		Frederick F. Trench,	150 0 0	150 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	3	7 April, 1849.
		Arthur Donnelan,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	17 June, 1848.
		George J. Crowe,	330 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	17 Aug., 1849.
		Lord Clonbrock,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	16 June, 1851.
		Frederick F. Trench,	280 0 0	250 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	2	15 Feb., 1850.
		John R. Hodson,	834 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	2 Aug., 1849.
		Lord Clonbrock,	1,888 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	22 June, 1853.
		Lord Ashtown,	1,182 8 4	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	16 Jan., 1852.
		John Usher,	539 11 6	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Francis Longworth,	3,518 19 2	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	13 Dec., 1852.
		James M. Bourchier,	1,211 0 0	700 0 0	100 0 0	600 0 0	5	29 Aug., 1854.
		Ditto,	250 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	16 March, „
		Patrick J. Kelly,	279 0 0	250 0 0	–	100 0 0	2	25 April, „
		James M. Bourchier,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	27 Dec., „
	Killian,	Denis H. Kelly,	1,866 10 6	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	15 June, 1849.
		John Cheevers,	1,097 15 8	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	2 Feb., 1850.
		Sir Michael D. Bellew,	1,991 17 6	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	21 Aug., 1849.
		Sir James F. R. Mahon,	653 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	1 Nov., „
		George Kelly,	584 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	4 June, 1851.
		Sir James F. R. Mahon,	566 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	26 Oct., 1850.
		Denis H. Kelly,	988 0 0	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	7 April, 1851.
		Robert R. Smyth,	258 5 7	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	18 Aug., 1852.
		Sir Michael D. Bellew,	112 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	9 Feb., „
		Robert R. Smyth,	382 0 0	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	14 Jan., 1854.
	Kiltartan,	Dudley Persse,	1,641 6 0	900 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	4 Aug., 1849.
		Viscount Gort,	4,168 15 9	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	514 19 7	2	21 Oct., 1850.
		William H. Gregory,	4,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	4 Jan., „
		James Daly,	701 14 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	20 Aug., „
		Anna G. Bagot, and John L. Bagot,	336 18 1	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	30 Oct., „
		William H. Gregory,	650 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	16 March, 1853.
		William Butler,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	13 Dec., 1850.
		Edward Blaquire,	500 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	19 May, 1852.
		William H. Gregory,	959 0 0	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	7 Dec., 1853.
	Leitrim,	Philip Reade,	600 0 0	500 0 0	100 0 0	300 0 0	3	28 April, 1849.
		Edward Burke,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	19 Feb., 1848.
		Philip Reade,	1,500 0 0	1,200 0 0	240 0 0	960 0 0	4	11 April, 1850.
		Ditto,	350 0 0	300 0 0	120 0 0	60 0 0	1	4 „ 1848.
		Francis C. Sampson,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	3 Jan., 1853.
		Thomas N. Redington,	4,433 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	500 0 0	1	22 Feb., 1848.
		John Lopdell,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	320 0 0	2	28 Sept., 1849.
		Abraham A. Freer,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	31 July, „
		Marquis of Clanricarde,	1,741 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,100 0 0	4	26 May, „
		Lord Wallscourt,	565 16 8	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	7 April, „
		Abraham A. Freer,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	23 Feb., 1850.
		Francis C. Sampson,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	10 Sept., 1853.
		Patrick O'Hare,	400 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	5 Aug., 1854.
	Longford,	Thomas Seymour,	944 0 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	10 Oct., 1849.
		Pierce Joyce,	500 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	23 „ 1848.
		Walter Lawrence,	319 10 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	14 Feb., 1850.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
GALWAY—*con.*	Longford—*con.*	Ambrose O'Kelly,	466 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	22 Aug., 1849.
		Richard G. Daly,	350 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	18 Dec., 1851.
		Christopher St. George,	1,176 5 6	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	11 Oct., 1848.
		James M'Dermott,	850 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	21 July, 1849.
		Peter H. Dolphin, and Mary Dolphin,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	18 Sept., "
		James Galbraith,	443 15 9	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	25 June, "
		John Reynolds,	1,670 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		John Eyre,	600 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	27 Aug., 1849.
		Thomas S. Eyre,	658 2 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	25 Sept., 1851.
		Marquis of Clanricarde,	5,256 0 0	5,000 0 0	1,250 0 0	3,500 0 0	7	24 June, 1852.
		William Trench,	722 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Robert B. Seymour,	400 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	4	16 April, 1852.
		Walter Lawrence,	267 14 10	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	20 July, 1850.
		John Eyre,	600 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	30 " "
		Pierce Joyce,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	17 Nov., 1849.
		Richard Eyre,	421 15 3	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	18 March, 1852.
		Marquis of Clanricarde,	1,503 0 0	1,250 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	4	5 Sept., "
		Thomas Hackett,	514 18 6	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–
		Marquis of Clanricarde,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	5 April, 1852.
	Loughrea,	Dudley Persse,	7,408 10 6	4,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	500 0 0	1	16 Dec., 1847.
		Earl of Huntingdon, and Countess of Huntingdon,	525 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	11 April, 1851.
		Thomas Welsh,	950 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	9 Aug., 1853.
		Patrick H. Burke,	354 16 6	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	16 July, 1852.
		Thomas Seymour,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	26 Sept., 1850.
		Robert Power,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	1 Nov., 1852.
		Robert Power, jun.,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	23 " "
	Moycullen,	James S. Lambert,	500 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	12 June, "
		Ditto,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	17 " "
		Patrick Blake,	1,323 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	20 July, "
		Francis Comyn,	3,490 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	3 Jan., 1848.
		Andrew W. Blake,	1,038 2 0	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	800 0 0	4	1 June, 1849.
		Anthony O'Flaherty,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	15 " "
		George E. Burke,	2,891 8 10	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	22 Sept., 1848.
		Christoper St. George,	2,155 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	300 0 0	1	21 March, "
		Michael P. Browne,	169 5 5	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	4 April, 1849.
		George F. O'Fflahertie,	1,022 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	17 Oct., "
		James Martin,	693 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	22 Feb., "
		Christopher St. George,	851 13 4	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	8 July, 1848.
		James Martin,	407 11 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	1 Feb., 1849.
		Martin S. Kirwan,	452 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	2 " "
		Martin Morris,	450 0 0	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	17 Oct., "
		Patrick Blake,	623 5 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	–	–
		Edmund O'Flaherty,	125 13 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	12 Nov., 1849.
		George F. O'Fflahertie,	687 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	27 Aug., "
		James S. Lambert,	275 0 0	250 0 0	–	100 0 0	2	16 Jan., 1851.
	Ross,	Earl of Leitrim and Earl of Charlemont,	6,790 8 4	6,000 0 0	–	6,000 0 0	12	9 Oct., 1850.
		James Kilkelly,	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	880 0 0	220 0 0	1	15 Nov., 1847.
		Alexander C. Lambert,	297 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	21 July, 1848.
		Charles J. Lynch,	3,630 0 0	500 0 0	100 0 0	400 0 0	4	7 Feb., 1850.
		Alexander C. Lambert,	267 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	28 July, 1852.
		John B. Blake,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ralph Sadlier,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	26 Jan., 1854.
	Tiaquin,	James D'Arcy,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	4 " 1850.
		Richard D'Arcy,	700 0 9	700 0 0	–	420 0 0	3	3 Aug., 1849.
		Andrew Browne,	600 0 0	550 0 0	–	210 0 0	2	14 May, 1851.
		John C. Evans,	252 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	9 Feb., 1852.
		Myles W. O'Reilly,	5,526 7 3	5,000 0 0	4,200 0 0	800 0 0	2	12 " "
		Edward Browne,	826 11 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	30 July, 1850.
		Peter Blake,	226 10 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	23 Aug., 1851.
		Richard H. M. Eyre and Somers Payne,	495 16 0	450 0 0	360 0 0	90 0 0	1	22 Nov., 1848.
		Thomas J. Blake,	1,400 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	19 May, 1852.
		Sir Michael D. Bellew,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	24 Sept., 1850.
		James D'Arcy,	912 3 9	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	9 July, 1849.
		Alexander Beytagh,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	16 March, 1854.
		Charles Kelly,	696 19 6	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		James Blake,	700 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	13 Oct., 1849.
		Robert French,	776 13 10	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		John H. Blakeney,	581 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	18 Nov., 1851.
		Sir Michael D. Bellew,	766 0 0	650 0 0	–	520 0 0	4	3 Aug., 1854.
		William J. Digby,	3,416 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	15 Nov., 1853.
		Sir Michael D. Bellew,	170 10 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	27 June, 1854.
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	7 July, "
CLARE,	Bunratty, Lower,	Crosdaile Molony,	455 10 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Henry Butler,	507 17 5	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	3 Jan., 1850.
		Stafford O'Brien,	2,264 15 8	1,650 0 0	–	330 0 0	1	14 Aug., 1848.
		Stephen O'Halloran,	351 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Edward S. Ferriter,	328 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	15 Oct., 1849.
		Hamilton L. Jackson,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	14 Aug., 1850.
		William Monsell,	239 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	26 Feb., "
		John Gabbett,	314 5 10	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	15 Oct., 1852.
		Thomas Studdert,	207 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	21 June, "
		Christopher Delmege,	1,086 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	6 May, 1853.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
CLARE—*con.*	Bunratty, Lower—*con.*	Mary O'Grady,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	29 Oct., 1850.
		John C. Delmege,	240 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	8 Feb., 1854.
		John MacMahon,	908 2 1	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	11 Aug., „
		Samuel Caswell,	400 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	16 March, „
		Andrew Caswell,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	3 Aug., „
		Philip M'Adam,	1,364 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	„ „
		Samuel Caswell,	642 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	10 Oct., „
		Andrew Caswell,	271 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	13 Sept., „
	Bunratty, Upper,	Sir Colman M. O'Loghlen,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	15 Oct., 1847.
		Michael Butler,	110 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	18 Dec., 1848.
		Sir Colman M. O'Loghlen,	250 0 0	250 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	2	19 Oct., 1849.
		Cornelius Creagh,	4,547 8 2	1,700 0 0	–	680 0 0	2	30 Aug., „
		Michael Butler,	510 7 1	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	17 Oct., „
		Cornelius O'Brien,	235 14 6	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	23 Aug., 1850.
		Francis O'Brien,	640 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	27 Jan., 1851.
		Margaret B. Stapleton and William Stapleton,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	31 July, 1850.
		John Singleton,	129 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	30 „ 1852.
		Michael Kerin,	130 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	6 Oct., 1853.
		Cornelius O'Brien,	380 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	20 April, 1854.
		Pierce Creagh,	460 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	4	11 July, „
	Burren,	Ditto,	2,500 0 0	2,300 0 0	–	2,300 0 0	5	10 May, 1852.
		Cornelius Creagh,	10,602 12 6	3,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	22 Aug., 1850.
		John Macnamara,	401 16 8	400 0 0	240 0 0	160 0 0	2	2 Feb., 1849.
		George Macnamara,	380 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		Henry White,	3,400 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	30 Aug., 1852.
		Marianne O'Brien,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	20 „ 1850.
		Henry White,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	24 July, 1854.
		Ditto,	3,212 0 0	1,900 0 0	–	1,140 0 0	3	–
		Pierce Creagh,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	3 Feb., 1854.
	Clonderlaw,	Charles FitzGerald,	1,696 11 3	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	25 Oct., 1849.
		Thomas E. Davenport,	656 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	8 Aug., 1850.
		William H. Ball,	700 0 0	650 0 0	130 0 0	520 0 0	4	29 June, 1849.
		George Studdert,	180 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	30 Aug., 1850.
		Letitia J. Hickman,	1,769 8 11	1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Theobald Butler,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	29 Nov., 1850.
		Charles FitzGerald,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	6 June, „
		George Barclay,	300 13 8	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	5 Nov., 1852.
		Crofton M. Vandeleur,	1,070 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	13 Sept., „
	Corcomroe,	Nicholas Westby,	10,300 0 0	7,000 0 0	1,150 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	6 Jan., „
		Cornelius O'Brien,	2,829 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	21 May, „
		John O'Brien,	2,151 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	13 „ 1848.
		John W. Stratford,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	24 Sept., 1849.
		Cornelius O'Brien,	548 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	6 Jan., 1852.
		John W. Stratford,	380 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	24 Sept., 1849.
		John Whitty,	245 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 July, 1850.
		Andrew Lysaght,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	2 May, 1851.
		Francis M. Calcutt,	293 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	27 Feb., 1854.
	Ibrikane,	Francis G. Morony,	3,653 17 8	2,000 0 0	1,600 0 0	400 0 0	1	13 April, 1848.
		Thomas H. Morony,	1,524 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	24 Aug., 1849.
		Joseph Roughan,	863 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	7 Feb., 1850.
	Inchiquin,	Charles Synge,	5,000 0 0	4,550 0 0	3,550 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	31 Dec., 1847.
		Edward Synge,	14,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	2	6 July, 1849.
		Edward W. Burton,	278 5 7	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	6 June, 1850.
		Sir Colman M. O'Loghlen,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	26 „ 1849.
		James Roughan,	608 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	15 April, 1850.
		Elizabeth Synge,	1,942 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	26 July, 1851.
		James Roughan,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	8 Nov., 1850.
	Islands,	Marcus Keane,	507 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	29 „ 1848.
		Anne Dodd,	273 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	11 May, 1854.
		Sir David Roche,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	24 Oct., 1850.
		Cornelius O'Brien,	406 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	19 June, „
		Sir David Roche,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	24 Oct., „
		Charles Fitzgerald,	1,155 11 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	9 „ „
		Robert Mahon,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	70 0 0	2	27 Feb., 1851.
		William Armstrong,	1,400 0 0	900 0 0	–	180 0 0	1	28 July, „
		Marquis of Conyngham,	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Moyarta,	Henry S. Burton,	3,268 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	25 Oct., 1850.
		Arthur O'Keeffe,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	13 Aug., 1849.
		Nicholas Westby,	1,500 0 0	1,150 0 0	–	460 0 0	2	27 April, 1850.
		Hugh P. Hickman,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	3 Sept., 1851.
	Tulla, Lower,	Marcus Paterson,	1,700 0 0	1,500 0 0	600 0 0	900 0 0	3	3 June, 1849.
		David J. Wilson,	1,000 0 0	950 0 0	190 0 0	760 0 0	4	28 July. „
		Patrick Quaid,	172 16 4	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	15 Sept., „
		John Brown,	736 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	29 March, 1848.
		David J. Wilson,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	3 July, 1849.
		Edward Bernard,	480 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	17 May, 1848.
		Sir Hugh D. Massy,	560 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	24 Oct., 1849.
		William Cannon,	190 3 4	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Thomas Arthur,	1,427 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	5 June, 1849.
		Edward T. Gloster,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	12 March, 1850.
		Timothy O'Brien,	1,475 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	11 July, 1849.
		Hamilton L. Jackson,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	5 Sept., 1850.
		Charles W. Smith,	466 16 6	450 0 0	–	180 0 0	2	14 Dec., 1853.
		Patrick C. Law and others,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	8 April, 1850.
		John Flanagan,	451 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	6 Feb., 1851.
		Mary Caswell,	268 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Tulla, Upper,	Charles W. Smith,	308 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	12 July, 1849.
		James Molony,	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas Studdert,	488 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	9 June, 1849.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
CLARE—*con.*	Tulla, Upper—*con.*	Thomas Studdert,	804 0 0	700 0 0	280 0 0	420 0 0	3	14 July, 1849.
		Maurice O'Connell,	535 0 0	400 0 0	320 0 0	80 0 0	1	22 March, 1848.
		James O'Hara,	2,500 0 0	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	–	–	–
		James Molony,	596 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	30 Jan., 1850.
		Ditto,	335 18 9	300 0 0	–	–	–	
		James W. Rynd,	254 2 3	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	7 July, 1852.
		Ditto,	324 6 5	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	28 April, 1854.
		Samuel Casswell,	516 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–	–

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
LIMERICK—	Clanwilliam,	Eyre Lloyd,	2,200 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	22 Feb., 1850.
		Sir Richard Bourke,	460 7 10	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	10 Oct., 1849.
		John Croker,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	13 Dec., 1848.
		Viscount Gort,	1,392 2 0	1,000 0 0	–	209 15 2	2	21 Oct., 1850.
		Samuel Maunsell,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	24 Feb., 1849.
		Earl of Clare,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	19 June, "
		Sir David Roche,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	12 " "
		John Croker,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 Oct., "
		Earl of Clare,	1,072 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	25 Feb., 1851.
		Sir Matthew Barrington,	1,508 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	15 July, "
		George Gough,	814 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	22 March, 1852.
		John Croker,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	25 May, 1853.
		Joseph Gabbett,	850 0 0	850 0 0	–	680 0 0	4	8 Oct., "
		John Croker,	150 7 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	31 " 1850
		George C. Frend,	367 0 0	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	21 Nov., "
		William F. Holland,	100 7 1	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	16 Sept., 1853.
		John Croker,	224 16 9	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	9 July, 1851.
		Richard Maunsell,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	13 Dec., 1852.
		Earl of Clare,	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	–	–	–
		Wyndham Goold,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	11 Aug., 1852.
		William C. Frend,	485 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	23 Nov., 1854.
		John Croker,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	5 Jan., 1853.
		Ditto,	153 10 5	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	17 Sept., 1852.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	5 Jan., 1853.
		James D. Lyons,	370 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	25 Aug., 1852.
		John Croker,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	5 Jan, 1853.
		Edward Murphy,	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas Prosser,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		John Croker,	105 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	7 April, 1854.
	Connelloe, Lower,	John S. Browne,	545 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	4 June, 1850.
		Robert Hunt,	1,189 3 3	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	19 Oct., 1849.
		Terence Murray,	513 18 9	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	14 June, 1852.
		Carrol Naish,	450 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	29 Dec., 1848.
		George Hewson,	227 17 2	100 0 0	80 0 0	20 0 0	1	23 May, "
		Thomas Lloyd,	522 19 9	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	12 Oct., 1849.
		Thomas E. Davenport,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	30 April, 1852.
		William Hewson,	324 16 3	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	30 June, 1849.
		Francis Hewson,	212 17 8	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 Aug., 1850.
		Michael J. Keating,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	18 May, 1853.
		William Archer,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	28 Jan., 1850.
		George M. Maunsell,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	3 May, "
		Charles L. Sandes,	650 0 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	23 " "
		Richard D. Massy,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	1 Aug., 1851.
		Robert Hunt,	558 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	16 April, 1850.
		Julius Delmege,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	20 Sept., "
		Viscount Southwell,	250 8 5	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	27 May, 1851.
		William Hogan,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	27 " "
		Alexander Elliott,	201 17 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	22 Nov., 1850.
		John S. Peppard,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	7 Dec., "
		Robert S. Peppard,	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	8 Jan., 1853.
		Walter Nugent,	1,386 11 11	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	28 May, 1851.
		Richard Bateson,	1,038 10 11	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	4 July, "
		Wm. R. S. V. Fitzgerald,	1,035 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Charles Patterson,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	29 Aug., 1854.
	Connelloe, Upper,	Charles L. Sandes,	1,000 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	24 July, 1849.
		Patrick Q. Hannigan,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	30 Nov., 1850.
		John Cox,	351 18 10	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	20 " 1849.
		Andrew Vance and Anne Harte,	600 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	19 Feb., 1850.
		Richard Ellis,	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,400 0 0	600 0 0	2	30 June, 1849.
		John Mason,	492 16 10	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	3 April, "
		Allan Graham,	490 8 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	13 " 1848.
		Francis S. Walker,	396 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	26 May, 1849.
		J. W. Shelton,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	16 Feb., 1854.
		William Monsell,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	23 July, 1850.
		James D. Lyons,	700 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	5 Aug., 1852.
		Roger K. Sheehy and others	1,300 0 0	800 0 0	–	160 0 0	1	11 Aug., 1848.
		Charles H. B. C. S. Wandesforde,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	15 Jan., 1849.
		John Cox, jun.,	582 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	3 July, "
		William H. De Massy,	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Wellington A. Rose,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	29 Jan., 1850.
		William R. Sanders,	600 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	21 Feb., "
		Miles J. Mason,	301 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	27 Aug., 1849.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
LIMERICK—*con.*	Connelloe, Up.—*con.*	John Anster,	344 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	3 July, 1850.
		Grantley Shelton,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	14 Sept., 1849.
		Earl of Clare,	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	15 Dec., „
		Francis S. Walker,	458 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	19 Jan., 1854.
		John Massy,	237 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	23 Sept., 1850.
		George M. Massy,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	27 April, „
		William J. Sheehy,	583 4 4	550 0 0	–	220 0 0	2	21 Aug., „
		John White,	1,025 7 8	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	17 June, 1853.
		Richard Bateson,	667 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	24 May, 1854.
		John Odell,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	24 Aug., 1850.
		Richard White,	450 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	9 Oct., 1851.
		Sir Vere E. P. de Vere,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	31 Jan., 1854.
		Earl of Clare,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	9 Aug., 1851.
		Richard Dickson,	724 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	9 June, 1852.
		C. L. Tuthill,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	12 April, 1854.
		J. W. Shelton,	522 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	13 Nov., 1854.
		John Anster,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	29 Sept., „
		Robert Ferguson,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	15 Nov., „
		Ditto.,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Thomas Fosberry,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Coonagh,	The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools,	2,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	12 Sept., 1849.
		John W. Shelton,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	24 Oct., „
		Newport White,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	2 Sept., 1850,
		Edmund W. Shuldham,	1,553 4 0	1,200 0 0	250 0 0	720 0 0	3	18 Jan., „
		James M'Mahon,	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools,	193 10 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	1 March, 1851,
		William H. Hare,	1,260 3 9	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	–	–
		Edmund W. Shuldham,	253 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	24 June, 1853.
		Richard Dickson,	500 0 0	300 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	4	30 Jan., „
		Sir Richard Bourke,	466 12 10	450 0 0	–	420 0 0	5	2 Aug., 1851.
	Coshlea,	Mary J. O. Gascoigne and Elizabeth O. Gascoigne,	24,173 0 0	8,000 0 0	1,900 0 0	5,500 0 0	11	2 Aug., 1851.
		Ditto,	4,721 4 0	4,700 0 0	1,200 0 0	3,500 0 0	7	21 May, 1850.
		Edward J. Cooper,	5,642 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	16 April, 1851.
		John B. Massy,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	28 Feb., 1850.
		Charles J. Coote & others,	765 17 6	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	20 Sept., 1851.
		Charles H. B. C. S. Wandesforde,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	11 Aug., 1849.
		Earl of Kingston,	8,642 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	–	–
		George L. Bennett,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	10 Aug., 1850.
		Sir David Roche,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	28 Nov., 1849.
		Wellington A. Rose,	500 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	28 Feb., 1852.
		George Bruce,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	11 „ 1850.
		Lord Baron Massy,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	1 July, „
		Hugh Massy,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	29 May, 1853.
		Eyre Lloyd,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 Dec., „
		Lord Baron Massy,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	3 June, 1851.
		George L. Bennett,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	24 Feb., 1852.
		Kilner Brasier,	301 5 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	15 July, 1851.
		Francis C. and Mary J. O. Trench, and Elizabeth O. Gascoigne,	2,400 0 0	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	–	–	–
		Viscount Guillamore,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	29 July, 1853.
		Charles W. Smith,	1,159 0 0	800 0 0	–	160 0 0	1	14 April, „
		James Duncan,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	24 Aug., 1854.
		John Franks,	1,275 0 0	650 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Coshma,	Robert Maxwell,	800 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	8 June, 1849.
		William H. Mason,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	10 Jan., 1850.
		William Monsell,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	29 July, 1851.
		Earl of Buckinghamshire and others,	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	5 Sept., 1850
		Frederick F. Trench,	105 0 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	3	9 May, 1849.
		Gertrude B. Fitzgerald,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	3 March, 1852.
		Antony F. B. St. Leger,	1,179 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	12 April, 1850.
		Sir David Roche,	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		Hamilton L. Jackson,	1,000 0 0	850 0 0	–	850 0 0	5	20 April, 1850.
		John Croker,	163 6 8	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	20 Nov., „
		Earl of Dunraven,	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Robert Ievers,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	17 July, 1851.
		William H. Mason,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	1 May, „
		Antony F. B. St. Leger,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	10 Jan. 1852.
		William Monsell,	151 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	5 Feb., 1853.
		Hamilton L. Jackson,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	5 March, 1852.
		John Croker,	271 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	13 „ „
		Antony F. B. St. Leger,	250 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
	Glenquin,	Conyngham Ellis,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	600 0 0	900 0 0	3	27 July, 1849.
		Trustees of the late Earl of Devon,	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	5,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	9	29 April, 1851.
		Robert Fetherston,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1850.
		Lord Muskerry,	1,650 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	6 July, 1849.
		Richard Fitzgibbon,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	800 0 0	1,200 0 0	3	26 May, „
		William Stephenson,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	6 July, „
		William Leake,	1,138 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	5 Nov., „
		George M. Maunsell,	1,667 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	8 Sept., „
		John J. Sullivan,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	8 May, 1851.
		Daniel Clanchy,	850 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 Sept., 1850.
		Wyndham Goold,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	24 Oct., 1851.
		William Leake,	462 0 0	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	17 May, 1850.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Limerick—*con.*	Glenquin—*con.*	Godfrey Massy,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	10 July, 1850.
		Thomas D. Evans,	316 16 4	200 0 0	–	140 0 0	5	16 June, 1851.
		Robert Mc Rodwell,	450 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	12 „ „
		Wellington A. Rose,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	6 May, „
		Trustees of the late General Locke,	1,650 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	10 Feb., 1853.
		Wellington A. Rose,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	10 May, 1852.
		Trustees of the late Earl of Devon,	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	–	3,500 0 0	7	18 July, 1854.
		Thomas Willis,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	26 Jan., „
	Kenry,	William Waller,	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	–	2,795 0 0	7	7 Dec., 1853.
		Ditto,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	6 Feb., 1849.
		Sir Vere E. P. de Vere,	179 3 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	3 April, „
		Thomas E. Davenport,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 Nov., „
		George Fosbery,	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	9 May, 1850.
		James Caulfield,	8,760 15 8	2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	800 0 0	2	12 April, 1849.
		George Fosbery,	200 0 0	200 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	3	31 May, „
		Sir Vere E. P. de Vere,	221 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	29 June, „
		Ditto,	262 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	15 April, 1850.
		Darby O'Grady,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	12 Oct., „
		George Fosbery,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	23 April, 1851.
		Jane Westropp,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	6 Sept., 1850.
		Sir St. George Gore,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	4 Feb., 1852.
		Sir Vere E. P. de Vere,	223 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	22 „ 1850.
		George Fosherry,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	9 Dec., 1854.
	Owneybeg,	Rickard Lloyd,	3,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	4	21 Jan., 1852.
		Stafford O'Brien,	2,600 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	25 July, 1849.
		Thomas Lloyd,	2,936 2 9	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	20 Nov., 1850.
		Caleb Powell,	294 2 9	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	4 Aug., 1849.
		Thomas P. Evans,	277 5 3	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	30 July, 1850.
		Lord Cloncurry,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	7 Aug., „
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	28 Nov., 1851.
	Pubblebrien,	George Tuthill,	1,008 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	5	8 May, 1850.
		William Monsell,	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	11 Jan., 1850.
		John W. O'Grady,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	13 Dec., 1847.
		William Barker,	3,000 0 0	2,900 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	6	11 Oct., 1849.
		William Monsell,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	100 0 0	2	12 Jan., 1850
		Wyndham Goold,	500 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	18 Dec., 1849.
		William N. Lee,	315 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1850.
		Thomas Lloyd,	245 4 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Sept., „
		Sir David Roche,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	17 Oct., „
		George Tuthill,	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	22 July, 1851.
		William N. Lee,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	17 June, 1854.
	Shanid,	William R. Yeilding,	2,195 0 9	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	5 „ 1849.
				1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	19 Dec., 1850.
		Richard Q. Sleeman,	750 0 0	700 0 0	560 0 0	140 0 0	1	26 Nov., 1847.
		Samuel A. Dickson,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	25 Oct., 1850.
		The Knight of Glin,	2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	29 Jan., 1849.
		Thomas Bateson,	301 15 4	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	14 March, 1850.
		Earl of Clare,	3,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	6 May, „
		Lord Monteagle,	641 10 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	19 June, „
		Earl of Clare,	5,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	10 July, „
		Lord Monteagle,	1,377 10 3	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	80 0 0	1	12 Dec., 1849.
		Richard Bateson,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	14 Jan., 1851.
		Lord Monteagle,	1,550 0 0	1,100 0 0	–	1,100 0 0	5	8 April, „
		Patrick M'Donnell,	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Eyre Massy,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	15 Aug., 1849.
		Richard M. Yeilding,	750 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Wyndham Goold,	3,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	11 July, 1851.
		Lord Monteagle,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	26 Sept., 1850.
		Richard Bateson,	692 0 0	650 0 0	–	520 0 0	4	15 June, „
		John D. Evans,	240 11 5	200 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	2	17 April, 1850.
		Thomas Bateson,	953 0 11	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	22 Jan., 1852.
		Anselm E. Taylor,	409 14 5	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Samuel A. Dickson,	2,128 6 3	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	28 Jan., 1854.
		Thomas Bateson,	750 0 0	700 0 0	–	500 0 0	4	26 May, 1852.
		Ditto,	127 11 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	26 Feb., 1851.
		Lord Monteagle,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	19 Aug., 1853.
		Henry H. Kitchener,	4,150 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	22 June, „
		Lord Monteagle,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	17 Sept., 1852.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	89 3 4	5	17 „ „
		Thomas Bateson,	105 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		William Harkness,	870 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	17 Aug., 1853.
		Thomas Bateson,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	16 Sept., „
	Small County,	Samuel A. Dickson,	2,823 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	2 Aug., „
		E. J. and J. Synan,	614 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	25 March, 1852.
		Robert D. Grady,	400 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	27 Feb., 1854.
Tipperary,	Clanwilliam,	The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools,	1,200 0 0	1,100 0 0	–	1,100 0 0	5	27 April, 1850.
		John B. Massy,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	31 Aug., 1849.
		Richard M. S. Mansergh,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	1 March, 1850.
		James H. S. Barry,	3,450 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	16 Sept., 1853.
		George C. L. Roe,	931 0 0	600 0 0	–	–	–	–
		John M. Dawson,	4,671 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	10 April, 1851.
		Simon Low,	1,332 13 4	1,200 0 0	–	480 0 0	2	8 March, „
		Lynn Carew,	350 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
TIPPERARY—*con.*	Clanwilliam—*con.*	Nathaniel E. Robbins,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	20 Sept., 1851.
		George M. Dawson,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	5 Aug., 1854.
		James H. S. Barry,	2,000 0 0	1,900 0 0	–	380 0 0	1	11 July, „
		M. E. Robbins,	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Eliogarty,	Henry Cotton,	146 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	17 April, 1848.
		Sir John C. Carden,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	31 May, 1849.
		Patrick Maher,	148 16 7	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	22 „ „
		John Trant,	1,484 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	2 Nov., „
		Richard M. Carden,	309 0 0	200 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	2	5 July, „
		Sir John C. Carden,	531 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	10 April, „
		Henry Cotton,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	19 Feb., 1850.
		Sir John C. Carden,	1,764 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	17 April, 1851.
		John Trant,	510 12 6	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	11 „ „
		Henry Goold,	780 1 0	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	20 „ 1850.
		John Trant,	962 2 6	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	21 Oct., 1852.
		J. O. Radcliff & C. T. Webber	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	9 Dec., 1853.
		John G. H. Mulhallen,	1,200 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	9 May, 1854.
		J. O. Radcliff & C. T. Webber	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	16 Aug., „
		Joseph O. Radcliff,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Iffa & Offa, West,	Viscount Lismore,	1,000 0 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	11 Oct., 1848.
		Earl of Kingston,	5,036 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,760 0 0	5	20 Jan., 1850.
		Earl of Donoughmore,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	16 Aug., 1854.
	Iffa & Offa, East,	Henry C. Bowen,	182 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	25 „ „
		Ditto,	299 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	14 Jan., 1853.
		Ditto,	210 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ditto,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	29 July, 1853.
	Ikerrin,	John J. Willington,	2,069 0 0	2,000 0 0	800 0 0	1,200 0 0	3	16 April, 1849.
		John Carden,	1,837 12 6	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	2 March, „
		Robert Lloyd,	111 13 5	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	6 „ 1850.
		Dudley Byrne,	886 4 1	500 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	3	11 April, 1849.
		James Butler,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	12 Feb., 1850.
		Gilbert Egan,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	5 Dec., 1849.
		Thomas Pound,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	29 April, „
		John J. Willington,	241 7 6	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	1 Feb., 1850.
		William B. Fry and Henry Fry,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	10 March, 1849.
		John D. Hutchinson,	1,506 11 10	900 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	28 May, 1850.
		John Carroll,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	21 April, 1849.
		Nicholas Pound,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	26 Aug., 1851.
		Robert White,	280 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	22 July, 1850.
		Frederick Lidwill,	600 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	4 „ 1849.
		The Commissioners of Education in Ireland,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	12 Sept., 1849.
		John Carden,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	12 June, 1851.
		Robert White,	671 14 2	600 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Dudley Byrne,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	27 Feb., 1852.
		Peter D. La Touche,	900 0 0	900 0 0	–	360 0 0	2	9 Dec., 1850.
		Vizer Bridge and others,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	14 Aug., 1851.
		Michael Gavin,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		John Carden,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	13 Sept., 1851.
		James S. Birch,	231 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	30 June, 1852.
		Joseph O. Radcliff and Charles T. Webber,	450 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	19 Jan., 1854.
	Kilnemanagh, Lower.	John Greene,	243 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	15 April, 1852.
	Kilnemanagh, Upper.	Richard S. Hammersley,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	600 0 0	3	17 Feb., 1849.
		The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools,	2,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	1 July, 1850.
		John Prior,	600 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	4 Dec., 1852.
	Middlethird,	Francis L. Gore,	593 18 8	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Wray Palliser,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	320 0 0	2	6 July, 1849.
		Earl of Clare,	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	20 Oct., „
		Matthew Millett,	990 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	29 April, 1848.
		Thomas P. Lloyd,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	17 Oct., 1849.
		Anna Mansergh,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	7 June, 1851.
		John Bayly,	300 0 0	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	12 Sept., 1849.
		Earl of Clare,	3,297 4 1	3,000 0 0	400 0 0	2,600 0 0	4	7 Aug., 1851.
		William Latham,	1,751 17 1	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	19 Feb., 1852.
		John Bayly,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	9 May, 1853.
		V. R. Drapes,	349 17 4	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	6 Sept., 1854.
	Ormond, Lower,	Francis H. Toone,	450 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	27 Nov., 1849.
		Henry Dwyer,	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	11 Feb., 1850.
		Edward Waller,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	19 July, „
		Thomas G. Stoney,	1,636 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	24 June, „
		George Kinahan and Robert H. Kinahan,	1,545 12 10	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	20 Feb., „
		Thomas G. Stoney,	850 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	14 March, „
		Denis Leonard,	194 5 9	150 0 0	30 0 0	120 0 0	5	23 May, 1849.
		Charles Cambie,	1,077 18 6	700 0 0	–	420 0 0	3	18 April, 1850.
		John Going,	400 0 0	250 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	3	19 June, 1849.
		Countess of Farnham,	1,100 0 0	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	28 May, 1850.
		Augustus Robinson,	643 6 8	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	21 Aug., „
		Joseph Falkiner,	1,058 7 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	24 July, „
		George Smith,	880 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	23 „ 1849.
		Edward Waller,	545 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	1 May, 1848.
		George S. Waller,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	25 April, 1849.
		Ralph S. Smith,	242 6 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	1 May, 1848.
		James J. Poe,	166 10 9	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	20 Feb., 1849.
		Thomas Smith,	200 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	160 0 0	4	9 Dec., 1850.
		William Smith,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	23 April, 1851.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
TIPPERARY—*con.*	Ormond, Lower, —*con.*	Francis Synge,	1,984 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	300 0 0	1	31 March, 1848.
		Robert Leeson,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	23 May, 1849.
		Ralph Smith,	100 11 7	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	29 Oct., 1850.
		Richard R. W. Sadlier,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	28 June, 1849.
		Richard Gason,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	18 May, "
		Robert Nisbett,	350 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	6 Nov., 1850.
		George Cornwall and others,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 May, "
		James J. Poe,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	5 April, 1852.
		Thomas E. Goold,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	22 " 1850.
		Marquis of Ormonde,	1,100 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	6 Nov., 1851.
		Augustus Robinson,	340 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	17 Dec., 1849.
		George Kinahan and Robert H. Kinahan,	533 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	9 Oct., 1851.
		Edward Waller,	435 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	11 Dec., "
		James Willington,	603 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	12 March, "
		Edward W. Newenham,	2,695 17 3	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	23 Aug., 1852.
		Thomas E. Goold,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	4 Sept., 1850.
		Joshua R. Minnitt,	324 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	6 Aug., 1851.
		Richard Gason,	350 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		Edward Galway,	225 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	13 Sept., 1852.
		Ditto,	480 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	12 Nov., "
		Joseph R. Minrett,	306 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	21 Aug., 1851.
	Ormond, Upper	Matthew Canny,	939 0 0	700 0 0	420 0 0	280 0 0	2	20 Feb., 1849.
		James Willington,	835 5 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	25 July, 1850.
		John Lanigan,	1,100 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	3 Dec., 1851.
		John Bayly,	1,375 4 7	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	14 " 1849.
		James Dalton,	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Maunsell Andrews,	335 6 6	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	3 Jan., 1851.
		William Minchin,	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas Cleary,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	23 March, 1848.
		Stafford O'Brien,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	28 July, 1849.
		Caleb Going,	1,626 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	29 April, 1850.
		John Bayly,	316 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 July, 1849.
		Sophia O. Cave,	2,688 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Richard Kennedy,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	9 Aug., 1850.
		George Cornwall and others	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		John Bayly,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	13 March, 1851.
		John Head,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	15 Sept., "
		William H. Carroll,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	25 July, "
		John Lanigan,	1,100 0 0	850 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Arthur H. Read,	500 0 0	350 0 0	–	280 0 0	4	15 Jan., 1853.
		Ditto,	411 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	23 Dec., 1852.
		William H. Carroll,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	10 May, "
		George M. Dawson,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	13 Sept., "
		John Bayly,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	9 May, 1853.
		Nicholas Roche,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Samuel Brindley,	553 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	26 May, 1854.
		Nicholas Roche,	350 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ditto,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Samuel Brindley,	553 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Owney and Arra	William Ryan,	585 13 10	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	3 July, 1849.
		Richard E. Philips,	369 15 10	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	12 June, 1850.
		Ditto,	498 14 2	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	24 Sept., 1849.
		Ditto,	102 10 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	29 Dec., 1848.
		Ditto,	357 17 2	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	28 Oct., 1847.
		Ditto,	189 4 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	30 Aug., 1850.
		Margaret Ormsby,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	19 April, 1849.
		Lady Elizabeth Waller,	158 12 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	17 Nov., 1848.
		Stafford O'Brien,	564 5 4	550 0 0	–	330 0 0	3	13 Aug., 1849.
		Wellington A. Rose,	589 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	27 Nov., "
		Ditto,	173 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	17 " 1848.
		Lady E. Waller,	897 5 8	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	31 Oct., 1849.
		William Ryan,	303 8 8	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	16 May, 1851.
		Richard U. Bayly,	750 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	29 June, 1850.
		Francis Spaight,	1,442 10 10	1,100 0 0	–	1,100 0 0	5	20 Aug., "
		Earl of Orkney,	776 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	20 July, "
		William S. Philips,	200 12 8	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		Edward Parker,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	20 July, 1850.
		William Parker,	700 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	26 Aug., 1851.
		Wellington A. Rose,	300 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	10 Sept., "
		George Kinahan,	1,511 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	11 June, 1850.
		William B. Smithwick,	700 0 0	500 0 0	100 0 0	400 0 0	4	14 Feb., 1851.
		Lady Elizabeth Waller,	725 11 2	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	–	–
		Ditto,	184 9 1	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Francis Spaight,	1,116 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	3 Dec., 1851.
		William Tuthill and others,	500 0 0	400 0 0	80 0 0	320 0 0	4	10 Sept., 1850.
		John Gabbet and Margaret Parker,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	13 June, 1851.
		Wellington A. Rose,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 " "
		Sir Matthew Barrington and Thomas Williams,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	27 Jan., 1852.
		George Kinahan,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	5 Nov., "
		Sir Matthew Barrington and Thomas Williams,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	29 " 1851.
		William B. Smithwick,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	7 " "
		John Hayes,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	13 Sept., 1853.
		Richard U. Bayly,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	17 May, 1852.
		Thomas Parker,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	5 April, "
		William Ryan,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	4 March, "
		Richard E. Phillips,	416 19 9	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	24 Feb., 1853.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
TIPPERARY—*con.*	Owney and Arra—*con.*	Thomas Parker,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	28 April, 1853.
		Sir Wm. P. Gallwey,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	23 Aug., 1852.
		H. Albert Lee,	207 14 8	150 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	10 Oct., 1854.
		Ditto,	412 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Slieveardagh,	John Stephens,	4,450 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,600 0 0	400 0 0	1	21 Oct., 1847.
		Thomas H. Ponsonby,	500 0 0	450 0 0	180 0 0	270 0 0	3	12 Jan., 1849.
		Ambrose Going,	731 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	11 Feb., 1851.
		John Lane,	889 0 0	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	8 Nov., 1849.
		William Despard,	750 0 0	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	23 Sept., 1848.
		Godfrey Levinge,	725 18 0	700 0 0	140 0 0	560 0 0	4	7 Feb., 1850.
		William Barker,	1,780 7 11	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	3 July, „
		Sir Vere E. P. de Vere,	670 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	6 June, 1851.
		William Pennefather,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	3 Nov., 1853.
		Laurence Waldron,	1,610 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	23 Aug., 1854.
WATERFORD,	Coshmore and Coshbride,	Christopher Ussher,	800 0 0	650 0 0	–	620 0 0	5	25 April, 1849.
		Barry Drew,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	10 Aug., 1850.
		Ditto,	–	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	10 „ „
		Sir Richard Musgrave,	672 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	25 Jan., „
		John Keily,	2,970 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	6 Feb., „
		James Leahy,	1,485 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	–	–	–
		Barry Drew,	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Ditto,	410 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	16 Oct., 1850.
		Duke of Devonshire,	200 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		Richard Smyth,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	20 Sept., 1850.
	Decies within Drum,	Lord Stuart de Decies,	826 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	4 Nov., 1848.
		Ditto,	121 8 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	15 Aug., „
		Ditto,	205 6 8	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	8 May, 1849.
		Ditto,	642 6 3	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	3 April, „
		Earl of Huntington and Countess of Huntington,	340 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	7 May, „
		Robert W. Dower,	125 19 8	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	5 March, „
		Lord Stuart de Decies,	175 9 1	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	15 April, 1848.
		Ditto,	1,233 6 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	12 „ 1849.
		Ditto,	182 18 7	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	9 Feb., „
		Sir Henry W. Barron,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	16 Nov., „
		Lord Stuart de Decies,	125 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Edward Odell,	210 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	20 Sept., 1850.
		Earl of Huntington and Countess of Huntington,	119 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	12 Aug., „
		Ditto,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	8 June, 1854.
	Decies without Drum,	George P. Poer,	711 8 6	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	22 „ 1850.
		William H. Crawford and Thomas Garde,	600 0 0	450 0 0	–	90 0 0	1	20 May, 1848.
		Thomas P. Sherlock,	2,162 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	26 Jan., 1850.
		Richard Musgrave,	410 0 0	400 0 0	80 0 0	320 0 0	4	25 April, 1849.
		Ditto,	370 0 0	300 0 0	60 0 0	240 0 0	4	9 Feb., „
		Catherine I. Osborne,	3,400 0 0	2,200 0 0	440 0 0	1,760 0 0	4	9 May, 1850.
		Wray Palliser,	2,915 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	27 June, „
		Catherine I. Osborne,	1,525 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	560 0 0	2	2 Aug., 1849.
		Richard Chearnley,	11,227 7 3	4,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	24 July, 1850.
		Catherine I. Osborne,	2,068 0 0	1,450 0 0	1,160 0 0	290 0 0	1	4 May, 1848.
		Ditto,	1,390 0 0	1,350 0 0	540 0 0	810 0 0	3	8 April, 1850.
		Ditto,	1,880 0 0	1,700 0 0	680 0 0	1,020 0 0	3	16 Aug., 1849.
		Ditto,	850 0 0	750 0 0	150 0 0	600 0 0	4	18 Feb., 1850.
		Lord Cremorne,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	800 0 0	4	20 April, „
		Richard Ussher,	444 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	16 „ „
		Lord Stuart de Decies,	505 0 0	500 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	3	18 May, „
		Robert Uniake,	522 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	22 Aug., 1849.
		Richard T. Barron,	1,982 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	15 „ 1851.
		Sir John N. Humble,	1,880 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	900 0 0	3	28 May, „
		John O'Keefe,	731 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Thomas P. Sherlock,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	5 Aug., 1854.
		College of Physicians,	3,862 0 0	3,500 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	29 July, 1853.
	Gaultiere,	Sir Henry W. Barron,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	150 0 0	800 0 0	4	25 Jan., 1850.
		Lord Carew,	700 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	17 Feb., 1853.
		William Marchant,	430 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	8 Feb., 1850.
		Earl Fortescue,	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	2	6 Dec., 1852.
	Glenahiry,	Catherine I. Osborne,	1,000 0 0	950 0 0	190 0 0	760 0 0	4	4 Sept., 1850.
	Middlethird,	Philip Fleming,	120 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas Gamble,	105 0 0	100 0 0	–	22 9 11	2	20 Sept., 1850.
		Henry Langley,	680 0 0	200 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	1 May, „
		Viscount Doneraile,	253 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	28 June, „
		Sir Henry W. Barron,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	23 Dec., „
		Alexander Sherlock,	700 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	9 June, 1851.
		John Power,	1,091 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	20 Feb., „
		Viscount Doneraile,	154 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	2 Aug., „
		Francis O'Grady,	229 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	3 „ 1854.
		Mary C. Wyse,	405 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Upperthird,	Marquis of Waterford,	1,944 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Catherine I. Osborne,	773 0 0	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	1 Sept., 1849.
		Ditto,	958 0 0	600 0 0	120 0 0	480 0 0	4	1 June, 1850.
		William N. Barron,	450 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	28 „ „
		Ditto,	158 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	24 April, 1854.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued	Date of last Loan.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Cork,	Bantry,	Earl of Bantry,	5,900 0 0	5,300 0 0	1,850 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	23 Sept., 1848.
		Daniel O'Sullivan,	503 18 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	19 April, "
		William O'Sullivan,	631 12 6	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	22 May, 1849.
		Earl of Bantry,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	17 Feb., "
		Jeremiah O'Connell,	190 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	13 March, "
		Earl of Bantry,	547 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	23 Sept., 1849.
		Ditto,	823 8 7	350 0 0 150 0 0	– 150 0 0	70 0 0 –	1 –	5 Aug., " –
		Earl of Kenmare,	8,966 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	–	–
		John Murphy,	162 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	19 Feb., 1852.
	Barretts,	Thomas Punch,	175 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	14 Nov., 1849.
		George Stawell,	180 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	4 Sept., 1848.
		William G. Brown,	2,450 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	5 " "
		Philip Cross,	845 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	15 Oct., 1851.
		Charlotte Symes,	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	160 0 0	240 0 0	3	1 May, 1849.
		George Stawell,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	17 Oct., 1850.
		Thomas Punch,	160 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	4 July, 1851.
		John Harding,	313 16 8	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	24 Sept., "
		James Jones,	1,061 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	8 Oct., 1853.
	Barrymore,	Edward G. Hudson,	3,400 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	3 Jan., 1850.
		Henry M. Smith,	5,562 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	27 Feb., 1849.
		Amelia Creed,	511 2 6	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	14 " "
		Edward Roche,	3,594 10 0	1,500 0 0	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	1	5 Sept., 1848.
		Henry B. Mitchell,	737 3 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	8 June 1849.
		John Turpin,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Richard Barter,	1,200 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	23 Sept., 1850.
		Edmund B. Roche,	2,250 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ditto,	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	4	17 Sept., 1852.
		Thomas Power,	340 16 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	24 March, 1853.
		Richard Barter,	600 5 7	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	24 " 1854.
	Bear,	Viscount Berehaven,	955 0 0	850 0 0	680 0 0	170 0 0	1	31 Jan., 1848.
		Ditto,	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	16 Feb., 1849.
		Patrick O'Sullivan,	458 14 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	17 Oct., 1850.
		Earl of Bantry,	602 0 0	350 0 0	–	–	–	–
	East Carbery, East Division,	William B. Jones,	1,858 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	17 Nov., 1849.
		Cornelius O'Callaghan,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	23 Aug., 1852.
		Daniel Connor,	751 13 9	450 0 0 300 0 0	– –	450 0 0 300 0 0	5 5	25 Jan., 1849. 26 Nov., "
		Ditto,	936 0 0	850 0 0	340 0 0	510 0 0	3	19 July, 1848.
		John Bowen,	450 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	21 Feb., 1851.
		William J. O'N. Daunt,	578 2 9	400 0 0	80 0 0	240 0 0	3	18 Aug., 1848.
		Thomas Hungerford,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	26 Oct., 1850.
		Sampson T. W. French,	610 0 0	600 0 0	120 0 0	480 0 0	4	7 April, 1849.
		William Merrick,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	6 July, "
		Earl of Shannon,	10,311 8 3	8,000 0 0	3,200 0 0	4,800 0 0	11	8 Feb., 1851.
		Daniel Donovan,	121 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	13 Oct., 1849.
		Eliza Sealy,	350 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	4 Dec., "
		Sir William A. Chatterton,	1,150 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	28 Jan., 1851.
		William B. Jones,	450 0 0	350 0 0	–	280 0 0	4	31 Dec., 1853.
		Thomas Hungerford,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	16 April, 1851.
		George C. Hingston,	120 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	28 July, 1852.
		Mary Long and others,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Alcock Ottley,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	6 Sept., 1854.
	East Carbery, West Division.	Edmund W. Shuldham,	950 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	15 Nov., 1848.
		William Morris, jun.,	1,100 0 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	200 0 0	2	18 May, "
		James Gillman,	458 0 0	400 0 0	80 0 0	320 0 0	4	5 Feb., 1850.
		James Lysaght,	641 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	26 Nov., 1849.
		Edward J. Alcock,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	29 Oct., "
		Godfrey C. Smith,	144 14 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 Jan., "
		Herbert Gillman,	4,397 6 1	2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	800 0 0	2	10 July, "
		James R. Barry,	1,174 1 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	10 Oct., "
		James Gillman,	130 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	17 Jan., 1850.
		Ditto,	419 5 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	23 April, "
		William Morris, jun.,	600 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	3 July, 1849.
		John S. Jagoe,	207 1 8	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	16 Sept., 1851.
		John Williamson,	266 18 3	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	21 June, 1849.
		William Norwood,	230 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	14 Aug., "
		Dennis O'Leary,	140 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	21 Dec., "
		John Powell,	274 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	3 April, "
		Henry Gillman,	612 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	24 Dec., 1850.
		Martha D. Cox and Katherine A. Cox,	246 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	15 July, 1851.
		Thomas Gillman,	663 16 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		William M. Alcock,	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		Godfrey C. Smith,	177 10 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	29 April, 1852.
		Thomas Hungerford,	835 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	2 " 1851.
		Thomas Gillman,	1,300 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	1 May, 1850.
		Helena H. Stealy,	158 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	6 July, 1852.
		John D'Arcy Evans and Thomas W. Evans,	992 0 0	400 0 0	240 0 0	160 0 0	2	6 " 1850.
		Mary Long and others,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	5 " 1851.
		Thomas K. Sullivan,	332 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	22 " 1850.
		Edmund W. Shuldham,	319 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	8 " "
		William Norwood,	257 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	3 June, 1853.
		Thomas Tuckey,	109 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	24 Feb., 1852.
		William Scott,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	29 Oct., 1850.
		Owen M'Carthy,	172 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	17 Nov., 1853.
	West Carbery, East Division.	Richard H. H. Becher,	321 12 11	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	26 Sept., 1848.
		Francis Beamish,	200 0 0	200 0 0	80 0 0	120 0 0	3	15 Dec., "
		George Robinson,	494 14 0	450 0 0	–	360 0 0	4	16 April, 1849.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Cork—*con.*	West Carbery, East Division —*con.*	Daniel Conner,	398 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	5 June, 1849.
		Henry Newman,	260 17 3	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Sir William W. Becher,	180 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	12 Aug., 1850.
		Ditto,	612 2 6	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	10 May, 1849.
		Richard H. H. Becher,	1,134 0 4	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	600 0 0	3	14 Feb., „
		Sophia G. Jermyn,	675 5 10	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		John T. Becher,	2,063 15 8	1,100 0 0	780 0 0	320 0 0	4	22 Nov., 1849.
		Sir William W. Becher,	312 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	23 July, „
		Ditto,	180 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	10 May, „
		Richard H. H. Becher,	231 15 1	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	21 Dec., 1847.
		William B. Baldwin,	248 12 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	22 June, 1850.
		Ditto,	447 17 8	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 July, 1849.
		Ditto,	809 17 8	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	10 April, 1851.
		Lionel J. Fleming,	253 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	11 Oct., 1850.
		Edward Brodrick,	1,450 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–
		John Beamish,	291 14 4	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	23 Jan., 1852.
		William Whitney,	590 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	11 Oct., 1849.
		Thomas St. John Clerke and others,	838 15 5	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	13 Sept., „
		St. John Jefferyes,	2,185 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	14 Jan., 1852.
		Florence M'Carthy,	158 15 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	19 Nov., 1849.
		Jeremiah O'Connell,	695 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	29 Aug., „
		Gibbs Ross,	102 0 8	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	24 May, „
		T. M'Carthy Downing,	272 12 10	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		Henry Newman,	300 0 0	300 0 0	180 0 0	120 0 0	2	17 Jan., 1849.
		Morgan W. O'Donovan,	276 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	26 Oct., „
		Maurice F. S. Townsend,	3,200 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ditto,	262 18 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–
		Lionel J. Fleming,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	31 Jan., 1851.
		Thomas F. Uniacke,	244 8 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	17 „ „
		Richard Wright,	475 8 6	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	8 Sept., 1852.
	West Carbery, West Division.	Adam Newman,	1,037 8 2	600 0 0	240 0 0	360 0 0	3	9 June, 1849.
		Sir William W. Becher,	185 15 2	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	23 July, „
		Ditto,	134 13 4	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	23 „ „
		Thomas Tuckey,	200 0 0	150 0 0	30 0 0	120 0 0	4	1 May, „
		Richard H. H. Becher,	595 2 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		Ditto,	530 4 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	4 March, 1848.
		Sir William W. Becher,	295 13 4	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	23 July, 1849.
		Ditto,	437 9 1	200 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Adam Newman,	800 5 0	600 0 0	240 0 0	360 0 0	3	14 May, 1849.
		Patience Noble,	300 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	5	–
		Samuel Levis,	981 17 3	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	18 Sept., 1848.
		Alleyn Evanson,	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Timothy O'Donovan,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	25 Oct., 1850
		Richard T. Evanson,	520 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	17 Dec., „
		James H. & Anne Swanton,	1,201 14 0	600 0 0	240 0 0	360 0 0	3	10 July, 1851.
		James Lysaght,	225 10 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	19 Jan., 1850.
		Samuel Levis,	596 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	6 March, 1852.
		William M. Crosthwaite,	102 11 9	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	30 Oct., 1850.
		Samuel Townsend,	151 1 6	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	19 March, 1852.
		John Triphook,	101 12 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	22 Feb., 1851.
		William Baldwin,	600 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	8 April, „
		Daniel M'Carthy,	515 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	16 March, 1854.
	Condons and Clongibbons,	William C. Collis,	1,000 0 0	850 0 0	–	850 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1850.
		Anthony Cliffe,	380 0 0	350 0 0	140 0 0	210 0 0	3	23 Aug., 1852.
		Robert Briscoe,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	4 March, „
		John P. Pierce,	140 0 6	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	8 May, 1848.
		Thomas Campion,	313 3 4	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	26 Oct., 1850.
		Henry Braddell,	654 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	14 Sept., 1848.
		Frances Westropp and others,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	11 Dec., 1851.
		William C. Collis,	438 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	11 „ „
		James Morogh,	1,765 0 0	800 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Henry O'Brien,	450 0 0	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	29 Aug., 1854.
	Cork,	John Denlay,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	11 April, 1850.
	Courceys,	John C. Kearney,	656 17 10	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	18 Jan., „
	Duhallow,	George Grehan,	2,316 12 0	1,300 0 0	260 0 0	1,040 0 0	4	14 May, „
		Daniel C. Bastable,	500 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	11 Oct., 1848.
		Thomas H. Justice,	240 0 0	150 0 0	111 0 0	39 0 0	2	23 April, 1849.
		Richard O. Aldworth,	1,594 1 6	1,300 0 0	–	1,040 0 0	4	15 June, „
		Ditto,	400 0 0	300 0 0	26 13 4	273 6 8	5	31 Aug., „
		Cornelius Ryan,	360 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	26 Jan., „
		Eugene M'Carthy,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	30 Nov., „
		Benjamin Leader,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	8 Sept., „
		Sir George C. Colthurst,	4,549 6 0	2,900 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	11 Oct., 1848.
		Nicholas P. Leader,	5,000 0 0	4,350 0 0	350 0 0	3,500 0 0	7	14 Jan., 1852.
		John Leader,	1,900 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	4 April, „
		James Carmichael,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	17 Nov., 1849.
		John O'Callaghan,	243 12 7	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	9 March, 1850.
		Sir William W. Becher,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	20 July, 1849.
		Denis M'Carthy,	450 13 4	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	16 Sept., 1850.
		Daniel and John L. Cronin,	4,023 0 0	3,000 0 0	500 0 0	2,500 0 0	5	5 June, „
		Denis S. Lawlor,	2,348 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	5	11 Sept., „
		Samuel P. Townsend,	1,300 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	23 Aug., „
		Frances J. Hewson,	1,159 13 4	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	3 May, „
		James L. O'Keeffe,	110 13 9	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		John Sullivan,	262 14 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Aug., 1850.
		Sir William W. Becher,	400 0 0	400 0 0	120 0 0	280 0 0	4	20 July, 1849.
		John Power,	225 13 4	150 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	3	28 Sept., „
		George Bolster,	710 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	26 April, 1850.

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Cork—*con.*	Duhallow—*con.*	Viscount Lismore,	1,950 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	6 Sept., 1847
		William Sankey,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	16 July, 184[illegible]
		Lord Lisle,	4,981 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Michael Cagney,	585 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	27 Aug., 1850
		William Leader,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	23 Dec., "
		Henry Allen,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	19 Sept., 184[illegible]
		Henry Leader,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	9 Feb., 1850
		Richard Longfield,	400 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	11 April, 1851
		George and Thomas Bolster,	1,380 0 0	400 0 0	160 0 0	240 0 0	3	3 Jan., 185[illegible]
		Sir William W. Becher,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	29 July, 185[illegible]
		William Sullivan,	160 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	6 Sept., 1850
		William Allen,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	21 Dec., 184[illegible]
		Edward Foott,	701 11 4	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	13 Nov., 185[illegible]
		William Leader,	600 0 0	450 0 0	–	270 0 0	3	9 June, 185[illegible]
		Daniel Leahy,	600 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	30 Oct., 185[illegible]
		Thomas F. O'Connell and others,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	12 July, "
		Frances J. Hewson,	314 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Aug., 185[illegible]
		Michael Boyan,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	25 Nov., 1851
		Thomas Ware,	147 8 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	30 Aug., "
		Cornelius O'Connor,	220 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	26 July, 1854
		Crosbie Morgell,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	15 Nov., 185[illegible]
		Daniel Leahy,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	7 June, "
		Nicholas P. Leader,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	7 April, 1854
	Fermoy,	John D. Croker,	300 0 0	250 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	3	21 March, 185[illegible]
		Arthur H. Lucas,	110 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	24 Aug., 185[illegible]
		Timothy Hennessy,	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	1,400 0 0	5	26 April, 1850
		Francis Rowland,	623 6 7	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	9 July, "
				100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	30 Aug., 185[illegible]
		St. John Galwey,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	2 Nov., "
		Robert A. Rogers,	310 0 0	300 0 0	–	70 14 3	2	21 Oct., 1850
		Robert G. Berkeley and others,	834 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	20 Dec., 185[illegible]
		George Crofts,	3,320 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	1	7 March, "
		George E. Cotter,	450 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	10 June, 185[illegible]
		Richard Longfield,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	20 April, 1851
		James Hill,	313 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	19 Feb., "
		Viscount Doneraile,	405 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	13 July, "
		John H. Barry,	840 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	4 March, 185[illegible]
		William Hennessy,	300 3 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	14 " 185[illegible]
		Arthur H. Lucas,	216 17 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	19 Feb., 185[illegible]
		Joseph M. Harman,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	27 July, "
		Thomas Franks,	700 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	24 April, 1851
		N. P. Leader,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Robert E. Gibbings,	4,499 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	13 April, 1851
	Ibane and Barryroe,	Susan Cummins,	100 0 0	100 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	2	24 May, 1851
		James H. S. Barry,	12,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	16 July, "
		Ditto,	1,600 0 0	950 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Imokilly,	Edward W. Hoare,	400 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	20 April, 1849
		Earl of Shannon,	4,359 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	3,500 0 0	7	29 Nov., 1851
		Henry Allen,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	8 May, 1849
		Mountifort Longfield,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	3 Dec., "
		Roger G. and John Davis,	605 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	22 July, 1851
		Thomas M. Cummins,	834 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	27 Dec., "
		Thomas J. Biggs,	958 0 0	500 0 0	–	485 0 0	5	24 March, 1854
		Richard U. Bayly,	364 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	3 July, 1850
		Marquis of Thomond,	1,214 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	6 April, 1852
		Sir Edward Synge,	280 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 Dec., "
		Mountifort Longfield,	3,771 12 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	28 Oct., 1853
		Edmund B. Roche,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	7 July, 1854
		James Hanning,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	8 June, "
		John Litchfield,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	26 July, "
		E. B. Roche,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	18 " "
		Sir A. De Capel Brooke,	146 7 6	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Kerrycurrihy,	John Molony,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	20 April, 1848
		Richard Hayes,	470 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 " 1849
		Henry O'Brien,	110 8 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	20 Feb., "
		Thomas Hayes,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	10 Jan., "
		Thomas R. Sarsfield,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	21 July, 1852
		Daniel M'Carthy,	302 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	28 " 1854
		Richard Woodley,	657 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	8 June, "
		J. O. Radcliff and C. T. Webber,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	30 Dec., "
	Kinalea,	William R. Meade,	175 10 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	18 Sept., 1848
		Achilles Daunt,	166 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	19 Feb., 1849
		William R. Meade,	250 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	8 " "
		John Molony,	1,663 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	6 July, 1850
		Richard W. Knolles,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	26 Oct., 1848
		Thomas W. Knolles,	420 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	20 Sept., "
		John Meade,	137 16 3	100 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	4	25 June, 1849
		William R. Meade,	645 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	10 Oct., "
		Adam N. Meade,	179 7 3	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	21 July, "
		Somers Payne,	107 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 Dec., 1848
		William Whitney,	131 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	30 April, 1852
		Achilles Daunt,	254 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	1 Dec., 1848
		William H. Herrick,	1,097 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–
		Michael H. Roberts,	260 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	20 Aug., 1850
		Thomas W. Hungerford,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	7 June, 1853
		Francis Woodley,	356 4 3	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	3 May, 1852

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(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Cork—*con.*	Kinalea—*con.*	John H. Wheatley,	3,068 15 1	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	1 March, 1852.
		John Molony,	1,015 0 0	800 0 0	640 0 0	160 0 0	1	18 Feb., 1850.
		Peter Browne,	766 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	29 May, „
		John T. Cramer,	263 7 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	7 April, 1854.
		George G. Hodder,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	10 Nov., „
	Kinalmeaky,	William A. Lamb,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	13 March, 1850.
		Simon D Crooke,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	2 May, 1851.
		Henry Baldwin,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	20 Sept., 1852.
	Kinnattaloon,	William O'Mahony,	3,590 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	3 June, 1850.
		William Kirby,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	55 15 11	2	21 Oct., „
		Marion Peard,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	16 July, 1849.
		Richard U. Bayly,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	23 „ „
		Spotswood Bowles,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	19 July, 1853.
	Kinsale,	Robert Meale,	222 14 6	200 0 0	50 0 0	150 0 0	4	3 Feb., 1849.
		Thomas Townsend,	450 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	18 Nov., 1850.
		William Newman,	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	28 Oct., 1848.
		Marmaduke C. Cramar,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	26 May, „
		Henry Bennett,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	23 Sept., 1850.
		William Newman,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	7 July, 1849.
		Lucy C. Kearny,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	16 Feb., 1852.
		Ditto,	360 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	22 Sept., 1854.
	Muskerry, East,	Sir George C. Colthurst,	1,276 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	24 „ 1849.
		Horatio Townsend,	213 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	5 April, 1850.
		Thomas J. Fitzgerald,	3,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	23 Jan., „
		John Hawkes,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	16 March, „
		George Foott,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	18 May, 1849.
		Daniel Conner,	735 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	14 Jan., 1848.
		William Crooke,	100 0 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	4	26 April, 1849.
		William H. H. W. Hedges,	507 10 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	–	–
		Henry T. Coppinger,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	25 July, 1849.
		Richard Reeves,	560 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	4 March, 1852.
		Richard Barter,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
		St. John Jeffryes,	489 10 0	450 0 0	–	270 0 0	3	14 Dec., 1854.
		Mountifort L. Conner,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	21 Oct., 1853.
		Mary C. Roberts,	1,838 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Richard Barter,	328 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	7 June, 1853.
	Muskerry, West,	Timothy O'C. Horgan,	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	420 0 0	140 0 0	1	15 Nov., 1847.
		John Blennerhassett,	924 0 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	3 Aug., 1849.
		Sir George C. Colthurst,	1,445 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	840 0 0	3	19 April, 1850.
		John E. Barrett,	350 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	9 July, „
		John C. Mongan,	500 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		William Galgey,	260 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	160 0 0	4	9 Feb., 1850.
		Sir George C. Colthurst,	11,775 0 0	6,800 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	11 Jan., 1851.
		Richard Barter,	778 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	23 Oct., 1849.
		Ditto,	630 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	14 Dec., 1850.
		Henry Leader,	1,500 0 0	800 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	9 May, 1854.
		William Boyle,	478 0 0	200 0 0	–	45 17 6	2	6 Nov., „
		Denis O'Leary,	251 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	17 Oct., „
		Henry Leader,	944 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	2 Dec., 1851.
		Ditto,	1,150 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	24 Aug., 1852.
		John Blennerhassett,	182 14 6	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	12 Jan., „
		Peter Browne,	511 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	29 May, 1850.
		Richard Wright,	343 0 0	250 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	1	16 Aug., „
		Richard Barter,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	14 July, 1851.
	Orrery and Kilmore.	George Bruce,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	17 Sept., 1849.
		Robert Maxwell,	600 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	26 „ 1851.
		William Cox,	300 0 0	250 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	1	3 Dec., 1847.
		Elizabeth W. Bowen and Robert C. Bowen,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	23 Feb., 1850.
		Jonathan Bruce,	500 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		William R. Sanders,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	14 Feb., 1851.
		James Glover,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	9 March, 1853.
		Earl of Cork and Orrery,	550 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	5 April, 1852.
		Kilner R. Wood,	450 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	16 June, „
		Eyre Evans,	897 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		George and John Evans,	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	12 April, 1854.
		Joseph P. Tynte,	2,061 11 8	900 0 0	900 0 0	–	–	–
		George C. Harris,	750 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	23 Nov., 1854.
	N. Liberties,	Earl of Donoghmore,	250 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
Kerry,	Clanmaurice,	William T. Crosbie,	15,269 9 3	8,000 0 0	–	3,500 0 0	7	27 July, 1850.
		Robert J. Palmer,	570 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	17 „ 1848.
		Samuel B. Leonard,	1,701 9 8	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	1 Jan., „
		Pierce Crosbie,	2,603 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	10 May, 1849.
		Stephen E. Collis,	1,263 6 0	950 0 0	–	570 0 0	3	25 June, „
		Maurice R Hewson,	653 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	2 Sept., 1848.
		Alexander Elliot,	1,140 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	2 July, 1852.
		Oliver Fitzmaurice,	4,540 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	700 0 0	3	2 „ 1851.
		Edward F. Day,	2,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	4 March, 1850.
		Gerald F. O'Connor,	1,352 14 8	750 0 0	300 0 0	450 0 0	3	11 Oct., „
		Samuel Julian,	8,160 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	6 Jan., 1851.
		Earl of Listowel,	4,400 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		The Knight of Kerry,	3,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Richard S. Oliver,	2,646 6 4	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	19 Jan., 1852.
		Stephen C. Sandes,	1,640 0 0	800 0 0	320 0 0	480 0 0	3	1 Aug., 1850.
		Robert C. Hurly,	443 19 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 Dec., 1853.
		John Blennerhassett,	745 10 6	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	17 May, 1850.

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(B.)—Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kerry—*con.*	Clanmaurice—*con.*	John Blennerhassett,	858 8 9	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	5 April, 1852.
		Edward F. Day,	570 0 0	500 0 0	100 0 0	400 0 0	4	27 June, 1851.
		Robert M. Hilliard,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	5 Feb., 1852.
		Oliver William Mason,	824 0 0	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	23 May, 1851.
		Maurice Fitzmaurice,	360 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
		William J. Neligan,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	2 July, 1853.
		Patrick Ryan,	798 11 7	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	15 Dec., 1852.
		William J. Neligan	326 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	25 Oct., 1854.
		Alexander Elliott,	158 11 10	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	11 „ „
		Knight of Kerry,	368 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	31 Aug., „
	Corkaguiny,	James Hickson,	634 0 0	600 0 0	240 0 0	360 0 0	3	24 Sept., 1849.
		Ditto,	1,219 0 0	800 0 0	580 0 0	220 0 0	2	28 April, „
		Robert C. Hickson,	14,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	–	6,000 0 0	12	5 Aug., 1851.
		Edward Hussey,	2,120 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	1,300 0 0	5	14 Feb., 1850.
		Arthur B. Rowan,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	9 Sept., 1852.
		John Hickson,	750 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	14 „ „
		Maurice F. S. Townsend,	1,805 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	3 „ „
		John F. Day,	1,128 0 0	700 0 0	280 0 0	420 0 0	3	8 May, 1851.
		Thomas Blennerhassett,	2,300 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	840 0 0	3	16 Aug., 1849.
		George Hickson,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	17 Oct., „
		James Hickson,	260 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	9 „ 1851.
		Matthew T. Moriarty,	316 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	15 Nov., „
	Dunkerron, North.	Berkeley Drummond,	690 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	25 Aug., 1849.
		Myles Mahony,	4,819 18 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	24 „ 1849.
		Edward Day,	230 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	25 April, 1850.
		The Magillicuddy of the Reeks,	1,062 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	4 March, 1851.
		Kean Mahony,	309 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	22 Sept., „
	Dunkerron, South.	James F. Bland,	11,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	14 April, 1853.
		John Mahony,	5,200 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	13 May, 1850.
		Denis Mahony,	3,194 9 5	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	26 April, „
		John Mahony,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	16 Oct., 1854.
	Glenarought,	Frances J. Hewson,	361 19 2	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	9 July, 1850.
		Marquis of Lansdowne,	4,668 12 0	4,000 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	7 Aug., „
		Ditto,	4,834 11 0	4,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	24 July, „
		Frances J. Hewson,	243 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Aug., 1852.
		Richard Lane,	320 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	7 April, 1854.
	Iraghticonnor,	Richard Hinde,	400 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	60 0 0	1	6 Jan., 1848.
		Stephen E. Collis,	985 15 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	29 Oct., 1852.
		Thomas S. Dennis,	1,150 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	13 June, 1849.
		George Cashel,	265 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	26 Jan., 1850.
		St. John T. Blacker,	11,772 0 0	9,000 0 0	650 0 0	4,500 0 0	9	15 April, „
		Richard FitzGerald,	3,213 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,600 0 0	400 0 0	1	1 Jan., 1848.
		Eusebius Sealy,	623 12 6	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	21 Oct., 1850.
		Stephen E. Collis,	857 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	20 „ 1851.
		William Sandes,	4,196 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	13 Feb., „
		John Creagh,	132 10 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	28 Sept., 1849.
		Robert Leslie,	600 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	12 „ 1851.
		William Sandes, jun.,	340 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Berkeley Drummond,	1,053 0 0	750 0 0	300 0 0	450 0 0	3	21 July, 1851.
		Peirce Mahony,	7,521 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	25 March, 1848.
		Ditto,	6,415 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	20 Sept., „
		Ditto,	18,880 8 10	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	10 Jan., 1849.
		Charles L. Sandes,	3,800 0 0	2,000 0 0	800 0 0	1,200 0 0	3	26 May, „
		George Gun,	11,500 0 0	5,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	27 April, „
		Stephen E. Collis,	10,370 0 0	5,000 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	4	2 Nov., 1852.
		Ditto,	4,228 2 5	2,500 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	2	28 Feb., 1849.
		Samuel B. Leonard,	2,206 16 3	800 0 0	640 0 0	160 0 0	1	22 June, 1848.
		George Sandes,	703 16 6	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	24 April, 1852.
		William V. L. Foster,	1,479 0 0	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	700 0 0	4	10 May, 1850.
		James Raymond,	1,120 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	22 March, 1852.
		James Crosbie,	555 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	3 April, 1849.
		Thomas O'Connor,	1,212 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	19 Sept., „
		Earl of Listowel,	1,600 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	22 June, 1850.
		Charles L. Sandes,	770 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	15 July, „
		St. John T. Blacker,	661 0 0	650 0 0	–	390 0 0	3	10 April „
		Maurice Hennessy,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	5 July, „
		Thomas S. Dennis,	3,678 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	9 May, „
		Samuel S. Raymond,	536 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	5 April, 1852.
		Sir Robert J. Paul,	1,192 8 7	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	18 Jan., 1854.
		George Cashel,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	11 Sept., 1851.
		William Harnett,	394 2 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	15 Aug., 1854.
		John Creagh,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	15 April, 1852.
		Lord Burghersh and others,	12,350 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	2,200 0 0	5	13 Nov., „
		Alexander Elliott,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	5 May, 1851.
		Earl of Listowell,	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	5 March, 1853.
		Pelham J. Mayne,	1,544 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	30 Dec., „
	Iveragh,	The Knight of Kerry,	3,446 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	560 0 0	2	28 April, 1848.
		Marquis of Lansdowne,	5,310 2 3	4,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	7 Aug., 1850.
		Maurice R. Hewson,	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		Daniel O'Connell,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	3 April, 1848.
		Andrew M'Carthy,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	24 July, 1850.
		The Knight of Kerry,	1,043 0 0	750 0 0	–	300 0 0	2	30 Nov., 1848.
		Charles Sugrue,	1,300 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	10 April, 1850.
		Thomas S. Townsend and others,	1,381 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		James Butler,	1,430 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	24 Aug., 1850.
		Charles O'Connell,	5,000 0 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	10 May, 1852.
		James Butler,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	11 June, 1851.
		John F. Fitzgerald,	1,716 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	11 July, 1854.

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(B) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
KERRY—*con.*	Iveragh—*con.*	John F. Fitzgerald,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	19 Jan., 1854.
	Magonihy,	Michael Lynch,	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	–	1,105 0 0	8	22 Sept., 1852.
		Richard Leahy,	810 0 0	600 0 0	120 0 0	480 0 0	4	7 April, 1849.
		John F. Day,	913 0 0	350 0 0	210 0 0	140 0 0	2	12 Dec., 1851.
		Marian Harte,	4,200 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	19 March, 1849.
		Daniel Lawlor,	1,047 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–
		John F. Day,	2,443 0 0	900 0 0	540 0 0	360 0 0	2	26 Nov., 1851.
		Henry A. Herbert,	673 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	21 June, 1848.
		Ditto,	2,032 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	300 0 0	1	21 „ „
		Richard Morphy,	1,120 6 6	600 0 0	350 0 0	50 0 0	1	24 Aug., 1849.
		Robert Leeson,	457 0 0	400 0 0	320 0 0	80 0 0	1	27 „ „
		Earl of Kenmare,	22,138 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	–	–	–
		Henry A. Herbert,	1,116 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	10 Aug., 1853.
		Oliver D. Stokes,	1,430 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	13 Nov., 1854.
	Trughenackmy,	George D. Stokes,	1,536 8 0	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	22 „ 1852.
		William M. Hickson,	558 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	12 May, „
		Thomas Cuthbert,	3,565 17 7	1,500 0 0	600 0 0	900 0 0	3	8 June, 1849.
		James Hickson,	3,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	31 Jan., 1848.
		Edward D. Freeman,	384 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 April, 1849.
		Sir William D. Godfrey,	4,100 0 0	1,150 0 0	–	690 0 0	3	5 July, „
		James Hussey,	2,890 16 2	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	16 June, „
		George D. Stokes,	609 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	12 Jan., 1850.
		Francis Twiss,	888 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	6 March, 1841.
		Berkeley Drummond,	5,893 3 5	3,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	15 Sept., 1851.
		Robert Leeson,	14,351 0 4	4,200 0 0	2,200 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	27 Feb., 1850.
		Sir Edward Denny,	5,800 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	5 March, „
		John Hussey,	767 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	19 July, 1853.
		William Meredyth,	1,630 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	5 April, 1848.
		Edward Rae,	935 1 0	650 0 0	–	520 0 0	4	13 June, 1850.
		Francis D. Rae,	185 19 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	8 Nov., 1848.
		Robert Twiss,	322 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	21 June, 1852.
		Edward D. Freeman,	325 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–
		Edward Nash,	301 18 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	19 April, 1850.
		Robert A. Thompson,	273 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	25 May, 1849.
		William Blennerhasset,	1,050 0 0	850 0 0	–	340 0 0	2	8 Feb., „
		Sir Edward Denny,	8,760 0 0	} 2,500 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	2	13 May, 1851.
		Ditto,	11,363 18 3					
		Francis D. Rae,	310 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	24 Aug., 1849.
		Philip J. W. Miles,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	11 July, 1850.
		Rickard O'Connell,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	2 „ „
		Sir Edward Denny,	1,174 3 8	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	19 June, 1851.
		William Miles,	664 3 4	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	16 Jan., 1852.
		George M. Hewson,	403 16 2	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Richard Chute,	3,790 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	21 June, 1851.
		John L. Rae,	221 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	7 March, „
		Richard Chute,	500 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		Sir George C. Colthurst,	677 12 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	15 Nov., 1850.
		Henry A. Herbert,	860 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	23 Sept., 1852.
		Samuel M. Hussey,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	20 Feb., „
		Thomas Cuthbert,	323 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	5 April, „
		Robert F. Meredith,	1,271 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	22 July, „
		Edward F. Day,	1,170 0 0	500 0 0	–	275 0 0	3	12 April, 1854.
		Maurice F. G. Sandes,	1,200 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Charles F. Nash,	599 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Richard Leahy,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	11 Dec., 1854.
		W. De Moleyns,	470 0 0	450 0 0	–	270 0 0	3	10 Nov., „

By Order,

E. HORNSBY, *Secretary.*

Office of Public Works,
Dublin, 30th December, 1854.

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APPENDIX C.

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE.

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Schedule No. 1.—Abstract of Eighty-four Drainage Awards made Final up to

No. of District, or Final Notice.	Districts.	Counties.	Area of Catchment, or Rain Basin.	No. of Award.	Date when Awards made final.	Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.
		Awards made Final in the Year 1849.	Stat. Acres.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Blackwater,	Meath and Kildare,	50,000	1	16 March,	12,115 16 6	1,839 15 9	10,276 0 [illegible]
4	Oranhill,	Galway,	Unknown, being in cavernous limestone.	2	4 April,	3,871 16 2	190 16 2	3,681 0 [illegible]
64	Ballycowan,	Kildare,	1,000	3	16 June,	729 3 2	87 9 10	641 13 4
63	Gorteen,	Do.,	7,170	4	16 "	3,526 4 11	139 10 4	3,386 14 [illegible]
87	Hermitage,	Do.,	600	5	16 "	286 16 1	13 5 10	273 10 [illegible]
57	Kilmurry,	Meath,	2,000	6	30 July,	938 13 3	55 14 9	882 18 6
26	Loughnasaggart,	Meath and Westmeath,	2,500	7	6 September,	683 14 6	9 6 0	674 8 6
13	Red Bog,	Meath,	3,000	8	6 "	964 19 11	66 19 11	898 0 0
107	Carbury Mill-stream,	Kildare,	1,600	9	19 October,	637 10 10	34 18 3	602 12 7
139	Wilkinstown,	Meath,	10,600	10	19 "	1,764 0 0	190 17 7	1,573 2 5
67	Carrigans,	Donegal,	3,330	11	26 "	2,475 7 10	141 5 3	2,334 2 7
6	Kilmannock,	Wexford,	8,532	12	26 "	9,836 13 7	–	9,836 13 7
12		Totals for 1849,	90,332			37,830 16 9	2,769 19 8	35,060 17 1
		Awards made Final in the Year 1850.						
89	Ballinderry,	Westmeath and King's,	1,658	13	30 April,	1,262 9 10	136 1 3	1,126 8 7
45	Mullafarry,	Mayo,	2,210	14	30 "	986 13 0	134 3 7	852 9 [illegible]
46	Lough Alick,	Do.,	6,064	15	30 "	2,881 12 6	122 7 11	2,759 4 [illegible]
48	Owenkeagh,	Cork,	15,700	16	30 "	1,277 7 3	70 11 7	1,206 15 [illegible]
55	Carriggower,	Wicklow,	12,000	17	30 "	3,237 8 4	102 10 7	3,134 17 [illegible]
74	Shandrum,	Mayo,	700	18	30 "	712 10 3	–	712 10 [illegible]
110	Carrowmore Lake,	Do.,	800	19	30 "	796 12 1	6 7 1	790 5 [illegible]
113	Drumbominy,	Fermanagh,	1,000	20	30 "	333 8 9	–	333 8 9
141	Moyne and Crosspatrick,	Mayo,	600	21	30 "	702 13 9	23 1 6	679 12 [illegible]
154	Curragha,	Meath and Dublin,	2,500	22	30 "	1,264 5 9	–	1,264 5 [illegible]
112	Kinmeen,	Fermanagh,	1,000	23	2 September,	244 10 4	–	244 10 4
58	Headford,	Leitrim,	3,520	24	16 "	1,010 12 9	87 10 9	923 2 [illegible]
105	Kilcock,	Meath,	3,230	25	16 "	1,819 3 5	17 14 0	1,801 9 [illegible]
24	Ballybay,	Roscommon,	3,300	26	1 October,	848 17 4	41 6 2	807 11 [illegible]
106	Garr,	Kildare,	3,600	27	1 "	3,816 12 8	385 12 6	3,431 0 [illegible]
12	Lorrha,	Tipperary,	8,900	28	8 "	3,504 19 3	55 0 0	3,449 19 3
21	Owenabrockagh,	Mayo,	6,000	29	26 "	3,154 5 7	90 15 11	3,063 9 [illegible]
23	Moyour,	Do.,	6,000	30	26 "	8,764 1 2	1,039 19 9	7,724 1 5
69	Curraunboy,	Do.,	200	31	26 "	295 5 7	26 9 4	268 16 3
70	Cuilmore,	Do.,	500	32	26 "	326 18 6	18 8 10	308 4 [illegible]
71	Broadlough,	Do.,	1,000	33	26 "	1,241 16 9	135 15 6	1,106 1 3
72	Mullawn,	Do.,	400	34	26 "	347 7 4	13 12 2	333 15 2
73	Camcloon,	Do.,	400	35	26 "	602 13 5	388 13 1	214 0 4
116	Tawnawoggaun,	Do.,	2,200	36	26 "	1,334 0 10	155 12 4	1,178 8 6
152	Ballinakill,	Meath,	1,350	37	26 "	1,167 4 7	93 14 3	1,073 10 4
155	Boardsmill,	Do.,	6,850	38	26 "	4,191 5 3	677 19 10	3,513 5 5
156	Ballinaskea & Castlerickard,	Do.,	3,900	39	26 "	2,223 11 7	187 4 1	2,036 7 6
27		Totals for 1850,	95,582			48,348 2 10	4,010 12 0	44,337 10 10
		Awards made Final in the Year 1851.						
83	Castlebar Lakes,	Mayo,	1,500	40	29 April,	1,708 6 4	11 15 7	1,696 10 9
31	Kilmaine,	Do.,	10,000	41	29 "	10,990 10 1	243 4 11	10,747 5 2
160	Saleen Lough,	Do.,	2,850	42	29 "	3,079 13 11	135 18 6	2,943 15 5
7	Fane,	Louth,	87,400	43	20 September,	8,155 15 6	926 3 1	7,229 12 5
25	Nobber,	Meath,	40,000	44	20 "	7,634 3 4	580 17 11	7,053 5 5
180	Wottonstown,	Louth,	6,300	45	20 "	1,102 13 0	80 17 7	1,021 15 5
34	Ballinhassig,	Cork,	23,500	46	13 October,	7,844 17 1	568 8 9	7,276 8 4
5	Cahore,	Wexford,	7,000	47	13 "	4,315 14 11	45 11 6	4,270 3 5
125	Clonlost,	Westmeath,	3,500	48	13 "	2,406 14 3	209 9 5	2,197 4 10
49	Ratooragh,	Cork,	2,780	49	13 "	928 7 11	–	928 7 11
50	Shandon,	Waterford,	160	50	13 "	1,030 12 0	370 0 0	660 12 0
151	Lough Crew,	Meath,	2,396	51	15 "	2,753 19 8	157 18 6	2,596 1 2
28	Ballycasey,	Tipperary,	7,680	52	17 "	3,805 3 2	185 13 4	3,619 9 10
108	Boley,	Galway,	3,500	53	17 "	2,220 14 2	139 19 7	2,080 14 7
188	Lisduff,	Do.,	2,400	54	18 "	1,545 15 11	–	1,545 15 11
112	Foranwell,	Kildare,	3,800	55	29 "	3,475 1 8	67 2 7	3,407 19 1
166	Lough Dalla,	Mayo,	4,500	56	29 "	2,836 11 9	191 1 10	2,645 9 11
187	Glenarriff,	Antrim,	9,200	57	30 "	3,345 4 4	–	3,345 4 4
140	Maghera,	Down,	19,000	58	30 "	1,397 12 1	–	1,397 12 1
19		Totals for 1851,	237,466			70,577 11 1	3,914 3 1	66,663 8 0

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December 31, 1854, and Repayments thereon, up to January 5, 1855.

Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.			Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.			Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.			Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost with Interest.			No. of half-yearly instalments, to repay principal and interest.	Repayments. To end of 1853.			Repayments. During 1854.			Repayments. Total.			Districts.	No. of District, or Final Notice.
A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
3,827	2	18	2	13	8	1,034	7	9	382	4	1	40	7,686	2	3	509	17	8	8,195	19	11	Blackwater, ...	1
974	0	16	3	15	7	315	10	1	139	17	7	44	1,588	5	0	275	13	11	1,863	18	11	Oranhill, ...	4
215	2	29	2	19	6	58	17	3	23	12	2	40	435	18	7	33	12	9	469	11	4	Ballycowan, . . .	64
1,440	0	12	2	7	0	438	6	2	124	12	1	40	1,891	7	10	150	2	1	2,041	9	11	Gorteen, ...	63
150	1	38	1	16	5	26	13	11	10	1	3	40	90	5	4	23	15	7	114	0	11	Hermitage, . . .	87
369	1	22	2	7	9	143	10	1	32	9	8	40	445	3	11	43	10	4	488	14	3	Kilmurry, . . .	57
193	1	38	3	9	9	59	11	4	26	19	6	40	502	3	11	25	17	6	528	1	5	Loughnasaggart, . .	26
241	2	8	3	14	4	75	8	5	33	0	9	40	415	8	9	59	8	9	474	17	6	Red Bog, . . .	13
196	0	20	3	1	6	44	10	9	22	3	5	40	234	14	3	43	14	2	278	8	5	Carbury Mill-stream, .	107
700	2	37	2	4	10	217	16	8	57	17	6	40	768	11	11	107	18	9	876	10	8	Wilkinstown, . . .	139
634	2	18	3	13	6	217	3	8	85	17	6	40	826	7	0	239	15	6	1,066	2	6	Carrigans, . . .	67
509	1	12	19	6	3	702	0	1	347	12	10	46	4,817	13	9	265	3	8	5,082	17	5	Kilmannock, . . .	6
9,453	0	28	Average. 3	14	2	3,333	16	2	1,286	8	4	–	19,702	2	6	1,778	10	8	21,480	13	2		12
311	0	38	3	12	5	112	8	6	49	4	8	32	677	8	8	76	9	6	753	18	2	Ballinderry, . . .	39
326	0	15	2	12	4	117	5	1	39	0	2	30	445	17	8	64	15	10	510	13	6	Mullafarry, . . .	45
921	2	30	2	19	10	240	19	7	103	15	6	40	821	6	7	131	7	5	952	14	0	Lough Alick, . . .	46
393	2	15	3	1	4	99	9	10	41	15	1	44	452	17	1	77	8	7	530	5	8	Owenkeagh, . . .	48
592	0	31	5	5	10	274	16	9	126	7	0	36	1,100	2	1	261	1	4	1,361	3	5	Carrigower, . . .	55
132	1	35	5	7	7	53	10	0	24	13	1	44	167	5	2	30	11	9	197	16	11	Shandrum, . . .	74
199	2	30	3	19	2	54	18	5	27	6	10	44	224	16	7	53	17	11	278	14	6	Carrowmore Lake, . .	110
134	2	5	2	9	7	36	11	6	14	6	2	32	114	6	8	28	4	2	142	10	10	Drumbominy, . . .	113
96	1	32	7	0	11	50	16	10	23	10	3	44	210	19	2	46	7	2	257	6	4	Moyne and Crosspatrick, .	141
407	3	32	3	2	0	122	6	7	54	1	6	36	391	12	3	111	14	6	503	6	9	Curragha, . . .	154
87	3	31	2	15	7	28	2	9	10	9	10	32	73	6	10	20	13	8	94	0	6	Kinmeen, . . .	112
304	1	20	3	0	8	144	10	9	43	13	11	28	392	19	11	86	2	11	479	2	10	Headford, . . .	58
491	3	11	3	13	4	196	4	1	67	15	1	40	499	6	6	132	16	2	632	2	8	Kilcock, ...	105
414	3	27	1	18	11	124	0	8	44	5	8	24	323	15	0	91	2	11	414	17	11	Ballybay, ...	24
944	0	23	3	12	8	282	10	8	126	4	8	40	1,268	1	1	248	16	7	1,516	17	8	Garr, ...	106
1,057	1	13	3	5	3	335	7	9	122	4	8	44	1,095	18	10	233	4	0	1,329	2	10	Lorrha, ...	12
379	0	35	8	1	6½	224	1	6	111	2	6	44	963	4	2	934	16	3	1,898	0	5	Owenabrockagh, . .	21
1,040	3	11	7	8	5	553	8	4	273	13	5	44	3,020	4	3	768	4	0	3,788	8	3	Moyour, ...	23
46	0	31	5	16	4½	19	6	0	9	6	0	44	321	10	10	–			321	10	10	Curraunboy, . . .	69
57	3	8	5	6	8	21	13	0	10	13	4	44	82	8	10	10	11	4	93	0	2	Cuilmore, . . .	70
198	3	19	5	11	3	78	19	3	38	5	5	44	365	8	0	37	18	0	403	6	0	Broadlough, . . .	71
74	3	13	4	9	2	29	11	1	11	11	0	44	82	18	2	11	8	10	94	7	0	Mullawn, . . .	72
72	3	37	2	18	7½	27	9	3	7	8	1	44	422	6	0	8	7	0	430	13	0	Camcloon, . . .	73
294	1	0	4	0	1	82	10	10	40	15	6	44	412	16	7	52	16	6	465	13	1	Tawnawoggaun, . .	116
430	3	3	2	9	10	129	15	8	49	12	4	32	440	11	0	97	15	11	538	6	11	Ballinakill, . . .	152
1,428	3	12	2	9	2	428	2	1	159	4	4	32	2,080	9	8	282	0	2	2,362	9	10	Boardsmill, . . .	155
738	0	20	2	15	2	205	7	11	93	18	11	32	842	14	7	181	8	9	1,024	3	4	Ballinaskea&Castlerickard,	156
11,579	0	17	Average. 3	16	7	4,074	4	8	1,724	4	11	–	17,294	12	2	4,080	1	2	21,374	13	4		27
185	2	27	9	2	9	85	19	1	42	17	2	80	189	7	4	113	12	0	302	19	4	Castlebar Lakes, . .	83
1,129	3	30	9	10	3	622	12	5	283	14	8	80	2,437	19	4	828	17	5	3,266	16	9	Kilmaine, . . .	31
906	3	14	3	4	11	259	3	10	74	7	3	80	502	1	9	91	8	4	593	10	1	Saleen Lough, . .	169
1,521	3	28	4	15	0	533	2	7	257	7	4	44	2,210	10	0	412	2	6	2,622	12	6	Fane, ...	7
1,357	1	3	5	3	11	586	13	2	266	8	9	40	2,150	9	0	517	12	2	2,668	1	2	Nobber, ...	25
316	1	17	3	4	7	96	15	8	40	9	6	40	272	17	0	54	17	5	327	14	5	Wottonstown, . . .	180
1,452	3	5	5	0	2	447	8	10	212	19	2	60	1,612	7	0	466	11	4	2,078	18	4	Ballinhassig, . . .	34
617	1	24	6	18	4	240	6	2	119	2	1	76	3,060	2	1	98	5	6	3,158	7	7	Cahore, ...	5
648	2	5	3	7	9	177	14	5	80	16	10	40	709	4	0	150	16	8	860	0	8	Clonlost, ...	125
244	1	0	3	16	0	51	7	11	23	9	1	80	502	19	11	26	1	8	529	1	7	Ratooragh, . . .	49
43	1	15	15	4	10	57	8	7	22	17	2	44	484	1	5	45	1	1	529	2	6	Shandon, . . .	50
489	0	34	5	6	1	140	4	8	69	2	6	72	506	16	8	126	6	7	633	3	3	Lough Crew, . . .	151
753	3	6	4	16	0	225	12	8	107	17	2	60	582	8	0	1,032	9	5	1,614	17	5	Ballycasey, . . .	28
683	0	4	3	0	11	188	18	11	76	11	1	40	514	17	0	157	16	6	672	13	6	Boley, ...	108
498	1	11	3	2	0	112	16	8	48	7	2	52	250	3	3	94	13	9	344	17	0	Lisduff, ...	188
956	1	35	3	11	3	263	1	11	125	7	8	40	748	18	10	241	16	6	990	15	4	Foranwell, . . .	112
983	0	15	2	13	10	261	16	2	97	6	7	40	661	9	8	237	9	7	898	19	3	Lough Dalla, . . .	166
526	0	30	6	7	2	214	12	4	105	13	0	56	1,016	14	8	213	8	8	1,230	3	4	Glenarriff, . . .	187
393	1	22	3	11	0	147	3	5	59	19	5	32	318	19	8	107	16	0	426	15	8	Maghera, . . .	140
13,707	3	5	Average. 4	17	3	4,712	19	5	2,114	13	7	–	18,732	6	7	5,017	3	1	23,749	9	8		19

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Schedule No. 1.—Abstract of Eighty-four Drainage Awards made Final up to

No. of District, or Final Notice.	Districts.	Counties.	Area of Catchment, or Rain Basin.	No. of Award.	Date when Awards made final.	Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.
		Awards made Final in the Year 1852.	Stat. Acres.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
33	Camoge,	Limerick,	61,184	59	22 March,	4,437 11 9	90 17 11	4,346 13 10
81	Eslin,	Leitrim,	19,840	60	12 April,	11,356 6 3	577 16 2	10,778 10 1
175	Ballynahown,	King's and Westmeath,	15,000	61	14 April,	6,892 7 3	503 17 7	6,388 9 8
192	Derryholmes,	King's,	22,400	62	24 „	7,196 4 6	487 16 7	6,708 7 11
3	Borrisokane,	Tipperary,	20,550	63	29 „	10,038 17 11	529 0 0	9,509 17 11
40	Annagh,	Galway,	13,120	64	29 „	4,034 5 10	220 12 9	3,813 13 1
51	Cork Slob,	County of City of Cork,	330	65	29 „	5,920 7 11	–	5,920 7 11
60	Miles and Templebryan,	Cork,	10,285	66	29 „	1,392 5 3	69 15 6	1,322 9 9
153	Cavetown,	Roscommon,	8,000	67	29 „	1,933 18 5	–	1,933 18 5
159	Croghan,	Do.,	8,000	68	29 „	3,540 0 6	108 9 5	3,431 11 1
162	Drumcliff,	Sligo and Leitrim,	14,294	69	29 „	4,070 7 9	224 7 8	3,846 0 1
173	Coolaney,	Sligo,	90,744	70	29 „	4,625 0 0	–	4,625 0 0
182	Dunmoran,	Do.,	7,680	71	29 „	4,733 15 6	110 0 10	4,623 14 8
15	Dungolman,	Longford and Westmeath,	28,000	72	29 September,	10,587 1 10	335 12 6	10,251 9 4
37	Rath, or Clooneen,	Do., do.	15,000	73	30 „	6,671 6 4	599 8 1	6,071 18 3
189	Burren,	Carlow and Kildare,	40,000	74	29 October,	26,079 8 11	1,683 18 9	24,395 10 2
16		Totals for 1852,	374,427			113,509 5 11	5,541 13 9	107,967 12 2
		Awards made Final in the Year 1853.						
35	Shinrone (Lands),	King's and Tipperary,	35,840	75	26 April,	8,381 2 9	414 9 11	7,794 12 10
	Shinrone (Mill),	„	–	–	„	–	–	172 0 0
80	Sow,	Wexford,	14,000	76	26 April,	8,825 9 3	415 12 11	8,409 16 4
2		Totals for 1853,	49,840			17,206 12 0	830 2 10	16,376 9 2
		Awards made Final in the Year 1854.						
42	Templemore (Lands),	Tipperary,	33,000	77	26 April, 1853,	15,908 15 5	1,098 3 2	7,500 0 0
	(New award) (Mills),	„	–	–	1 July, 1854,	–	–	280 0 0
47	Clonakilty,	Cork,	2,000	78	5 September,	10,825 6 2	32 1 3	10,793 4 11
2	Ardee,	Louth and Meath,	78,000	79	18 „	22,280 5 8	1,355 5 1	9,920 12 5
53	Loughans,	Kilkenny,	3,500	80	26 „	4,167 7 4	94 0 0	1,800 0 0
9	Borris-in-Ossory,	Tipperary and Queen's Co.,	35,840	81	27 „	20,020 5 1	970 16 5	10,000 0 0
29	Deel,	Meath and Westmeath,	64,000	82	18 October,	20,783 12 7	2,096 17 4	13,700 0 0
161	Castlemartyr,	Cork,	12,960	83	20 „	7,389 19 6	613 6 5	4,940 0 0
59	Quin,	Clare,	37,120	84	25 „	20,055 11 0	1,078 18 4	14,000 0 0
8		Totals for 1854,	266,420			121,431 2 9*	7,339 8 0*	72,933 17 4*
84	General Total for six years, ending Dec. 31, 1854,		1,114,067			408,903 11 4	24,405 19 4	343,339 14 7

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
March 30, 1855.

* The difference between the total expenditure and the amount charged on the lands and on the

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December 31, 1854, and Repayments thereon, up to January 5, 1855—*continued.*

Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost with Interest.	No. of half-yearly instalments, to repay principal and interest.	Repayments. To end of 1853.	Repayments. During 1854.	Repayments. Total.	Districts.	No. of District, or Final Notice.
A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1,412 0 7	3 1 7	646 8 6	233 11 11	24	1,885 0 1	344 3 8	2,229 3 9	Camoge,	33
2,639 3 5	4 1 8	886 15 1	396 11 2	40	4,390 11 1	584 19 11	4,975 11 0	Eslin,	81
2,032 2 26	3 2 10	602 6 8	274 2 9	32	1,863 6 5	514 12 4	2,377 18 9	Ballynahown,	175
5,600 1 0	1 3 11½	958 1 4	357 8 0	24	2,007 10 0	633 7 10	2,640 17 10	Derryholmes,	192
1,517 0 39	6 5 4	505 19 5	247 8 8	80	1,183 12 6	2,452 8 5	3,636 0 11	Borrisokane,	9
907 0 39	4 4 1	339 2 9	144 13 10	40	491 17 5	560 11 7	1,052 9 0	Annagh,	40
214 0 20	27 13 0	573 6 10	254 1 0	32	97 16 7	48 6 5	146 3 0	Cork Slob,	51
259 1 29	5 2 0	94 14 2	45 15 2	44	252 7 5	90 4 0	342 11 5	Miles and Templebryan,	60
309 0 37	6 5 0	117 1 8	55 18 5	60	235 4 0	109 8 11	344 12 11	Cavetown,	153
847 2 1	4 1 0	277 11 6	118 14 7	44	657 9 3	228 14 11	886 4 2	Croghan,	159
647 0 11	5 18 11	207 11 1	99 5 9	76	573 15 5	242 10 5	816 5 10	Drumcliff,	162
792 3 18	5 16 8	241 2 7	119 8 0	76	476 9 1	235 6 11	711 16 0	Coolaney,	173
881 0 35	5 4 11	282 10 4	133 13 11	60	617 9 3	268 18 6	886 7 9	Dunmoran,	182
2,226 0 8	4 12 1	929 1 6	383 17 5	40	1,458 16 0	734 2 9	2,192 18 9	Dungolman,	15
1,157 3 35	5 4 10½	401 16 10	183 5 0	56	1,053 13 0	420 16 9	1,474 9 9	Rath, or Cloneen,	37
8,008 0 6	3 0 1	2,589 19 9	929 12 2	40	9,829 1 1	1,586 17 7	11,415 18 8	Burren,	189
29,452 2 36	Average. 3 13 4	9,653 10 0	3,977 7 9	–	27,073 18 7	9,055 10 11	36,129 9 6		16
1,288 3 7	6 0 11½	434 19 7	200 6 6	80	669 9 4	543 16 4	1,213 5 8	Shinrone,	35
3 1 0	–	–	4 8 10	–					
1,983 0 10	4 4 10	609 9 5	290 19 6	44	918 12 4	627 17 5	1,546 9 9	Sow,	80
3,275 0 17	5 0 0	1,044 9 0	495 14 10	–	1,588 1 8	1,171 13 9	2,759 15 5		2
3,394 0 21	2 4 2	1,263 5 10	334 17 6	30	–	1,098 3 2	1,098 3 2	Templemore,	42
2 2 0	–	–	12 10 0	–					
292 0 30	36 18 9	–	394 11 1	40	–	–	–	Clonakilty,	47
3,252 0 11	3 1 0	1,751 19 4	442 19 1	30	–	1,712 14 11	1,712 14 11	Ardee,	2
548 1 2	3 5 8	214 4 4	65 16 0	40	–	104 7 1	104 7 1	Loughans,	53
3,624 3 27	2 15 2	1,085 18 2	365 11 2	40	–	1,101 5 2	1,101 5 2	Borris-in-Ossory,	9
4,499 3 36	3 0 10	1,584 8 9	643 15 2	28	–	2,223 12 0	2,223 12 0	Deel,	29
1,114 1 5	4 8 8	383 7 4	161 1 1	48	–	683 11 2	683 11 2	Castlemartyr,	161
4,305 0 29	3 5 0	1,032 15 3	456 8 6	48	–	1,175 18 6	1,175 18 6	Quin,	59
21,033 2 1	3 9 4	7,315 19 0	2,877 9 7		–	8,099 12 0	8,099 12 0		8
88,501 1 24	3 17 7	30,134 18 3	12,475 19 0		84,391 1 6	29,202 11 7	113,593 13 1		84
						Add Repayments by Counties for other Districts for which Awards have not been made, to December 31, 1854,	20,831 6 11		
						Total Repayments up to January 5, 1855,	134,425 0 0		

By Order,

EDWARD HORNSBY, Secretary.

counties is the amount remitted by order of the Treasury, under the Act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 130.

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ARTERIAL DRAINAGE

No. 2.—Return of Districts in hands, with the Expenditure and

No. of District, or Final Notice.	Districts.	Date of Final Notice.	Counties in which Situate.	Date when Work commenced.	Area of Catchment Basin.	Length of Rivers and Principal Drains to be Made or Improved as stated in Report.	Area of Flooded and Injured Lands originally estimated to be Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.		
					Statute Acres.	Stat. Miles.	A.	R.	P.
17	Boyne,	16 June, 1846,	Meath, Westmeath, Kildare, & King's	22 June, 1846,	304,139	54	7,059	3	1
97	Brusna (Ferbane),	4 July, "	King's, resumed	2 Sept., " early in 1854,	389,120	66½	15,687	0	25
62	Ballyteigue,	2 Dec., "	Wexford,	1 January, 1847,	26,752	13½	2,921	3	14
172	Balla,	21 Sept., 1847,	Mayo, resumed	16 July, 1849, 10 Dec., 1853,	30,720	15	4,155	0	0
22 and 184	Ballinamore and Ballyconnell,	26 June, 1846, and 19 Nov., 1847,	Cavan, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Roscommon,	30 June, 1846,	101,455	40	6,538	1	15
18	Cappagh,	19 June, 1846,	Galway, resumed	7 July, " October, 1853,	34,856	11	2,927	0	0
138	Castlebernard,	28 April, 1847,	King's,	1 May, 1847,	38,000	10	1,911	0	0
179	Crosslough,	30 " "	Mayo, resumed	27 August, 1849, Nov., 1853,	399	1	81	0	0
38	Dunkellin,	19 August, 1846,	Galway, resumed	4 Sept., 1846, 1 April, 1854,	88,320	52	7,110	0	0
111	Derrylin,	19 March, 1847,	Fermanagh,	1 April, 1847,	3,000	4	139	0	0
164	Dunmore,	3 Sept., "	Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon, resumed	15 August, 1849, 1 Nov., 1853,	96,161	40	9,803	0	0
65	Fergus,	17 Dec., 1846,	Clare and Galway, resumed	15 Feb., 1847, October, 1853,	134,400	52	8,388	0	0
6	Glyde,	14 May, "	Louth, Meath, Monaghan, & Cavan,	11 April, 1846,	176,813	44	6,887	0	3
79	Hind,	18 Jan., 1847,	Roscommon,	10 " 1847,	16,000	14	2,800	0	0
36	Inny,	31 July, 1846,	Meath, Westmeath, Longford, and Cavan, resumed	15 Sept., 1846, 26 Sept., 1853,	231,116	41	7,763	1	14
18	Killimor,	18 June, "	Galway,	6 July, 1846,	46,341	43½	6,861	0	29
41	Kilbeggan,	5 Sept., "	Westmeath and King's, resumed	1 Feb., 1847, 27 Sept., 1853,	88,030	20	4,982	3	25
54	Kilbride,	30 Oct., "	Kilkenny and Tipperary,	31 October, 1846,	8,000	6	2,605	0	0
78	Kill,	18 Jan., 1847,	Cavan,	9 March, 1847,	17,000	10	642	0	0
124	Kilmaganny,	19 April, "	Kilkenny,	1 May, "	18,000	11	2,592	0	0
160	Keenagh,	3 Sept., "	Longford, resumed	25 June, 1849, 20 April, 1854,	18,000	9	1,882	0	0
11	Longford,	2 June, 1846,	Longford,	17 " 1846,	72,320	25	4,424	0	0
32	Lough Gara and Mantua,	24 July, "	Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo, resumed	9 Sept., " 5 " 1853,	128,000	25	3,003	0	0
48	Loughs Oughter and Gowna, and River Erne,	16 Sept., "	Cavan, Leitrim, and Longford,	13 October, 1846,	260,480	57	8,300	0	0
68	Lough Neagh,	24 Dec., "	Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, and Tyrone,	3 May, 1847,	1,411,320	91½	26,000	1	32
109	Leesborough,	12 March, 1847,	Monaghan,	1 April, "	11,922	7	686	0	0
170	Lavally,	4 Sept., "	Galway, resumed	9 July, 1849, 7 Oct., 1853,	28,160	20	2,436	0	0
174	Lough Mask and River Robe,	24 " "	Mayo and Galway,	11 June, 1849,	225,000	50	14,886	3	0
183	Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Carra,	4 Nov., "	Galway and Mayo, and County of Town of Galway,	1 January, 1848,	780,000	40½	20,972	0	28
193	Lough Lannagh,	19 Jan., 1848,	Mayo,	11 June, 1849,	21,440	11	2,454	0	0
176	Monivea,	22 Sept., 1847,	Galway, resumed	15 August, " 1 Nov., 1853,	54,000	23	3,778	0	0
61	Rinn and Black River,	1 Dec., 1846,	Leitrim and Longford, resumed	13 April, 1847, 5 Sept., 1853,	74,000	17	4,097	0	0
10	Strokestown,	30 May, "	Roscommon,	15 June, 1846,	70,000	45½	7,397	2	5
20	Shrule,	19 June, "	Mayo and Galway,	10 July, "	27,000	13	3,068	0	0
82	Shanagolden,	1 Feb., 1847,	Limerick,	8 March, 1847,	14,270	24	1,012	0	0
14	Turloughmore,	4 June, 1846,	Galway,	9 June, 1846,	212,480	19	4,881	0	0
44	Youghal,	2 Oct., "	Cork,	1 Nov., "	1,547	–	220	0	0
Total 37				Totals,	5,258,561	1,025½	211,352	1	34

Add quantity of land in districts for which no revised survey made,

Add for districts of Ardee, Borris-in-Ossory, Clonakilty, Castlemartyr, Deel, Loughans, Quin, and Templemore, for which awards have been made,

Office of Public Works, Dublin, March 30, 1855.

(1) Includes £227,945 10. 9d., interest on borrowed money.

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ND NAVIGATION.

mployment thereon, for Year ending December 31, 1854.

Quantity of Land on Revised and Detailed Survey of District, estimated to be benefited by the proposed Works. Statute Measure.	Total Expenditure from commencement of Works to 31st December, 1854, including Interest on Borrowed Money.	Expenditure for one year ending 31st December, 1854, including Interest on Borrowed Money.	Quantity of Rock and Earthwork removed in 1854.	Length of Rivers and Drains opened in 1854.	Equivalent of Men's Labour in Days' Work of one man. 1854.	
A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cubic Yards.	Stat. Miles.		
6,791 0 18	56,923 0 6	2,805 6 10	–	–	–	Ordinary proceedings; award in preparation.
16,874 0 18	69,005 11 0	8,475 3 7	174,234	2	58,777	Summary proceedings; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
2,993 0 2	36,886 18 11	2,321 0 7	30,723	9	9,106	Ordinary proceedings.
4,930 0 14	15,601 6 5	1,857 0 5	64,490	9¼	22,832	Summary proceedings; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
–	219,687 11 3	21,157 7 8	130,923	3½	113,613	Ordinary proceedings; drainage and navigation combined; Shannon and Erne junction; drainage commenced under summary proceedings.
3,488 1 31	13,004 4 3	2,607 5 10	117,288	7½	24,334	Summary proceedings; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
2,634 1 14	19,153 14 7	2,101 3 7	37,851	½	13,520	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received.
91 0 35	398 19 0	11 7 3	–	–	–	Ditto, ditto; award in preparation.
9,006 1 3	29,834 17 3	3,470 14 4	53,063	17	23,422	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
171 3 14	698 0 2	19 4 3	–	–	–	Ditto.
–	35,274 7 6	3,538 19 3	76,121	7	25,548	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
9,812 0 14	35,989 3 10	5,831 3 11	85,340	9	55,351	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
–	45,945 2 10	3,727 18 9	77,208	6	25,054	Ordinary proceedings.
3,134 0 22	19,200 15 4	550 4 0	–	–	–	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received; drainage and navigation combined; navigation not commenced.
16,181 3 30	32,342 5 4	4,027 17 2	33,794	4	28,806	Summary proceedings; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
8,494 1 5	52,471 14 9	3,251 6 3	6,600	4½	8,138	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received. Suspended for one year; resumed July, 1853.
6,956 2 10	24,170 5 10	3,852 3 9	151,221	10¼	28,919	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
1,685 3 11	7,859 6 2	528 10 5	5,958	17¼	2,540	Ditto.
1,611 0 0	2,729 2 5	103 13 3	–	–	–	Ditto; works suspended for 2nd assents, but to be completed under report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
2,891 2 15	10,689 19 3	738 9 4	8,000	23	4,083	Ditto.
2,794 1 27	7,180 13 2	724 5 9	17,505	½	6,488	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
5,389 3 30	33,048 17 0	4,024 16 9	24,947	1¼	20,858	Ditto; 2nd assents received.
5,475 0 35	16,326 2 3	3,725 19 8	66,106	1½	40,409	Ditto; ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
13,046 3 27	86,636 19 8	9,010 17 0	70,904	10¼	56,118	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received; drainage and navigation.
–	189,824 1 2	25,114 18 3	258,561	20½	149,989	Ordinary proceedings; drainage and navigation combined.
733 1 10	5,837 7 4	192 8 10	–	–	–	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received.
2,296 1 35	11,431 4 10	3,280 10 6	49,562	1¼	(2)	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
–	57,534 13 5	5,587 0 6	30,943	6½	36,942	Ditto; drainage and navigation combined.
–	206,915 6 4	21,422 15 11	89,427	1	122,034	Ordinary proceedings; drainage, navigation, and mill-power combined.
1,924 1 16	16,575 0 10	1,006 11 11	2,941	3¼	6,856	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received.
1,467 2 0	15,412 5 4	2,105 14 9	34,342	2½	7,063	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
5,691 1 11	20,347 18 8	4,671 1 10	139,095	17	48,590	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
7,397 2 5	39,091 13 6	1,447 15 2	–	–	–	Ordinary proceedings.
4,041 1 14	27,759 16 4	951 5 5	–	–	939	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received.
1,638 0 28	4,219 8 0	203 18 2	–	–	–	Ditto; works suspended; reported upon by Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
8,853 2 2	59,448 14 11	3,711 5 8	36,752	2¼	15,518	Ditto; 2nd assents received; award in preparation.
280 3 25	21,088 13 8	850 7 3	–	–	–	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received.
158,778 2 36	1,546,495 8 0	159,007 13 9	1,873,894	200	955,847	
85,087 3 1	–					
–	–	2,712 18 9	12,465	1½	6,208	
243,866 1 37	(1) 1,546,495 8 0	(2) 161,720 12 6	1,886,359	201½	962,055	

By Order,

EDWARD HORNSBY, Secretary.

(1) Includes £49,556 6s. 6d., interest on borrowed money.

(2) Work executed by contract; no record of number of men employed.

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No. 3.—Return of Districts in which Works not yet commenced.

No. of District, or Final Notice.	Districts.	Date of Final Notice.	Counties in which situate.	Area of Catchment Basin.	Length of Rivers or principal Drains to be made or improved. Statute Measure.	Area of Flooded and Injured Lands originally estimated to be Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Total Expenditure up to 31st December, 1854.	—
				Statute Acres.	Statute Miles.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	
171	Ardanairy,	10 Sept., 1847,	Wicklow,	1,490	2½	241 0 0	47 1 8	Summary proceedings.
178	Askillaun,	22 „ „	Mayo,	1,500	1⅞	210 0 0	–	Summary proceedings, [illegible] ferred to Land Improvement Act, and works executed by Marquis of Sligo.
92	Brickey,	19 Feb., „	Waterford,	8,800	7	827 0 0	81 9 3	Summary proceedings.
165	Breeogue,	3 Sept., „	Sligo,	180,480	–	304 0 0	49 12 3	
185	Burton Hall,	23 Nov., „	Carlow and Kildare	5,760	3½	600 0 0	38 12 9	
177	Carrowbeg,	22 Sept., „	Mayo,	330	1¼	64 0 0	28 8 2	Revised quantity, 73[illegible] summary proceedings; [illegible] proceeded with under [illegible] Improvement Act.
190	Griffinrath,	19 Jan., 1848,	Kildare,	900	1½	327 0 0	49 16 6	Summary proceedings.
168	Irishtown, Ongenstown, and Grange Streams,	3 Sept., 1847,	Meath,	3,840	4¼	469 0 0	32 14 3	Summary proceedings.
158	Kilchreest,	3 „ „	Galway,	20,800	10½	2,424 0 0	180 18 2	Summary proceedings.
163	Kisdoon,	3 „ „	Tipperary,	13,720	7	1,416 0 0	117 11 10	Summary proceedings.
52	Main,	22 Oct., 1846,	Antrim,	57,600	11	2,192 0 12	677 3 2	Revised quantity, 157[illegible] Ordinary proceedings, [illegible] difficulties.
146	Martinstown (Carbury),	12 May, 1847,	Kildare,	–	–	116 0 0	18 17 3	Summary proceedings.
194	Quoile,	13 „ 1851,	Down,	57,000	8	1,380 0 0	273 19 2	Ordinary proceedings.
167	Red Cross,	3 Sept., 1847,	Wicklow,	6,700	4	332 0 0	47 8 10	Summary proceedings.
186	Raheen,	23 Nov., „	Carlow,	3,567	4½	424 0 0	37 11 0	
157	Shanbogh,	3 Sept., „	Kilkenny,	2,500	–	361 0 0	57 16 0	Summary proceedings.
181	Skane,	26 Oct., „	Meath,	24,000	11	3,900 0 0	72 13 9	
17			Total,	388,987	78⅝	15,587 0 12	1,811 14 0	

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
March 30, 1855.

By Order,

Edward Hornsby, Secretary.

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EXTRACT from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. F. BARRY, C.E., District Engineer.

For the year 1854. Dated 31st January, 1855.

Districts of LOUGH MASK *and* RIVER ROBE, BALLA, LOUGH LANNAGH, *and* SHRULE, *in the Counties of Mayo and Galway.*

I beg herewith to submit this annual report of the progress of the works under my charge during 1854. With former seasons their extent bears no comparison. In the first place, at the commencement of the year, all the districts were suspended, and it was not until late in the season that they were recommenced; and since then the works have been merely confined to such localities as were previously under operations, and were necessary to complete, for the drainage of the adjacent lands.

* * * * * *

For the above reasons an aggregate of only 67,569 persons were employed during 1854.

In penning this annual report, and as it will be the last that I shall have the honour to submit to the Board, I wish, summarily, to state that, since the Drainage Acts were first brought into operation in the autumn of 1846, an equivalent of nearly two and a half millions of labourers have received employment at a cost of £155,000, in carrying out the works of twenty-one districts, all of which have been completed under my directions.

This employment has been afforded to a population located in one of the most destitute parts of Ireland, chiefly at a period of famine, during a season of great depression, whereby a vast amount of misery was alleviated.

It is also gratifying to think, that in the expenditure of the above sum, this is not the only result; a population which literally knew not how to labour have been taught the use of tools and implements, thereby becoming useful members of society; and 30,000 acres of land which, formerly, were nearly valueless, from being soaked with water, are now drained, and fit for agricultural purposes; adding in both cases materially to the resources of the country.

During the past season the floods did not, as far as I am aware, overtop any bottom lands subject to the influence of our operations; and in almost all cases they passed off, so as to permit of an ample outfall for thorough drainage.

* * * * * *

LOUGH MASK AND RIVER ROBE DISTRICT.

Creagh Division.

The only works of any consequence which were completed in this reach of the river Robe were the building of the divisional wall between the extension of the Bulkaun stream and the tail-race of the manor mill, at Ballinrobe; the undersetting of the arch under Bridge-street; the excavations through the head and tail races of this mill; and the erection of an overfall for the tailwater into the main channel. On the

Robeen Division,

A heavy shoal, extending from below Old Robeen, through Fox-Hall Bridge, has been removed. And on the

Hollymount Division,

This shoal, which reached to Cloonark, has been excavated, so as to free the adjacent flat grounds; the tap-drain has likewise been refilled; a new outlet has also been made for Lough Keagh, into the river Robe; and two gullets have been built across the Cloonagashel stream.

Lehinch Division.

The tap-drain, which had been excavated for unwatering this reach was refilled, where required, by the proprietors.

Hollybrook Division.

The deep cuttings which were necessary at Tagheen have been completed, and the labourers are now employed between this locality and the village of Crossboyne, beyond which it is not intended to continue the excavations in the river.

Polnasillagh Division.

The arching over the deep cut leading from the Turlough into Castlemagarret demesne has been finished, and the channel above will, I expect, be out of hands by the first of March.

Keel Division.

A substantial weir of ashlar masonry has been erected in the river, between Lough Carra and Lough Mask, to keep up the waters of the former lake; and the embankments on either side of the channel are in progress. The abutments for the new iron structure, to carry the Ballinrobe and Castlebar public road, are likewise built, and ready for the beams and road-plates, which the contractors, Messrs. Courtney and Stephens, are to put up.

Carnacon Division.

A few drains only on this part of the district were cleared of slips and obstructions.

* * * * * *

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APPENDIX C.

Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. F. Barry, C.E., District Engineer.

BALLA DISTRICT.

Moyhenna Division.

On the Manulla river the only work executed during the past season was the putting up of three sluices in the Moyhenna mill weir. The Carrowmore and Derreens tributaries have been sunk to their proper depth and dimensions.

Ballycarra Division.

The main channel, especially the upper end of this reach, has been cleared of all its shoals and deposit, and the Breaghwy stream, which unwaters a considerable tract of good land, has been excavated for its entire length.

Ballinafad Division.

Through Mr. Blake's demesne, the excavation in the main channel is complete, and it has been continued up to where the district now ends. An occupation bridge, twenty-one feet span, has been thrown across the river, immediately opposite Ballinafad house.

* * * * * *

LOUGH LANNAGH DISTRICT.

Raheens Division.

The only piece of work of any consequence executed in this district has been the erection of a new mill weir at Raheens, and the embanking of the Raheens stream from this structure to the occupation bridge.

In the other divisions, some main and boundary drains have been sunk to their proper depths.

* * * *

SHRULE DISTRICT.

The deposit which had accumulated in all the channels of this district, during the past four years, was removed and taken up, and the district is complete and ready for award.

* * * * *

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. Charles J. Battersby, District Engineer.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. CHAS. J. BATTERSBY, District Engineer.

For the year 1854. Dated January 6, 1855.

INNY DISTRICT, *Counties of Meath, Westmeath, Cavan, and Longford.*

The works in this district during the past year, extending over five miles of river course, have been carried on in the following divisions, viz.:—

No. 3, or Clynan Division.
No. 4, or Abbeyshrule Division.
No. 5, or Ballinacarrow Division.

No. 3, or Clynan Division.

The weather being too severe in the early part of the year, and the floods too high to admit of the excavation being continued in the bed of the river, the works were of necessity confined to the filling in of a part of the unwatering tap which had been previously used below Clynan bridge, and also to the dressing and surfacing of the spoil; this was the only work executed on this division during the past year, and occupied the men during part of the months of January and of February.

No. 4, or Abbeyshrule Division.

As soon as the water had subsided in the river after the winter floods, or about the middle of February, the dams were again repaired near the Abbeyshrule mill, and the rock cutting at once proceeded with, and in order to unwater both the Abbeyshrule and Aqueduct shoals at the same time, a dam was put in, and the entire river turned into the tap, which had been open since 1849. This tap, 24 feet wide at bottom, and about 3 feet 6 inches deep, partly cut through the land, and partly formed by dams in the old river channel, was one and a half miles in length, and discharged into the old river below Abbeyshrule mill. Since the completion of the excavation of the Aqueduct shoal, the filling in of the tap has proceeded at intervals, whenever labourers could be spared for the purpose, and there have been 228 statute perches completed.

In order to carry off the leakage water from these shoals, a tail tap was made which discharged below Clynan weir, and was of great advantage in keeping the site of the excavation free from water. This tap can be made available for the permanent improvement of the land through which it passes, as a sluice has been erected in the lower end of it at the Clynan weir, so that by making a small embankment along the main river, the adjacent low land may be inundated at the proper season, and the water be afterwards taken off when required. This tap also affords a facility for draining lands, which have been subject to injury from the backwater from Clynan weir, and could not have been heretofore improved.

The rock cutting and excavation below Abbeyshrule mill were finished on 4th May, and the excavation of the Aqueduct shoal was commenced on 28th March, and was

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APPENDIX A.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. Charles J. Battersby, District Engineer.

carried on uninterruptedly until the 7th August, when the head dam was lowered, the excavation of the entire shoal being then completed, with the exception of a small part in the site of the dams, and also some additional cutting required at the Aqueduct, so as to allow the water an easy and sufficient access to the arches. This shoal was for the most part, and especially in the neighbourhood of the Aqueduct, composed of a concrete of good manuring limestone gravel and stones, which it was found very difficult to excavate.

The piers of the Whitworth Aqueduct of the Royal Canal being founded 2 feet 6 inches above the new bed of river, it was decided by the Board not to underpin the piers, but to make a strong paving round the piers and under the arches; this paving was commenced on 26th June, and was finished on 16th September, in a most permanent and satisfactory manner, four out of five arches having been thus made available for drainage purposes. The stone used in this paving was procured from the rock cutting at Abbeyshrule, and the work has been completed within my estimate of 1st June last.

The contractor for the Abbeyshrule bridge has been employed during the latter part of the summer in completing the wing walls, the building of which was discontinued in the year 1850, owing to the necessity of keeping open the unwatering tap which crossed the line of the walls, and which was required for the unwatering of the Aqueduct shoal. The work done at this bridge during the past year consisted of the building of the two western wing walls, 170 feet long and 20 feet average height; the downstream eastern wall, 81 feet long and 16 feet average height; together with the filling in and repairing of roadway. The entire work has been executed in a very substantial manner.

* * * *

The Board having decided on advertising for contractors to execute a portion of the works on the district, notices to contractors were in consequence issued on 27th July last, and some tenders received; but the Board ultimately decided on not accepting any tender, and directed me, on 7th September, to proceed with the execution of the works as expeditiously as possible. Accordingly, on 8th September, the making of dams was commenced at Castlewilder, and the excavation proceeded with on the 15th; and on 4th November the channel was completed to the requisite width and depth, and the greater portion of the dams removed. This shoal was composed of limestone gravel and boulders.

On 11th September, the works were commenced at Ballinacarrow, and are now in a very forward state, as the greater part of the shoal has been excavated; the old bridge has been removed in the line of the new channel, and a temporary one erected higher up stream; and in order to preserve the site of the excavation free from water, the proposed bed of river being upwards of 6 feet below the present level of the tail water, and 11 feet 6 inches below the present level of the head water, a waterwheel has been erected at the lower end of the shoal, and close to the tail dam, which works five pumps, and is found to be a most economical and satisfactory mode of unwatering the pits, especially at this season of the year, when manual labour applied to pumping is very insufficient, unsatisfactory, and expensive.

* * *

The works on the district have proceeded very well, taking into consideration the small number of men employed, but they have not, owing to the scarcity of men, advanced with that expedition which might be desired. There has been, however, a great increase in the number of men employed in the latter end of this year, when compared with the same period of the previous year; and so far as it is possible to form an opinion, I think it more than probable that there will be a still further increase in the ensuing year, partly on account of the works being now carried on continuously, and without interruptions from want of funds, partly from the increased rate of wages which the men receive, and partly from the advanced state of the Branch Railways to Longford and Cavan, which have been employing some of the men previously engaged on Drainage works; and it is worthy of notice, that since the Board authorized an increased rate of wages in last September, the men have worked more freely and willingly than they were previously in the habit of doing, and they also appear to take a greater interest in the works; there is, however, a great difference in the quantity of work done by them, which arises from the physical incapacity of some. One great obstacle to the rapid progress of the works, is the difficulty of procuring men at the proper seasons of the year, as they are in the habit of leaving the works in the spring to sow their own and their neighbours' crops, and in the autumn, to save the harvest; but it is to be borne in mind, that so far the scarcity of men has not injuriously operated in this district to the same extent as it has done on others, because of the difficulty of carrying on the works in several places at the same time, and this has been owing to the necessity of preserving the mill supplies, and thereby keeping up the water to so high a level in the river as to cause the unwatering of the shoals on the upper reaches to be very expensive; but now that the milling power is to be destroyed, this difficulty will be removed, and if the men are forthcoming, the works can be carried on more extensively.

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APPENDIX C.

Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. John Brosnahan, Overseer in charge of the Castlebernard District.

EXTRACT from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. JOHN BROSNAHAN, Overseer in charge of the Castlebernard District, under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM FORSYTH, C.E., District Engineer.

For the year 1854. Dated January 2, 1855.

The works executed in the above-named district, during the year 1854, are as follows, viz:—

Main Channel.

In the months of January and February the occupation bridge at Streamstown was in course of erection, and the embankments at Cloghanmore were partly completed; the weir itself cemented, the guard-walls at same built, and the banks made good over them; and 100 lineal feet of coping provided and dressed for Castletown weir. In the month of March, Streamstown occupation bridge was completed, and the approaches formed, and in this and the month of April the whole of the channel, from Droughtville to the head of the district, had been cleared up, and the grass and sand removed from Killyon bridge to the confluence of the Kilmain river. The drain through Muddy Lake had been likewise cleared up and re-sunk; and the foundations for guard-walls at Pass cleared out, some of them built, and the weir and embankment at Castletown commenced. This weir was completed in the month of May, and also the embankment at same as far as practicable. The Breaghmore river had been turned into the main channel at Killyon in the month of June; and in July the gravel deposit at Cloghanmore had been removed, together with a large quantity driven in at Castletown by the heavy flood in June. Preparations were also made for the erection of sluice-gates at Springfield weir.

In the months of August and September the embankments and back-drains at Cloghanmore weir had been finally completed, and the water turned over the weir, and stones quarried and drawn for guard-walls at Pass. These walls, the sluice-gates at Springfield weir, and the pitching of the embankment at Castletown, had been completed in the month of September, and in this and the months of October and November the gravel deposit at Carrig had been removed. In the month of November the weir at Castletown had been removed, and the fish-pass at Cloghanmore weir commenced, which was completed in December, except tarring the timber work, which had been retarded in consequence of wet weather.

Kilmain River.

During the months of January, February, and March, the weir at Breaghmore had been coped and cemented, and the guard-walls built, the weir-basin and embankments of same formed, and the entire channel cleared up, and the occupation bridges repaired. In the months of November and December the foundation of two falls was cleared out, one fall built, and considerable preparations made for the construction of the fish-pass over Breaghmore weir.

Clonfoss River.

The removal of gravel deposit had been carried on during the months of March, April, and May, the occupation bridge repaired, and Clonfoss weir cemented; and in June ashlar and coping had been provided for the falls on same; and during the months of July, August, and September, these falls were built, the embankment at Clonfoss weir completed, the water turned over the weir, and a considerable quantity of gravel deposit removed; and during the months of November and December this river had been widened for 100 lineal perches, to receive the flood-water of the Castlebernard river, and the temporary bridge at Carrigparks partly constructed.

Osierbrook Stream.

This stream had been completed in the month of September, and a large quantity of gravel deposit removed, and several other improvements effected.

* * * * * * *

Report by Mr. B. D. Gibbons, C.E., on the Youghal District.

REPORT by Mr. B. D. GIBBONS, C.E., on the YOUGHAL DISTRICT, *County of Cork.*

The operations during the past year have been chiefly such work as is invariably required at all sea embankments, for some time after being closed, and until they become consolidated, and assume a permanent condition. Several perches of the stone pavement, that had partially subsided, have been repaired, and open interstices packed and pinned.

There were several small leaks through the embankment, and though, in the aggregate, they did not admit as much tidal water as would seriously interfere with the drainage, it was advisable to stanch them—especially such of them as caused any apprehension of becoming enlarged. This has been done at a very moderate cost, and it may be advisable to do something further in this respect, in the ensuing season; but I do not contemplate any thing being necessary beyond what may be fairly regarded under the head of maintenance.

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APPENDIX Q.

Extract from the Annual Report of H. J. B. Kane, C.E., Resident Engineer.

EXTRACT from the ANNUAL REPORT of H. J. B. KANE, C.E., Resident Engineer.
For the year 1854. Dated 17th January, 1855.

Districts of BROSNA (FERBANE), *and* KILBEGGAN, *in the King's County, and County of Westmeath.*

BROSNA (FERBANE) DISTRICT.

The works on this district have been in progress during the greater part of the past year, the latter part of which has proved unusually favourable for drainage operations. The very small quantity of rain that has fallen in proportion to the usual average amount, and its distribution over the year, admitting of drainage works being carried on up to the present time, without any lengthened interruption.

Belmount Division.

The works on this division consisted in the building of Belmount mill weir, 300 feet in length and 10 feet high, having fish-pass as approved of by the Board, together with the excavation of river below weir to Belmount bridge; and the construction and removal of all dams, &c., required to unwater the site of these operations.

Coole Division.

The excavation of the main channel on this division was commenced early in April, and has been steadily carried out to the present time. Notwithstanding the many difficulties which presented themselves on this part of the work, in the shape of very hard limestone rock, on the lower portion of division, and the necessity for keeping the water at a low enough level above the head dam, to allow of the hay crop being saved (which it was most successfully) on the extensive flats reaching from Kilcolgan to Ballycumber and Rahan. I am happy to state that this large channel has been completed for a distance of two miles, or to within a very few perches of the dam; and preparations are being made for running off the water from the long reach of river above the dam, on which depends the drainage of more than half the district. The abutments and piers of Coole and Kilcolgan occupation bridges have been built, and the superstructures are in course of construction.

Ballycumber Division.

The only works executed on this division were the erection of an occupation bridge, 42 feet span, across the new cut above Ballycumber bridge; and the construction of the abutments for Bolart bridge, the superstructure of which is at present in hands.

Ballyboughlin Division.

A stone occupation bridge was constructed in the early part of the year, over the Gageborough river, where it crosses the road leading to Gageborough house.

Clodiagh River, Rahan Division.

Rahan mill weir was removed, pending negotiations to purchase said mill, and all obstructions at the junction of head-race and site of old weir cleared up, so as to relieve as much as possible the low land lying between Rahan bridge and the canal Aqueduct.

Frankford River, Aqueduct Division.

The only work executed on this division, was the excavation of a new cut 500 feet in length, at the junction of this river with the Brosna.

In the following table will be seen the number of cubic yards executed on each division during the year, for earthwork, rockwork, and masonry.

* * * *

Name of Division.	Earthwork. Cube Yards.	Rockwork. Cube Yards.	Total. Cube Yards.	Masonry. Cube Yards.
Belmount, ...	10,470	—	10,470	781
Coole, ...	148,501	12,616	161,117	151
Ballycumber, . .	144	—	144	84
Ballyboughlin, . .	350	—	350	50
Rahan, ...	65	—	65	—
Aqueduct, . . .	2,088	—	2,088	—
Total, . . .	161,618	12,616	174,234	1,066

* * * *

KILBEGGAN DISTRICT.

During this year the works on the above district have advanced towards completion with great steadiness, as their nature admitted of their being carried on without interruption.

* * * *

Kilcoursey Division.

In the early part of the year, a portion of the embankments which retain the water for the supply of Charlestown mills were completed; and in October, the Charlestown mill-weir was constructed, its length being 100 feet, and height 6 feet, having a fish pass, as approved of by the Board.

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APPENDIX C.

Extract from the Annual Report of H. J. B. Kane, C.E., Resident Engineer.

Lehinch Division.

The works executed on this division, were the construction of an occupation bridge at Dalysford, the deepening and otherwise improving Kilmucklin stream, for a distance of 1¾ mile. The scouring of a considerable portion of back drain; and the building of eight gullets for farm passes on the above-mentioned stream. Upwards of 200 acres of land, which were perfectly saturated by the drainage water from the adjoining high lands, have been totally relieved by the opening of this drain. One of the principal proprietors in the vicinity, has already taken advantage of the fall obtained; and thorough-drained over 50 acres of the cutaway bog, lying along the road from Clara to Tullamore.

Kilnacarra Division.

The closing of a short portion of unwatering cut, and the scouring of back drain formed by the partial filling of unwatering cuts, were the only works executed on this division.

Belview Division.

The main channel was deepened and completed for a distance of 8,400 feet, and all unwatering cuts filled. The abutments of Ballybought occupation bridge have likewise been built, and the superstructure is in progress. The re-deepening has been of material advantage to the adjoining land; as this reach of river, as before excavated, was not of a sufficient depth to allow of the confluent drains freely discharging themselves.

Coola Division.

A weir 70 feet in length and 6 feet high, for Coola mill, has been constructed, with fish pass, as approved of by the Board. Six sluices which existed in the old weir, have been newly paved at down-stream side, and refitted with gates and metals. The embankments opposite to and at the north end of weir have been completed, and all unwatering cuts filled.

Ballynagore (Lower) Division.

At the up-stream end of this division, the main channel has been opened, and completed for a distance of 3,500 feet, and all unwatering cuts have been closed.

Ballynagore (Upper) Division.

The new river-course has been cleared of deposit, on the lower portion of this division, and the upper portion deepened, so as to give sufficient fall to admit of the gravel shoal at Newell's bridge and the new cut above bridge being excavated, which has been completed for a distance of 2,700 feet, the old bridge removed, and a temporary bridge erected.

Monaghanstown River Division.

A new channel ¾ of a mile in length, has been formed on the lower portion of this stream between Nure bridge and the Brosna river; the upper portion of division above the bridge has been scoured, all unwatering cuts (except those suited for land drains) filled, and the division completed.

In the following table will be seen the number of cube yards executed on each division during the year, for earthwork, rockwork, and masonry.

Name of Division.	Earthwork. Cube Yards.	Rockwork. Cube Yards.	Total. Cube Yards.	Masonry. Cube Yards.
Kilcoursey,	5,688	—	5,688	161
Lehinch,	9,204	—	9,204	117
Kilnacarra,	1,344	—	1,344	—
Belview,	41,389	—	41,389	40
Coola,	23,360	—	23,360	140
Ballynagore, Lower,	20,833	591	21,424	—
Ballynagore, Upper,	33,563	—	33,563	—
Monaghanstown,	15,249	—	15,249	—
Total,	150,630	591	151,221	458

Observations on rainfall, and quantity of water discharged during floods.

In the following tables I have shown the monthly fall of rain at Ferbane for the last seven years, and the quantity of water discharged during greatest floods in each year, for the same period:—

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
January,	1·72	4·41	2·21	6·05	5·89	5·04	5·09
February,	3·45	1·54	3·01	1·40	4·37	0·99	1·60
March,	2·75	1·02	0·11	2·72	1·17	1·91	1·16
April,	2·55	2·70	3·96	1·17	1·09	3·31	0·32
May,	0·77	3·90	1·77	1·11	2·42	0·82	2·68
June,	3·70	1·03	2·27	2·85	6·15	2·61	3·07
July,	3·21	4·96	3·78	2·87	2·28	4·06	2·92
August,	6·92	3·65	3·49	3·70	4·11	2·57	1·18
September,	3·72	4·51	2·40	1·89	0·95	1·48	1·98
October,	3·97	3·05	1·80	3·76	2·09	3·76	2·73
November,	1·67	2·66	4·00	1·17	6·27	3·04	1·64
December,	3·75	3·00	1·87	1·09	4·51	0·66	3·03
Total,	38·18	36·49	30·76	29·78	41·30	30·25	27·40

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APPENDIX C.

Extract from the Annual Report of H. J. B. Kane, C.E., Resident Engineer.

BROSNA (FERBANE) DISTRICT.

OBSERVATIONS on discharge taken at Ferbane Bridge.

Dates when the greatest floods occurred.	Discharge in cube feet per minute.	Depth of Rain at Ferbane from first observed rise in river to date of flood.	Number of days over which rain was distributed.	Depth of water in new river channel at date of flood.	Area of catchment Basin to point where observations on discharge were taken, 285,232 statute acres. Observations.
		In. Dec.		Ft. In.	
November 2nd, 1844, .	167·475	—	—	—	In old river channel during preliminary survey.
March 1st, 1848, .	178·234	1·65	8	—	In old river channel after drainage operations were commenced, but very little work executed.
December 9th, 1849, .	138·252	1·95	10	9·5	In new river channel immediately after works were stopped by floods.
November 21st, 1850, .	96·614	1·62	7	7·10	Same as 1849.
January 17th, 1851, .	267·477	3·06	8	12·9	First extraordinary flood after drainage works were commenced; numerous tributaries opened, and works more than half completed.
February 6th, 1852, .	238·679	2·93	9	12·2	During suspension of works.
November 12th, 1852,	192·595	3·75	8	11·0	Do. do.
January 14th, 1853, .	162·210	2.74	10	10·2	Do. do.
January 10th, 1854, .	116·393	1·36	3	8·8	Before works were commenced after Commission of Inquiry.
September 18th, 1850,	7,942	—	—	—	Least discharge observed from 1849 to 1854.

EXTRACT from the ANNUAL REPORT on the progress of the Works in the Districts in charge of Mr. JOHN W. KELLY, District Engineer.

Extract from the Annual Report on the progress of the Works in the Districts in charge of Mr. John W. Kelly, District Engineer.

For the year 1854. Dated 24th January, 1855.

District of FERGUS, *Counties of Clare and Galway.*
„ QUIN, *County of Clare.*

During the year 1854 there has been less rain in this locality, and consequently less water in the rivers, generally, than for many years previous; yet it cannot be considered a favourable one for drainage or river works. The spring and autumn seasons were fine, but the summer season was the reverse. There was more rain in the months of May, June, and July, (as will be seen by the accompanying weather table), than in any other three months of the past year. This was the more to be regretted, as they were the months best adapted to river drainage works; and as they are also the months in which the greatest number of men are available for such employment. During a portion of the month of June, the whole of July, and a few days in the beginning of August, some of our heaviest excavations, which were in full work, had to be suspended, in consequence of the heavy rains and floods in the rivers. The progress attained however, is reasonable—much greater, indeed, than was apprehended under the circumstances; and considering the general scarcity of labourers as compared with former years—the easy circumstances of, and extensive agricultural employment offered by the farmers, as well as the railway and other public works in the neighbourhood.

The satisfactory degree of progress attained, may be attributed to having plant and tools, and all requirements prepared from the earliest moment, to take advantage of every favourable circumstance that offered. And to the adoption of the plan of operations sanctioned by the Board—namely, of opening as many points for operating upon as the nature of the works and the number of labourers to be obtained would warrant—without, at the same time, departing from the general plan of completing the works from the lower part of the district, gradually upward.

THE FERGUS DISTRICT.

In this district, the works were carried on in four divisions—namely, in the Clare, Ballyhee, Dromore, and Ballyteigue divisions.

In the Clare division, the works consisted of the blasting and removal of 4,733 cubic yards of rock, and 51,231 cubic yards of earthwork. The rock excavation was almost entirely taken from the shoal in the river near Clare Castle; and being capable of being proceeded with only in the absence of the tides, and requiring dams to be made in from 4 to 6 feet of water, was necessarily a slow and difficult operation. The earthworks consisted of deepening and widening 1,580 perches of main and back drains, and strengthening, raising, and repairing 1,460 perches of embankments.

One of the large permanent sluices has been made, and another nearly so, and seven temporary sluices were inserted in the embankments at low levels, for the drainage of the interior wet lands.

Much apprehension was felt lest the soft wet lands along this reach of the river upon lowering the water, should, as is frequent in such cases, open into large splits and chasms,

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APPENDIX C.

Extract from the Annual Report on the progress of the Works in the Districts in charge of Mr. John W. Kelly, District Engineer.

and forming "landslips," fall into, and partially obstruct the river. This has been guarded against, by opening the back drains, and discharging the waters from the wet lands, into a portion of the channel at Clare, that had been sunk to a low level, ere the removal of the head dam, or lowering of the river from its former high level, had been effected. The result was, the wet spongy lands were tapped, as it were, and rendered comparatively firm, and such splits as occurred were confined to the small space between the embankments and the river edges. To prevent the latter as much as possible from slipping, it was deemed advisable to defer lowering the river to the full extent until next summer, in the hope that the banks may settle and consolidate in the interim.

Ballyhee Division.

In this division little was done until the men were thrown idle by floods in the other divisions adjoining. Since that time there have been 871 cubic yards of rock, and 1,893 cubic yards of hard gravel removed from the deep cut at Ballyhee; and the side or retaining walls to the excavation have been proceeding towards completion.

Dromore Division.

The works in this division consisted of removing from the main channel at and adjacent to Drumconora and Adroon bridges, excavation of a difficult kind, to the extent of 6,687 cubic yards of rock, and 11,706 cubic yards of clay and limestone gravel.

The piers of the middle arch of Drumconora bridge (which arch has been found sufficiently capacious for drainage purposes) have been underset with ashlar masonry to a depth of 7½ feet.

Ballyteigue Division.

The excavations in this division are generally of a heavy description, and forming the key to, or outlet from the extensive chain of lakes extending from Corofin, in the county of Clare, to Tubberindoney, in the county of Galway, are of an important character. The excavation in the main channel (which is nearly opened into Loughateadaun, the lowest lake of the chain), consisted of 3,246 cubic yards of rock, and 4,973 cubic yards of limestone gravel and clay.

The temporary bridges in this division, erected ere the works were suspended in 1850, underwent some slight repairs for the public safety and convenience.

The works in the two latter divisions were much retarded, in consequence of the summer rains and floods above alluded to, otherwise the progress should have been more than doubled. * * * * *

QUIN *District.*

The works in this district during the year consisted of opening 248 perches of main, and 236 perches of minor drains; and of scouring and deepening, 9,600 perches of the rivers and main drains formerly opened, preparatory to making the final award, and giving up the district in good order to the Trustees.

Also building two stone gullets of 2 feet waterway each, under county roads; and four accommodation bridges and gullets of the following spans:—namely, a stone arch 12 feet span, a wooden bridge of same span, but stone abutments, and two stone gullets of 2 feet span each. * * * * *

RAINFALL, &c., as observed in ENNIS, during the year 1854.

Month.	Rain.	Hail.	Snow.	Frost.	Fair.	Depth of Rain that fell in each month.	Observations.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	In. Dec.	
January,	19	–	2	6	4	4·25	The greatest fall of rain in one day during the year 1854, occurred on the 3rd of June, and amounted to 1·05 inches. Wind N.W
February,	13	1	–	11	3	1·80	
March,	12	–	–	7	12	1·93	
April,	4	–	–	1	25	0·20	
May,	12	2	–	–	17	4·54	
June,	12	1	–	–	17	4·70	
July,	14	–	–	–	17	3·28	
August,	8	–	–	–	23	1·76	
September,	9	–	–	–	21	2·20	The rainfall in Ennis during the last four years was as follows:—
October,	19	–	–	1	11	3·90	
November,	13	–	–	6	11	2·00	
December,	19	3	–	4	5	5·88	
Total,	154	7	2	36	166	36·44	

	In. Dec.
1851,	40·08
1852,	53·59
1853,	40·37
1854,	36·44

Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. A. O. Lyons, C.E.

EXTRACT from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. A. O. LYONS, C.E.

For the year 1854. Dated January 9, 1855.

Districts of CAPPAGH *and* KILLIMOR, *in the County of Galway.*

CAPPAGH DISTRICT.

The district is divided into two divisions—the Lower, or Cappagh Division, extending from near the Shannon to Duniry mill; and the Upper, or Duniry Division, from Duniry mill to Dalystown.

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Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. A. O. Lyons, C.E.

Cappagh Division.

On that portion of this division which is situated between the Shannon and Cappagh bridge several shoals of gravel and rock were removed, and the breast walls repaired where necessary. Between Cappagh bridge and Duniry mill, an entirely new channel was excavated, with the exception of that portion immediately below Duniry, which was partially excavated in a former year.

The quantity of excavation (exclusive of the unwatering course) along the main channel during the year, amounts to 89,041 cubic yards of earth, and 2,912 of rock.

The Easterville river, which is a tributary to this division, was deepened where necessary, and scoured throughout its entire length, being 636 statute perches, and it now affords ample means for the drainage of the lands which are situated along it.

The following streams and drains have been sunk from 4½ to 6 feet, under the surface of the adjoining land, viz.:—

Parknahown stream,	124	perches.
Reaghan stream,	88	„
Abbey stream and branch,	376	„
Gortnamona stream and branch,	303	„
Lisdurra drain,	54	„
Cloonacastle stream,	96	„
Tomanymore stream,	138	„
Total,	1,179	

871 perches of the unwatering course have been closed along this division.

A stone bridge of 9 feet span was built over the drain forming the unwatering course, where it crosses the public road from Portumna to Scariff, near Cloonmoylan bridge; and two accommodation bridges, each 32 feet span, have been erected over the new river course, between Cappagh bridge and Duniry, at places where fords formerly existed. The piers of the bridges are of sound mason work, and the beams are of red pine, with larch planking, three inches thick, for the roadway.

Duniry Division.

No work has been executed on this division. The necessary steps were taken to effect the purchase of the water power at Duniry mill; the amount of compensation has been settled and the owner and occupier have agreed thereto, but the actual possession of the weir, &c., has not yet been obtained.

Although the scarcity of labourers and tradesmen is becoming daily more apparent, I expect the works of the district can be completed during the spring and summer of 1855, so as to be ready for award by July or August next.

The expenditure up to this date has not exceeded the estimate for that portion of the works which has been executed, and I am of opinion, that the total expenditure for the completion of the district will not exceed the amount stated in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry.

The new channel on the Cappagh Division being completed in September, I had an opportunity of observing the height and duration of the floods during November and December, and I have to report, that the ordinary floods filled the channel within two feet of the surface of the land, and the extraordinary floods rose to the surface, flooding those portions which were lower than the average level of the land, amounting to thirteen acres. This occurred on three occasions, viz., 28th October, 15th November, and 18th December, but the water never remained more than six hours on the land, and in six hours afterwards the water was 3 feet under the surface, if the rain did not continue so as to keep up the flood.

As regards the Duniry Division, the lands were not actually flooded during the year, although the water was frequently very near the surface. The occupiers of the land removed some obstructions out of the channel above Duniry mill weir, and to this may be attributed the escape from flooding. I have no doubt but that when the mill weir at Duniry is removed, and the works completed, the lands on this division will be entirely free from floods, and the drainage more effectual than on the Cappagh Division, which is under the influence of the back water from the Shannon.

The observed discharge amounts to 2 cubic feet per minute per acre, from a catchment basin of 41,000 acres; but as the extraordinary floods obtained their maximum height during the night, and fell rapidly, the discharge will probably amount to nearly 3 cubic feet per minute per acre. I have not been able to make any comparison with the ascertained discharge prior to the execution of the works.

On the Cappagh Division forty-seven statute acres of land have been tilled, forty-three being under oats, and the remaining four in potatoes, turnips, and barley.

On the Duniry Division, 160 statute acres have been under crops. Of this portion seventy-six acres are situated in the low ground adjacent to the river, and the remainder along the verge of the high land. The crops consisted of 138 acres of oats, 12 acres of potatoes, 9 acres of turnips, and 1 acre of rape. For pasture and meadow, the lands are greatly benefited, and will continue to improve, as the grasses change.

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APPENDIX C.

Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. A. O. Lyons, C.E.

KILLIMOR DISTRICT.

STATEMENT OF WORKS EXECUTED ON EACH DIVISION.

Newbridge Division, No. 1.

A new road, 96 perches in length, forming the approaches to the new stone bridge over the main river, on the road from Portumna to Loughrea, was made by contract; and having been approved of by the County Surveyor, the Grand Jury, at the Summer Assizes, presented for the balance of the original estimate for the county works, which are now completed.

135 perches of the unwatering course were closed. This, along with some necessary repairs, and the removal of obstructions from the rivers and streams, completed the works on this division.

Lisduff Division, No. 2.

A fish passage was constructed in the weir at Hearnsbrook lake, in the month of June, and a leakage in the weir staunched. A substantial timber accommodation bridge was erected over the Lisduff river, adjoining the demesne of Hearnsbrook, and the side slopes and banks of the river repaired.

The closing of the unwatering course was completed for 1,433 statute perches.

Killimor Division, No. 3.

A fish passage was built in the weir at Hardy's mill, 162 perches of the unwatering course were filled, and the obstructions removed from the main channel and streams throughout the division.

Claremadden Division, No. 4.

400 perches of the unwatering course were filled. Two timber accommodation bridges were re-constructed on the lands of Claremadden and Ardultagh. Weeds and other obstructions were removed from the watercourses, and 61 perches of a new drain opened in the townland of Kilcrow.

Killoran Division, No. 5.

On this division the work consisted principally in the excavation of the main channel and minor drains. The former had been partially sunk in a previous year, but not to the full depth. 723 perches of the main channel were excavated and completed, and 665 perches of minor drains.

332 perches of the unwatering course were closed, and three wooden accommodation bridges erected on the lands of Killoran and Poppeyhill.

Addergool Division, No. 6.

Two stone accommodation bridges, of 9 feet span, and two timber accommodation bridges were constructed. 272 perches of the unwatering cuts closed. The head race of Springfield mill scoured and deepened, and the obstructions removed from the river course along the entire division.

Kill River Division, No. 7.

244 perches of the unwatering course were closed, and two timber accommodation bridges constructed in a substantial manner on the lands of Cooleeny and Kill.

The works of the district are now almost completed. The re-construction of an accommodation bridge at Murty's Island, on the Killimor Division, has been ordered by the Board, and I consider that when this has been completed no other works will be required, except such necessary repairs and maintenance as may be considered advisable, until the final award shall be made. * * *

Result of the Drainage and the State of the Lands.

The works have effectually relieved from flooding all the lands in the district, amounting to 8,515 statute acres, with the exception of 75 acres which are situated on the Newbridge, Lisduff, and Killimor Divisions, and as the works have been completed, these lands will in future be liable to flooding for six or eight hours, perhaps on four or five occasions during the winter.

During the year 1854 the flood arose on these 75 acres, remaining for six hours, on four occasions, viz., 28th October, 24th November, and 14th and 18th December.

The observed discharge during floods agrees very closely with the observations of former years, as stated in previous reports, being 1·80 cubic feet per minute per acre, whereas, by the calculations made prior to, and during the partial execution of the works, the discharge was found to be from 1·10 to 1·25 cubic feet per minute per acre, or 66,000 cubic feet per minute, from a catchment basin of 53,000 acres; but since the completion of the district, the quantity discharged has amounted during high floods to 96,000 cubic feet per minute.

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Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. Robt. Manning, C.E., District Engineer.

EXTRACT from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. ROBERT MANNING, C.E., District Engineer.

For the year 1854. Dated January 4, 1855.

DISTRICT of GLYDE, *in the Counties of Louth, Meath, Monaghan, and Cavan.*

Of the seven districts originally placed under my charge, awards have been made final in six cases, and control of the districts placed in the hands of Trustees. The Glyde District alone now remains in my charge, the works having been delayed longer than was anticipated in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining men. This circumstance, which was noticed in my last Annual Report, obliged me this year still further to increase the rate of wages, still it was with the greatest difficulty I was enabled to complete the execution of the works in the river bed before the commencement of winter floods; I am, however, now happy to report that the entire works of the district (with the exception of two drains, the excavation of which will cost about £220) are now completed. Of these two drains, one, in the neighbourhood of Killanny, is now in hands, and will, I expect, be finished at the end of this month; the other drain, running through the lands of Longfield, cannot be executed till after some weeks of dry weather. Should the execution of this latter drain have the effect of delaying the final award, the lands which it relieves may be excluded from the district.

The works executed during the year are as follows:—

2¾ Miles of main river channel.
3½ Miles of main drains and tributaries.
4¾ Miles of tidal embankment.
18 Tidal sluices.
5 Gullets.
380 Lineal perches of unwatering cuts filled in.

The works during the year were, with trifling exception, confined to the tidal reaches of the river, local circumstances, particularly the necessity of providing for the supply of large corn mills at the mouth of the river, rendered the projection and execution of those works very difficult; I am happy, however, to be enabled to add, that their completion before the recent floods has given me an opportunity of witnessing their entire success.

The quantity of rock and clay excavated during the year was 77,203 cubic yards; the cost, inclusive of all the charges above detailed, is 6¾*d.* per cubic yard. The total number of labourers employed during the year was 24,331, which includes watchmen, caretakers, and labourers employed at works of repair, maintenance, and unwatering; this will give an average of 3·18 cubic yards per man, on the quantity of excavation, or nearly four cubic yards per man per day, upon the number of men actually employed at this description of work.

When it is considered that, at the conclusion of works a great deal of "jobbing" work is performed, and as the works draw near completion the cost of superintendence naturally bears a large proportion to the works executed, the foregoing results, whether considered in relation to their cost or the average quantity of work executed by each labourer, cannot fail to be considered satisfactory.

The weather, during the past year, has been highly favourable to drainage operations. One flood, which occurred in the month of July, however, obliged me to withdraw the men from the river channel for about twelve days; during this time, however, the tidal embankments—the execution of which I had reserved for such a casualty—were completed, and the only loss sustained was the expense incurred in repairing the dams, and the unwatering, for the second time, the portion of the works in course of execution. As this expense, however, is included in the average cost of the works before given, and which is very moderate, it is sufficient here to mention this circumstance as a reason why that cost was not still more moderate. The only other flood which occurred was in the month of November; although considerable, it was not so great as those previously reported on. It was, however, of sufficient magnitude to test the scale of the tidal works, and to prove that they were of sufficient capacity. No flooding from the river occurred during those floods; but small portions of the embanked lands of Willistown, Adamstown, and Maine, on the river Dee, were subject to flooding from the adjoining high lands, in consequence of the neglect of the occupiers in conducting the waters to the outlets provided for them at several points in the embankments. The largest portion of this flooding, if it may be so called, was relieved in the course of a few hours.

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Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. John S. Mason, C.E., Resident Engineer.

EXTRACT from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. JOHN S. MASON, C.E., Resident Engineer.

For the year 1854. Dated 13th January, 1855

Districts of Kilmaganny and Kilbride, in the County of Kilkenny.

I beg to furnish the following Report on the progress made with the works in the Kilmaganny and Kilbride districts, during the past year.

The works chiefly consisted in removing obstructions, and clearing out the channels which were made in the years from 1846 to 1852, inclusive. A considerable quantity of stuff in many parts of the river where the banks had slipped, partly filled the water-courses, and required to be removed for the free discharge of the river. Nearly the entire length of main channels and drains, about 23 miles in Kilmaganny and 17 in Kilbride, required some repair, and all obstructions have been removed.

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APPENDIX C.

Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. John S. Mason, C.E., Resident Engineer.

The progress of the works was much delayed by the want of labourers, as they only could be procured in very limited numbers—sometimes being reduced only to a few. Every exertion was made to increase the number; and to employ tradesmen, I had to send to distant towns; but even an offer of high wages would not induce many to leave their own neighbourhoods. Compared with former years, when the works were first commenced, I may say that the population is almost gone, as then between three and four hundred labourers were pressing for employment in each district, but now it would be difficult to retain constantly forty able-bodied men. The completion of the works has, in consequence, occupied a much longer time than would have been necessary under more favourable circumstances.

The works were completed in the early part of the month of last November, and only required some slight repairs since in keeping the water-courses free from stepping-stones and slips in the deep cuttings. * * * *

The following is a general account of the work which has been done during the year.

Kilmaganny District.

Between the King's River and the mill-weir, little more required to be done than to remove a quantity of stones which were scattered along the bed of the river. At the weir two wing retaining walls have been built, extending about 30 feet below the weir, on both sides of the river, and closing up a gap which was originally intended for a sluice-gate. The greater portion of the coping required to be re-set, also the paving at the toe of the weir, and the joints in front of the weir have been closed and pointed with cement.

Between the weir and Chapelizod, a large quantity of sand and gravel, upwards of 2,000 cubic yards, was removed from the bed of the river, also several small shoals about Chapelizod.

From Chapelizod to the confluence of the Toberadangan stream, the channel has been cleared of all obstructions, and deepened 18 inches above Dunnamaggan for about half a mile.

The Toberadangan branch was much obstructed with weeds and accumulations of sand and deposit, and has been well cleared out. The Rogerstown and Kilmaganny branches have been carefully gone over, and all obstructions have been removed—a number of shoals obstructed the waterway, together with stepping-stones and slips, and a considerable quantity of stuff has been taken out of the river.

Two stone arch accommodation bridges have been built—one 18 feet span, crossing the main channel below the confluence of the Toberadangan stream, and the second crossing the Toberadangan main drain. Six timber bridges, resting on stone abutments, have been erected at Vinesgrove and Rogerstown, crossing the main channel, and four crossing the main drains at Lackendragaun and Ballintee. Near the village of Dunnamaggan, an accommodation road, about 28 perches in length, has been made with stone fence-walls, 4 feet high, and all the necessary works of repair have been completed throughout the district, in accordance with the Report to the Board, dated the 11th October, 1853.

Kilbride District.

From Goat's bridge near the junction of the King's River to Kilbride bridge, the channel was made but 6 feet wide at bottom, having a fall of about 21 feet per mile; but in consequence of the steepness of the gradient, the slopes of the cutting were washed away, leaving large boulder stones obstructing the channel, and forming shoals. Some of these boulders required to be blasted, and about 630 cubic yards of stuff have been removed out of the river.

From Kilbride bridge to Poulacapple bog, the obstructions in the river were chiefly caused by slips, owing to the slight fall in the bed of the river, from 2 to 3 feet per mile; it was necessary to clear this portion of the channel to the original depth, as a small obstruction would cause backwater in the bog drains. Only the centre of the river has been cleared as the banks have now settled, and would be likely to slip again if disturbed.

The several drains through Poulacapple bog were much obstructed with weeds, and passages made by the bog labourers carrying turf, and they have been all carefully gone over and cleared out.

Through the townland of Monarch, a new drain has been opened, about 300 perches in length; and in forming it 3,828 cubic yards of stuff have been excavated and removed. The drain was opened through very wet ground, and during the winter the banks have very much slipped; but I consider that it will be better to allow the lands to drain, and the banks to consolidate before removing the slips, and the waterway has therefore only been kept open.

The main drain from Garryricken and Trenchmore required little repair, more than to remove weeds and some deposit, and the water-courses are now in good order, and free from obstructions.

At the crossing of the public road, a stone gullet has been built, crossing the Monarch drain, and two stone arch accommodation bridges have been erected, one crossing the main channel at Baunta, and the other the main drain at Trenchmore. Three timber accommodation bridges have been constructed, one at Kilminick, resting on stone abutments, and two at Poulacapple bog, resting on timber piles. I have been guided by the Report to the Board, dated 10th October, 1853, in completing the works in this district, and I consider that they are now finished in accordance therewith.

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APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. T. J. Mulvany, C.E., District Engineer.

EXTRACTS from ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. T. J. MULVANY, C.E., District Engineer.

For the year 1854. Dated 31st January, 1855.

On the Districts of

1. *Ballinamore and Ballyconnell,*	*Counties of Cavan, Fermanagh, and Leitrim.*
2. *Lough Oughter & Gowna & River Erne,*	*Counties of Leitrim, Longford, and Cavan.*
3. *Longford,*	*County of Longford.*
4. *Keenagh,*	*County of Longford.*
5. *Rinn and Black River,*	*County of Leitrim.*
6. *Lough Gara and Mantua,*	*County of Roscommon.*
7. *Strokestown,*	*County of Roscommon.*
8. *Hind River,*	*County of Roscommon.*
9. *Kill,*	*County of Cavan.*
10. *Derrylin,*	*County of Fermanagh.*
11. *Leesborough,*	*County of Monaghan.*

General Observations.

In the first six districts in this list, works have been in progress during the whole year, except in the Keenagh district, where operations were only resumed in the month of April, after a protracted suspension. In the Strokestown district, some works ~~of mainten~~ance and repairs were carried on during the latter months of the year; and in the remaining districts, Nos. 8 to 11, inclusive, no works have been executed within the past year.

The nature of the weather, and the circumstances connected with the fall of rain during the year, have not been very favourable for the progress of drainage works. The entire rain fall for the year was not more than the average; but it was so distributed, that the months of January and February, June and July, and December, were very unsuitable for the progress of works in any district subject to heavy floods; and the seasons of the year which were most favourable for working, were those during which labour is always scarce, owing to the pressure of farm work in spring and harvest. Annexed is an abstract of the monthly fall of rain at those stations where regular registries have been kept.

MONTHLY FALL OF RAIN AT THE UNDERMENTIONED STATIONS.

Month. 1854.	Belturbet.	Cavan.	Ballyconnell.	Killaneen, near Ballinamore.	Longford.	Frenchpark.	Mean result of the observations.
January,	5·17	3·72	Registry imperfect.	5·01	Registry imperfect.	Registry imperfect.	4·63
February,	2·35	1·66		2·29			2·10
March,	2·12	1·60		1·64			1·79
April,	0·25	0·28		0·33			0·29
May,	4·35	3·93		3·43			3·90
June,	5·26	4·40		3·92			4·53
July,	4·56	4·21		3·53			4·10
August,	2·87	1·78		2·37			2·34
September,	2·00	1·21		2·37			1·86
October,	4·16	2·28		3·25			3·23
November,	2·16	1·78		2·06			2·00
December,	5·74	4·40		6·10			5·41
Total for year,	40·99	31·25		36·30			36·18

The observations which I made in my last annual report, with reference to the increasing difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of labourers, particularly at those seasons when they are most required, in order to expedite the execution of the works, have been fully confirmed by the experience of the past year; not only has the scarcity of men continued, but it has become greater than ever, partly owing to an increased emigration from some districts, and partly to the enlistment of recruits for the army. In the Ballinamore and Ballyconnell districts, we were unable, at any period of the year, to procure a sufficient force of men for the heavy reaches of excavation which it was most desirable to push on. Horses are also very scarce, and in some places we have been unable to procure the number required to work the pumps and draw materials to the works, even at a considerably advanced rate of hire. I have, therefore, been obliged, in one instance to recommend the Board to purchase a few horses for the use of the works; and this course has been adopted with considerable advantage, particularly in respect to the certainty with which the work can be carried on, without an apprehension of the horses being withdrawn by their owners, or an exorbitant rate of hire demanded, a system which has been resorted to in some cases, when it was perceived that it would be highly injurious to the works to stop the pumping, and when it was known that other horses could not be easily procured.

The following statements are prepared in a similar form to those given in former reports, to show the amount expended upon works, the number of men employed, and the quantity of work executed during the year:—

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APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. T. J. Mulvany, C.E., District Engineer.

EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT IN 1854.

Name of District.	Amount expended in the year 1854.	Greatest number of men employed in one day.	Average number per diem for the whole year.	Equivalent of men's labour in day's work of one man.
	£ s. d.			
Ballinamore and Ballyconnell,	12,358 14 7	883	399	113·613
Lough Oughter and Gowna, &c.,	5,119 19 0½	469	118	56·118
Longford,	2,464 14 2	213	74	20·858
Rinn and Black River,	3,889 4 11	491	164	48·590
Lough Gara and Mantua,	3,072 0 5½	334	143	40·409
Keenagh,	495 19 5	89	22	6·488
	27,400 12 7	2,479	920	286·076

WORK EXECUTED IN 1854.

District.	Excavation.		Masonry.	Stone quarried and dressed.	Remarks.
	Rock-work.	Earth-work.			
	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.	Cubic feet.	
Ballinamore and Ballyconnell,	1,525	129,398	2,786	10,590	
Lough Oughter and Gowna,	2,806	68,098	479	–	
Longford,	1,592	23,355	811	2,328	
Rinn and Black River,	2,397	136,698	32	–	
Lough Gara and Mantua,	2,845	63,261	–	–	
Keenagh,	127	17,378	–	–	
	11,292	438,188	4,108	12,918	

The workshops in Belturbet have been kept in operation upon a reduced scale, proportioned to the quantity of work which it was considered advisable to have executed there. The machinery of the steam dredger has been kept in repair, and a new set of buckets and links completed and put to work, the old set being removed to be thoroughly repaired, and to be kept as a spare set; a large quantity of smiths' work has been executed for the lock gates and sluices; six accommodation bridges, of forty and thirty-five feet span, have been constructed of laminated timber ribs, for the Ballinamore and Ballyconnell and Lough Oughter districts; and several smaller bridges for minor streams.

* * *

BALLINAMORE AND BALLYCONNELL DISTRICT, AND JUNCTION NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE SHANNON AND LOUGH ERNE.

In the eastern or Ballyconnell division of this district, both the steam dredger and the hand dredger were employed, up to the latter end of November, in completing the deepening of the main channel between Aghalane and Ballyconnell; the steam dredger was then moved up above Ballyconnell, and commenced dredging any dams or unfinished portions of shoals at Cormeen and Ballyheady to a depth of four feet six inches below summer water; the hand dredger was removed below Caroul lock, to clear away the dams at Drummettagh, and at Corraback shoal to the same depth.

In the month of March, a portion of the old foundation and front wall of the corn mill at Ballyconnell gave way in a very unexpected manner, carrying with it some of the new work, and disarranging the water-wheel and machinery which had been erected by the Commissioners in the year 1851, and which had been working very satisfactorily since that time. Immediate steps were taken to repair the injuries to the building and machinery, for which purpose it was found necessary to turn the water from the mill during the months of April, May, and June, by the end of which time the works of repair were successfully completed, including the rebuilding of the front wall from a secure foundation, and the whole height of the mill.

While the mill was thus of necessity kept idle, advantage was taken of that circumstance to run the canal and mill-race dry, from the regulating weir downwards, and to remove the dams above the lock, repair and secure some defective parts of the banks, and to point and make stanch the masonry of the lock. When these works were completed, the water was turned down the canal and through the lock, and the masonry of the large sluice and fish-pass in the regulating weir was at once put in hands, as well as the excavation of the old river-course below the weir, and the dry walling of the banks through Ballyconnell demesne. As soon as the masonry at the weir was completed, the dam above the sluice was removed, and at the same time, the river at Skalen was completely closed by a dam, which had the effect of ponding up the water in Garadice lake and the other lakes on the same level. By these means the reach of river course between Ballyconnell and Skalen, about five miles in length, was run dry, or nearly so, and as many labourers as could be got at the time were set to remove any dams, unfinished portions of shoals, or deposit from the navigation channel, and were so employed until the works at the mill were completed, when it was necessary to let the water into the river at its proper level, for the working of the mill. Subsequently, in the month of September, the

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same course was adopted, an arrangement having been made with the mill owner to give up the water for three weeks; at the end of this latter period, all the excavation had been completed to full depth through the shoals up to Cormeen; at that place, and at Ballyheady shoal, the highest portions were not more than two feet over bottom; and the soft mud shoal above Ballyheady, the cross dams and deposit at Coologue shoal, and the channel below the lock at Skalen, were cleared to within about three feet of bottom, leaving only a comparatively small amount of work to be done by the steam dredger to complete the navigable channel in this portion of the district.

The building of Skalen lock was commenced in September, and at the close of the year the walls were about four feet high over the springing of the invert.

The excavation of the rock and gravel shoals at Woodford was completed in the early part of the year, as also the improvement of the branch streams at Camagh lough, Kiltynaskelan, and Derryniggan. In the latter part of the year the new cut from the Blackwater river at Ballymagauran was enlarged to the proper dimensions, and the river above the new cut sunk as far as authorized by the Commissioners. The county boundary stream was also deepened and improved from the Woodford river up to Killyran lough.

In the central division, from Garadice lake to Lough Scur, the locks at Ballyduff and at Castlefore were finished early in the year, and the lock gates hung; the weir at Ballyduff, one hundred feet long and eleven feet high, was commenced and finished, with large sluice and fish-pass complete; the weir and lock at Aghoo were commenced; and at the close of the year, the weir, with sluice and fish-pass, was about one-half built, but little progress had been made with the actual building of the lock, owing to the difficulty of unwatering the foundations at that season.

The most important reaches of the main channel, in which works of excavation were in progress, were those between Garadice lake and Aghoo lock, and between St. John's lake and Castlefore lock. It was considered essential to complete the formation of the channel in those reaches if possible during the past year, and every exertion was accordingly made for that purpose. The comparatively small number of men that could be procured was, however, by no means adequate for the accomplishment of this purpose in the time that had been calculated upon. Notwithstanding this difficulty, however, the excavation would have been very nearly complete in both those reaches by this time, if it were not for the peculiarly unsafe nature of the material through which the sinking had to be carried. In many places where the channel bed had been excavated within two or three feet of bottom level, the sides slipped, and the bottom raised two or three feet more, so that after expending much time and money on such places, it often occurred that the bottom was as high as it had been before the sinking was attempted. The sections which accompany this report show approximately the present levels of the excavation at different parts of the reaches in question. In consequence of the impracticability of excavating those portions of the channel at present to the full intended depth, the Commissioners have decided upon raising the summer level of the water in those reaches, *pro tem.*, by one foot, and opening the navigation with a general depth of four feet six inches instead of six feet. The depth to be attained, therefore, at present, will be two feet six inches less than was originally intended, and the greater portion of the material remaining to be removed, even to attain that depth, will have to be dredged, as there is much less likelihood of the bottom rising when the water is in the channel than when it is attempted to carry on the sinking by means of excavation within dams.

Some excavation has also been done in the main channel below Ballyduff lock, in St. John's lake, at Derrymacoffin and Muckross shoals; and the improvement of the branch drains at Kilrush, at Castleroggy, and at Kiltyfannan, has been completed.

The cut at Kiltybarden, for the diversion of the Yellow river into St. John's lough, and that at Annagh bog, for the diversion of the Aughacushlawn river into Lough Scur, have both been enlarged to the size that has been found to be necessary for carrying off the heavy floods of those mountain rivers; the embankments at the upper ends of those cuts have been raised and strengthened, and the sides of the cuts secured where necessary, from the action of the flood waters, by stone walling or pitching.

An accommodation bridge, twenty-five feet span, with strong abutments of masonry, and wooden superstructure, has been erected on each of those cuts last mentioned; and another of thirty-five feet span over the navigation channel at Derrymacoffin.

In the western division, from Lough Scur to the Shannon, the locks, eight in number, were carefully pointed during the summer, and the foot boards and hand rails, &c., were fitted on the lock gates; a spoon-and-bag dredger has been working in the reach below Leitrim lock, and also in that between Killarcan and Sheffield locks, and has dredged about 3,500 cubic yards during the year; the fencing of the towing paths has been in progress in various parts of the district during the latter part of the year.

* * *

The Commissioners having decided upon purchasing the water power of the mills at Ballinamore and at Kilclare, and the sums demanded by the owners being very considerably beyond the value attached to the property by the Board, those cases were referred to the arbitrator, Mr. Prendergast, who held meetings, in November, for the purpose of inquiring into those cases, but has not yet made his final awards.

The number of acres of land relieved from injury in this district may be taken to be the same as last year; some of those lands are more effectually relieved, but the benefit has not been extended to any new lands; a considerable increase in the tilling of the

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APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. T. J. Mulvany, C.E., District Engineer.

drained lands is perceptible, but the number of acres has not been ascertained. In all the finished or nearly finished reaches of the main channel and in the tributaries, the improvements upon which have been completed, the channels have been found sufficient to carry off the greatest floods which have occurred during the year, with perfect safety to the low lands.

Mr. Robert Armstrong, who had been in charge of the works in the Ballyconnell division of this district almost since their commencement, died very unexpectedly in October last. This event rendered it necessary to make new arrangements, and Mr. Leonard, the resident engineer for the remainder of the district, was placed in charge of the Ballyconnell division also; at the close of the year, Mr. Leonard resigned his appointment, having accepted of employment in India, and all the works now remaining to be done in this district have since been placed under the superintendence of Mr. Farrell, who is also resident engineer for the Lough Oughter district. These changes in the parties charged with the immediate superintendence of the works, and the difficulties to be overcome by a stranger to the district before he can possibly become familiar with all the details of such extensive works, must have some tendency to interfere with the economical and speedy carrying out of the works; but from the arrangements that have been made, and the exertions that have been, and, I have no doubt, will be made by Mr. Farrell, there is every reason to hope that the inconvenience will not be of importance.

District of Lough Oughter and Gowna and River Erne.

In the Lough Oughter division of this district, the excavation of the shoal at Gortnanoule, which was in progress at the close of 1853, has been completed, and the dams removed. * * *

On the Annalee river, the dams at Deredis shoal and at the lower portion of Tinker's Island shoal, have been to a great extent removed by dredging, and the excavation of the upper portion of Tinker's Island shoal has been completed. Arrangements were made in September last for purchasing the water power of the mill at Butler's-bridge, and, accordingly, on the 2nd October, the water was taken from the mill, and preparations were immediately made for completing the excavation of Butler's-bridge shoal, and the removal of the dams, which was nearly effected at the close of the year, and the tap-drains filled in; the masonry of the weir and the undersetting of the bridge were also completed. As soon as the head dam at Butler's-bridge was removed, and the water considerably lowered in the river up towards Ballyhaise, work was commenced at Derrygarra shoal, and continued, with some interruptions from floods, to the end of the year; a tap-drain was also opened at Kilnacreeve shoal, preparatory to commencing work in the river at that place.

On the Cavan river some work was done, between its junction with the Annalee river and Drumkeen bridge, in the way of removing old dams, filling tap-drains, and levelling spoil; from Drumkeen up towards Cavan the necessary sinking and improvements in the river have been completed as far as the flat next below Dr. Babbington's cottage, and in the branch streams from Carrickane and from Latt, and an accommodation bridge, sixteen feet span, has been built on the road leading to Lisdarran. In the division of this river above the town of Cavan a small accommodation bridge has been erected at Kilnavara, and some rock spoil has been removed near the junction of the Swellan branch, and the spoil ground levelled and soiled.

The sinking of Drummurry branch stream was completed early in the year, and the works of deepening and improvement of the Farranseer lough stream and its branches were commenced in June, and completed early in August.

On the upper Erne river the work done during the year has consisted of the filling and levelling of a tap-drain below Bellahillan bridge; the removal by dredging of the dams which had been left in at Clonloscan, Farranseer, and Drumcrow shoals; the completion of the channel between Lackan bridge and mill weir, with the filling of the taps and levelling of the spoil, except in part of the lands where the tenant would not permit this to be done; the deepening of a small side stream between the lands of Knockaghy and Sallaghans, and the filling of the tap at the lower end of Sallaghan shoal; the old mill weir at Lackan and the temporary weir at Woteraghy were repaired and stanched, and the new regulating weir at Sallahans was commenced in the month of August, and completed early in November—it is one hundred feet in length, built in steps, the centre portion being the lowest. There was a heavy flood in the month of December, and the water then rose six inches over the highest part of the weir, or about to the proposed flood level.

In the Lough Gowna division, the Corfree and the Rossduff tributaries have been sunk and improved; the later only up to Rossduff bridge, at which point the work was discontinued by order of the Board.

In the Killeshandra division, the shoal at Foxhole point was excavated in April and May, and afterwards, the excavation of the Creevy shoal was completed, (having been commenced and considerably advanced before the suspension of the works in 1848), and the dams have since been removed by dredging, the taps filled in, and the spoil levelled; an accommodation bridge of forty feet span and thirteen feet headway, for navigation, the abutments being of masonry, and the roadway supported by laminated plank ribs, has been erected across the Creevy cut at Castlehamilton demense; the old tap-drains at Derrindrehid, Derreskit, and Dunnaweel shoals, have been filled in, and some dams and flood deposits cleared out while the water was low; the channels at Cullies river, Cornaferst, and Tully lough divisions, were also cleared of dams and obstructions; the Doogarry

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lough stream, which was in hands in 1853, was completed and opened into the lake in April, and subsequently the branches from Corglass lough and from Lough Nabelwy, were sunk and improved as intended. The Drumanbane mountain stream has been deepened, with a regular inclination for 200 yards, from its junction with the Doogarry river, and the lower portion has been brought in a suitable direction to enter the stream, and has been paved at bottom, and protected with walling at the sides. Several accommodation bridges and passes have been erected where necessary on the streams in this division; the channels of the Arvagh river and Guinikin stream were also cleared out, and the improvement of the Enaghan stream was finished early in the year; all the works on the Killeshandra division and its branches may now be stated to be complete, and the drainage quite effective, above the point to which the influence of the backwater from Lough Oughter extends.

Detailed surveys and valuations were made of all cases in which damages had been sustained in this district during the execution of the works, and subsequently, meetings were held, at which the claimants were offered the amounts which the Commissioners considered they were entitled to; nearly all the claimants accepted the offers so made and were paid at once, but a few having refused the sums offered to them, have had their cases referred to the arbitrator.

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LONGFORD DISTRICT.

The rock cutting below Longford mills and in the weir basin, and the masonry of the regulating weirs, sluices, and wheel cases for the manor mill and the distillery have been completed; the manor mill commenced working with the new water wheel and machinery on the 8th of April; the distillery wheel did not commence to work till the close of September, as the proprietors had not got their new mills and machinery ready till then—both concerns have worked very satisfactorily since they began; the new weir is very staunch, so that no water whatever is wasted until both wheels have got as much as they require.

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In the Templemichael division a large quantity of flood deposit which had accumulated in the channel was partially cleared out in October, which had the effect of lowering the water considerably. In the Carrickglass division, the excavation of the main channel was completed, a large extent of the old river-course in the demense was filled with the spoil from the new channel, and an accommodation bridge has been erected across the cut, with masonry abutments, twenty-five feet span, and a trussed wooden superstructure of ten feet roadway.

The Agarr division, next above Carrickglass, has been completed for a length of 2,000 feet, and partly sunk for a further distance up towards Agarr bridge. At Rhine division some excavation was done for a short distance above and below the bridge, while the new bridge was being erected. At Ballinalee, a little excavation was also done at the high part of the shoal near the bridge, and the material was used for the formation of the new approaches. In the Ballymore division, a cut was opened, four feet in depth, up to within 300 yards of Ballymore bridge, in the early part of the year.

The foregoing was all the work executed in the main channel of the district during the year; but work was carried on at different periods (particularly when the men were unable to work in the main channel, owing to the height of the floods,) in the following branch drains:—the Ballyminnion stream, on which the hard shoal in the middle of the division has been nearly removed; the main drains on east and west sides of the town of Longford; the Deanscurragh drain, also, near Longford, which has been finished up to the high road; the Cloonbalt, Cloonany, Lismore, and Cloonee main drains, and the Miltown stream, which have all been finished, with the exception of some trifling slips, &c.; some work was also done in the Pocket river and its branches, and the Cloonfin main drain was in hands at the close of the year; the building of Cloonfin accommodation bridge has been contracted for; and the old bridge at Cloonbroney being in a dangerous state, was removed in the month of October, and a temporary bridge erected in its place.

The following county works have been in hands during the year:—Mullagh and Agarr bridges, which were opened for traffic in June, and Rhine bridge, which was opened in October; Kilnacarrow bridge was in such a state, that the traffic was turned over it in May, but the parapets and approach walls were unfinished, and owing to the severe illness of the contractor, the difficulty of getting masons, and other causes, the work was unfinished at the close of the year, but was then in course of being completed; the approach walls of Agarr and Rhine bridges are also incomplete, and it was found impracticable to procure masons to finish them in time to have the accounts prepared for presentment at the spring assizes.

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The railway works have been in full operation in the neighbourhood of Longford during the year, and the difficulty of procuring labourers was still greater than in the year before.

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KEENAGH DISTRICT.

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In the month of April orders were issued to resume the works of this district, and arrangements for the purpose were accordingly made, and a few men commenced to clear up and deepen the bog cut in the Killashee turlough division, on the 20th of that month. Not more than twenty or twenty-five men could be had at that time; and the greatest number which it has been found practicable to procure, up to the close of the year, was eighty-nine per day.

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APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. T. J. Mulvany, C.E., District Engineer.

The deep bog cut for the relief of the lands in Killashee turlough was excavated to the full dimensions, except a short portion which was not got to the full depth; several slips have occurred in the clay, which had to be cut through under the deep bog, and the sides of the cut have closed in a good deal in some places; the drain through the turlough has been nearly made. There will be some excess of expenditure on this division, owing to the difficulties of the bog cut above mentioned, but it will be inconsiderable, and may, I expect, be counterbalanced by savings on some other portions of the work.

In the Aghantra and Cloonker divisions, the old county bridges at Gowlan and at Cloonker have been removed, and temporary bridges erected to accommodate the traffic until the new bridges shall have been built by the county; some excavation was also done in the channel near Gowlan bridge; the channel at Cloonker has been completed for a length of 200 yards below the bridge, and the work was in progress from the bridge upwards at the close of the year; the branch drain next below Cloonker bridge was also deepened and finished up to the road, thereby enabling the proprietor of the land to proceed with some works of land improvement. Preparations were also made for proceeding with the work in the Kilmore division.

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DISTRICT OF RINN AND BLACK RIVER.

The works of this district have progressed very steadily and satisfactorily during the year. In the main line the channel has been completed from Cloone bridge up to a point 100 yards above the junction of the stream from Lisgillock glebe, as well as the improvement of this branch stream, and also of those from Kiltyfea lough and from Tooman; the Sunnaghmore stream has been deepened for four-fifths of its length; the Lough Adoon and Curraun lough streams have been nearly finished; the Cornulla and the Drumeen streams were in hands at the latter part of the year; and on those main branches, a gross length of about five and a half miles of channel has been completed; the Mohill and Treanmore drains, and the Lakefield stream and its branches, have also been completed.

On the Black River, the main channel has been completed from Kesh bridge up to within a short distance of Bellantra mill. The Board have made arrangements for the purchase of the water power of Bellantra mill, and also for the compensation of the owners of some eel-weirs which interfere with the improvement of the next reach; the mill dam has been removed, the mill race deepened to serve as a tap, and a new tap drain was in progress at the close of the year, from the head of the mill race upwards to Esker bridge; the main channel, from Esker bridge up to half a mile above Drumbad bridge, has been completed, and the tap drains prepared for the remainder of the division up to Ballinamuck.

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Mr. Charles Mayne having accepted employment in India and resigned his appointment in this district at the close of the year, the Board have appointed Mr. Manning as resident engineer, in place of Mr. Mayne, and he has entered upon his duties.

LOUGH GARA AND MANTUA DISTRICT.

The works of this district, as well as those of the Rinn and Black River, were resumed in September, 1853, after a lengthened suspension. They have progressed satisfactorily during the past year, notwithstanding the difficulties arising from the scarcity of labour. Every reasonable inducement was held out to labourers to come to the works, by giving advanced prices, and by making the best arrangements for keeping them constantly employed, and these efforts have proved more successful in this district than in other parts of the County Roscommon, or in Longford, in consequence of the neighbourhood being generally less of an agricultural district, and the absence of employment on railways or other public works; the consequence is, that although the available force of men was at no time as much as could have been desired, as much progress has been made in the works as was calculated upon in my last report.

The deepening of the channel at Tinacarra, the outlet of Lough Gara, was finished by the end of the month of May, and the level of the lake was then considerably lowered; the deepening of the shoals in the lake at Tivannagh, Cuppanagh, and Clooncunny, was then proceeded with, and all completed before the end of July. The permanent lowering of the whole lake was then effected, and the means afforded of proceeding economically with the works on the Breedogue and Lung rivers, on both of which the influence of the surface level of Lough Gara extends for a considerable distance. The only work remaining to be done in this reach is the removal of the longitudinal dam at Tinnecarra, and the portion of the shoal under it, which can be conveniently done whenever men can be spared from the upper divisions, and the delay in finishing which cannot materially affect the drainage of the lake, or the progress of the works in other parts of the district.

On the Breedogue river, the completion of the work at Clooneen and Cloonacarrow shoals (which had been partly excavated before the suspension of the works, in 1848) was proceeded with after the surface of Lough Gara had been lowered, and the channel through both shoals was finished by the middle of September; the work at Breedogue shoal, the greater portion of which consisted of a new cut to shorten the very circuitous course of the river, had been in progress from the early part of the year, and was completed at the same time as the other shoals above mentioned; the water in the reach of river between Breedogue and Bella shoals being then greatly lowered, operations were resumed at the latter place, and carried on till the middle of November, when the floods

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broke in, but not until the channel had been completed, with the exception of about 300 yards in length at the upper end, which was in a very forward state; the removal of the head dam at Bella has relieved a very large tract of land, and opened the way to the easy execution of the works on the Cloonshanville and Ballinagar rivers, and through Lough Bally up to the Mantua bog cut.

After the works were closed at Bella shoal, the men were employed in making the tap drains for the Kingsland river, and the lower part of the Finisclin river. The proprietors of land along the latter stream having objected to the further carrying out of the works, the Board consented that they should be omitted; but, as the chief works necessary for the relief of those lands have been already effected by the lowering of the main river, the proprietors were informed that the lands would not be exempt from paying their fair proportion of the cost of those works.

In the Mantua bog division the cut through the clay and gravel between Cloonkeeran bridge and the soft part of the bog was completed to the full depth,—owing to the semi-liquid state of the matter in the cup of the basin above this barrier, it was not practicable to effect the deepening of the cut through that portion of the bog below the level of the then backwater, that is, within three feet of full depth. In the gravel cutting between the bog and the turlough, the cutting was carried horizontally so as to reach the full depth at the junction of the drains in the middle turlough; some large slips have occurred in the bog cut, but the whole can be easily finished when the cut shall have been carried up from Lough Bally, and the work will be freed from any backwater.

In the turloughs, the drains from the middle to Kinclare turlough has been completed to the full depth, also that from the same point to the lower turlough, and the contour drain in the latter turlough was commenced in August, and was very nearly completed at the end of the year.

On the Lung river the work was commenced in the latter end of September, as soon as men and tools could be spared after the finishing of the lower shoals in Breedogue river. The latter months of the year proved unfavourable for the execution of any works in the main channel, which discharges a very large quantity of water in wet weather; but the men were profitably employed in making the necessary tap drains for the main river work, and also for the works in the Keelbanada stream,—and all these taps were completed at the close of the year.

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Mr. John O'Flaherty, who was in charge of this and the Strokestown districts, having accepted a similar appointment to that of Messrs. Leonard and Mayne, resigned his office also at the close of the year, and Mr. John Mason has since been appointed by the Board to succeed him, and is now in charge of those districts.

STROKESTOWN DISTRICT.

In the beginning of September orders were given to proceed with the necessary works of repairs, &c., preparatory to making the final award for this district; most of the river courses and drains had been finished for four or five years, and all of them for at least two years, and it therefore became necessary to repair any damages which the works might have sustained in that time, and to clear out all the weeds, deposits, and obstructions of all kinds, which had accumulated in the rivers and drains.

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As this is the first general clearing since the works were finished, many of the channels in the lower reaches of the district had been a good deal affected by the deposit sent down during the deepening of the upper branches, and it may be calculated that there will be less tendency for the future in those channels to become foul.

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Suitable drags, scrapers, and cutting instruments were provided in September, and the work of clearing the water-courses was proceeded with to the end of the year, with the small force of men that could be obtained. The work consisted of removing all loose stones, sods, or other obstructions of that description; cutting the roots, and entirely removing all flaggers and weeds found growing in the bottom, and clearing away any accumulations of deposit,—care being taken to avoid cutting or injuring the sides of the drains. In the smaller drains and streams, and along the sides of the wide rivers, this work was done by men on the banks, and in the centre of the wide channels a raft was used. The greater portion of the clearing was effected at the end of the year. There are some other works of repairs, some unfinished bridges, &c., and a few proposed extra works to be done yet, which can be completed by the time the revised valuation is made, and other steps taken for the making of the award. Surveys have been made of all lands damaged during the execution of the works, with a view to the settlement of any claims that may be made for compensation.

HIND RIVER DISTRICT.

No work has been executed in this district during the past year.

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DISTRICTS OF KILL, DERRYLIN, AND LEESBOROUGH.

No works have been executed in any of these districts during the year. The questions relating to the charges for county works in the two latter districts were settled between the Board's Solicitor and the Grand Juries of Fermanagh and Monaghan, at the last spring assizes.

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APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. C. S. Ottley, C.E., District Engineer.

EXTRACT from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. C. S. OTTLEY, C.E., District Engineer.

For the year 1854. Dated January 3, 1855.

DISTRICT of LOUGH NEAGH, *Counties of Armagh, Antrim, Down, Derry, and Tyrone.*

The works on the Lough Neagh District have progressed considerably during the year 1854, and those that had been previously executed have in no way suffered from the action of another winter.

In the beginning of the year the country was deeply covered with snow, and great fears were entertained of the effects of a thaw, as on all previous occasions where much snow had fallen, the injury from floods was unusually extensive.

All passed away, however, without damage to the lands; and I have the satisfaction to report, that Lough Neagh, at its maximum, in the winter of 1853–54, was four feet below its former usual winter level.

The following is a brief statement, in detail, of the operations carried on, and the measured work done upon each division of the district in 1854.

First, or Coleraine Division.

Dredging being the only description of excavation remaining to be done on this division, a steam-dredger was kept constantly at work upon it till September, when she was shifted higher up the river, having removed a large quantity of stuff from the shallower parts on the first division.

The only masonry not previously executed was that in connexion with the intended swivel bridge at Agivey. In order to get at this it was necessary to construct a temporary bridge, which was done, and the public were turned over it in July, since which the abutment masonry has been securely founded on piles, and been carried up to coping level. The main piles to form the pier for swivel bridge have also been driven.

The present county bridge over the Bann, at Agivey, which is of timber, is in a decayed and unsafe state, and much difficulty was found in securing it, so as to enable us to proceed with the above work at its Antrim end.

This bridge must soon be replaced by another; but the swivel bridge masonry will not be affected by the removal of the present structure.

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Measured work done on 1st Division:—

Dredging, including dams, . .	23,680 cubic yards.
Masonry, ...	196 "

Second, or Movanagher Division.

The important shoal of Rooghan, on this division, was partially enclosed in April, 1854, and subsequently its whole length, nearly 500 yards, was laid dry, and the excavation of it was nearly completed when the floods obliged us to suspend operations.

The shoal was effectually unwatered during the work by a steam engine, and the excavation might have been completed easily but for the paucity of excavators. Moreover, unusually heavy rains and floods in June and July caused a temporary stoppage of fully a month in the Lower Bann excavation works.

The steam-dredger from 1st Division was brought up the river in September, and for the remainder of the year has been employed at the Carnroe dams and shoals. In addition to which much has been done at the removal of dams by barrow work, and dredging by spoon and bag.

Since my last report the Movanagher weir, 600 feet long, has been built, and it has been acting since the month of September. It is founded throughout upon solid rock, and is faced and coped with heavy ashlar, boated from Tamlaght quarry, where the stone for Agivey bridge and for Portna weir has also been procured. A fish-pass has been provided in this as well as in the weir at Carnroe.

The masonry on 2nd Division has now been entirely completed; and the quarry is only continued for making up the quantity of coping required for Portna weir (on the 3rd Division), which is the only weir on the district yet to be constructed.

The following work has been done in the past season on the 2nd Division:—

Dredging and excavation, including dams, . .	47,091 cubic yards.
Masonry built, ...	1,001 "
Coping set, ...	650 lineal feet.
Stone quarried and dressed, ...	21,757 cubic feet.

Third, or Portna Division.

The masonry of Kilrea swivel bridge, and the new approach to it, has been completed this season. The iron work has been also erected, and the bridge was thrown open to the public on the 27th of May.

The temporary bridge that had been in use at Kilrea was at once taken down, and applied to a similar use at Agivey, to which I have referred in my observations on the 1st Division.

Preparations were commenced in August for proceeding to erect Portna weir, which is

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the only one yet to be built across the Lower Bann. The construction of this weir was purposely deferred with a view to encouraging a rapid current in the river above, and with a hope of thereby forming a deep channel through the soft bottom of Lough Beg, as was anticipated by the writer of the original report. This desirable result, however, has not yet been arrived at, and the construction of Portna weir could not with propriety be further postponed. Under those circumstances, a length of the weir site was enclosed by dams, in September, and 200 lineal feet of the weir has been founded on rock, and built to a height of about four feet, for that length.

There is no doubt of our being able to complete this weir early next season. The stone is all ready, and is conveyed by boat through Movanagher lock and canal from the quarry at Tamlaght, which is about three and a half miles down the river.

The dams about the lock of Portna, and also at the shoal of Gortreaghy, have been much reduced by dredging.

Masonry built on 3rd Division, in 1854—in Kilrea bridge and Portna weir, 656 cubic yards.

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Fourth, or Toome Division.

PORTGLENONE to LOUGH NEAGH.

In Lough Beg the steam-dredger, No. 1, has been engaged throughout the year, and a large quantity of stuff has been taken out, notwithstanding a considerable delay, which arose from the necessity of unshipping the boiler, and giving it a thorough repair.

The piers and arches of the old bridge at Toome have been altogether cleared away, and the site of one half its length of the river bed has been sunk to a depth of ten feet below its former level. In connexion with this excavation the eastern half of the river, from the old bridge site to the weir, has been bottomed, and also the canal, up to the lock. A very large quantity of material has been removed; and what yet remains over bottom level in the central part of the channel at Toome will occupy but a very short portion of next season to take out, when the Toome excavation will be finished.

The material being loose gravel over the greater portion of the river bed at Toome, the unwatering formed a heavy item of expense; and two high-pressure pumping engines were kept constantly going at this work during the season.

There is one shoal, half a mile below Toome, yet to be enclosed and removed; and this, with a part of Portglenone, is all that remains to be excavated on the Lower Bann, except such as must be done by dredging.

The stone from the Toome old bridge has been applied to new bridge pilasters (as far as suitable) and to the erection of wharf or quay wall, 280 feet in length, above the bridge on the town side of the river, which is now ready for the coping, and will be of great importance to boats trading on the river.

The lock at Toome has been coped, and the gates completed and hung. The sluices and sluice gear have been adjusted in their place, and the Toome lock thus been put in working order, which completes the series of five locks from the sea, at Coleraine, to Lough Neagh.

During the past season four tributary streams, discharging into Lough Beg, have been opened up, and new channels made for them, by which immediate and permanent benefit was afforded to the lands under their influence. Three of these, viz., Cam, Gortgill, and Culnafay streams, flow into Lough Beg, on the Antrim side, and one from the County of Derry.

The principal work done on the 4th Division was as follows:—

Excavation, including dredging, . .	112,322 cubic yards.
Masonry built, ...	667 "
Stone pitching to slopes, ...	1,368 lineal yards.
Stone dressed, ...	697 cubic feet.
Streams improved, ...	734 perches.

The sand forming the bar at head of Lough Beg has presented much difficulty, in consequence of its tendency to accumulate; and where a channel had been opened in 1853 it was again shoal in 1854. On entering the broad water of Lough Beg, the sand held in suspension by the current above falls to the bottom, and by its deposit creates a bar which, I fear, will always be an obstacle to summer navigation, unless kept clear by periodical dredging.

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A hand-bucket dredger has been sent from Toome to Ballyronan, to take out the cross dams which remained in after the work executed in 1853 for the extension and improvement of that pier, which is situated on the west shore of Lough Neagh, and is the port for the surrounding district.

TRIBUTARIES SOUTH of LOUGH NEAGH.

Upper Bann Division.

The improvement of the Annagh river, running into the Upper Bann a little above Portadown, was extended in 1854, so as to afford entire relief from flooding to about 150 acres of low lands, previously made to act as a reservoir for water by the embanked head-race to Artabrackagh mill.

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APPENDIX C.

Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. C. S. Ottley, C.E., District Engineer.

To effect this improvement it became necessary to purchase and abolish the water power at that mill, and the compensation clauses of the new Drainage Act (16 & 17 Vic. c. 130) were brought into operation in this case. The amount awarded by the Treasury Arbitrator nominated by the Board was accepted without appeal; and, in the mean time, the race was cut through, and the lands freed from flood early in August.

The Lower Ballybay river, joining the Bann below Portadown, has been improved, and a new channel made for it, which, coupled with the removal of two old bridges (forming, from their want of capacity, serious obstacles to discharge), has conferred very beneficial results upon the adjoining lands.

Temporary bridges of wood have been constructed in lieu of those removed, pending the erection of permanent structures, which the County Surveyor has been informed will be necessary.

The Upper Ballybay river has also been partially improved, and is still in progress.

The Cusher river, a large and much obstructed tributary to the Upper Bann, has been deepened where most shoal; but, from its course being confined between the Belfast Junction Railway and the Newry Canal, and very closely approaching both, there would be much difficulty in sinking the river to the full extent to be desired.

In the Bann itself the discharge has been improved by the removal of Green Island, and a projecting point of land immediately above Portadown bridge, on the east side, which prevented the water from flowing fairly through the bridge.

A shoal at Knock, two miles higher up, has also been partially excavated.

In addition to the principal streams, &c., I have named, numerous others of smaller extent, tributary to the Bann, have been opened up in the season of 1854. Amonst others may be noted the Derryhale, the Tarson, Ballyneary, Derryanvil, Derrycorry, Upper Farlough, Derrynesken, and the outlet from Lough Gallion to the Bann, all of which have been useful and effective.

Blackwater Division.

The main work on this division has been the excavation of the deep bog cut to carry the Tall and Callan river by a new course to the Blackwater at Verner's-bridge. This work was pushed forward with as much force as the nature of the bog and the men at our command would permit, and was completed in December, upon the 16th of which month the Tall waters were passed down it, and the low lands, which at the same time were extensively flooded, were at once relieved of water to the extent of, at least, 1,000 acres. I may observe that this cut may be made usefully available for navigation purposes, forming a canal for three miles into the interior from the Blackwater at Verner's-bridge.

The next step will be to divert the main body of the Callan into this new course, and the necessary notices have been served upon the landholders to enable us to begin that work without delay. The great advantages of this deviation on the Tall and Callan have been fully explained in former reports.

Another important improvement on the Blackwater Division, effected last season, was the widening and deepening of Maghery cut, whereby its sectional area has been enlarged about six-fold, and so made a valuable conduit for discharge of Blackwater floods, as well as a commodious channel for navigation.

The Kesh river, flowing into Lough Neagh, near Maghery, has also been enlarged and deepened, and the lands along its course completely freed from flooding.

The bridge over the Blackwater at Charlemont having been found insufficient for the winter discharge, the County Surveyors of Armagh and Tyrone were duly noticed, under the special provisions of the recent Drainage Act, to the effect that it would be removed, and that a new bridge should be built in its stead.

In the mean time a strong timber bridge, as a temporary substitute, was erected across the river, in connexion with the drainage works, over which the public traffic has passed since August last; and the old stone bridge has been entirely removed, except the portions of the piers below the level of summer water, which will be taken out when the shoal is enclosed for excavation next season.

* * * * * *

Portmore Division.

This division comprises the Portmore Lake, and a large tract of injured lands adjoining it, almost exclusively the property of Lord Hertford. It is situated in the south-westerm extreme of the County of Antrim, and is open, at two principal points, to Lough Neagh, whose former winter level completely covered the lands referred to. The district about Portmore is so little elevated even above the summer level of Lough Neagh, that its drainage was deferred till the back-water should be reduced, and the expense of making the drains thereby diminished, as well as of keeping them open when made.

One principal discharging channel has been made for the whole length of these flat lands, or "montiaghs," communicating at either end with Lough Neagh.

This cut is upwards of four miles long, in a straight line, and others have been made in connexion with it, making a total of seven miles of new drainage channels in the Portmore Division of the district.

This work was much required, and has already afforded immense benefit to a tract exceeding 4,000 acres in extent.

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APPENDIX C.

Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. C. S. Ottley, C.E., District Engineer.

The work executed in 1854 upon the tributaries south of Lough Neagh was as follows:—

Excavations in large cuttings, ...	94,015 cubic yards.
Tributary rivers to Upper Bann, &c., improved, . .	1,581 perches.
Main drains and small tributaries to ditto, including Portmore, ...	4,187 do.

The last two items make together a length of eighteen miles, exclusive of Maghery cut, and Tall and Callan deviation channel, to which the first item of excavation principally refers.

The principal items of work performed upon the whole district, in 1854, as also of what was done previously, are set forth in the subjoined statement:—

GENERAL ABSTRACT from the commencement to end of 1854.

Description of Work.	Quantities of Work done.		
	Prior to 1854.	1854.	Total.
Rock excavation, ...	256,548	—	256,548 cubic yards.
Earth do., ...	1,736,224	258,561	1,994,785 do.
Embankments, ...	26,581	—	26,581 lineal yards.
Masonry, ...	27,792	2,382	30,174 cubic yards.
Stone dressed, ...	279,711	23,074	302,785 cubic feet.
Main drains and small tributaries sunk and improved, ...	36½	20½	57 miles.

The above items of excavation have reference to deepening of river bed and formation of navigation channels, but do not include the large quantity of material applied to the construction of dams, or the subsequent removal of those dams.

As I anticipated, in my report for 1853, the dearth of labourers has been seriously felt in the season of 1854. The progress of railway works, in extension of the Ballymena line, has reduced our hands very much; and we have been obliged to give increased prices and wages to induce those we have had to remain upon the drainage works. Moreover, Mr. Dargan, the contractor for the railway works referred to, besides giving very high wages to his men, pays them by the day, which is a system greatly preferred by the labourers to taskwork.

Fortunately, our heaviest work (which was at Toome) was well suited to cart-work, and by employing horses in that way, a much smaller force of men were requisite than barrow-work would have required to do the same amount of work. Moreover, the farmers being anxious to get employment for their horses, exerted their influence to bring sufficient men to keep the horses going, to which I ascribe our having succeeded in getting even the limited number we did.

I have stated that the rate of wages has unavoidably been raised, and I apprehend it is likely to advance still further. Eighteen pence a day is now generally demanded, where a shilling would have been gladly accepted formerly.

This state of things must inevitably add to the expense of executing public works, and has already done so upon this district.

Some members of the Standing Committee of Proprietors having suggested that a speedier mode of payment might induce men to apply for work, the Board directed that the labourers should be paid weekly instead of fortnightly on the southern end of the district, where the greatest difficulty existed in procuring hands. This alteration was, no doubt, useful, but had not the effect of increasing our numbers to an extent at all commensurate with our wants.

The rain-fall of this year of 1854 has much exceeded that of 1853. Indeed it exceeds that of any year since 1848, except the extraordinary fall in 1852.

The following is a copy of the Rain Gauge Registry, as kept at the Royal Observatory of Armagh, for each month of years 1853 and 1854:—

RAIN REGISTRY AT ARMAGH OBSERVATORY.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1853, .	4·68	1·28	1·89	3·13	0·49	2·26	3·58	2·47	1·34	4·98	3·99	1·60	31·69
1854, .	4·59	2·62	2·09	0·21	2·57	4·64	4·78	2·45	2·08	3·41	2·92	6·25	38·61

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APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. C. S. Ottley, C.E., District Engineer.

From the above it will be seen that not only was there 7 inches more rain in 1854 than 1853, but that an unusually large proportion fell in the last seven months, including 6¼ inches in December alone; whereas but 1·60, or less than 1⅝ inches fell in same month of 1853.

The water is not quite so low on this account now, as it was at the close of 1854; but it is still satisfactory to report, that Lough Neagh is but one foot above its former summer level; and though it is at the same time one foot higher than it is intended to be in winter, yet it is fully three feet six inches below what it usually was at the same date in former years.

The maximum discharge of the Lower Bann river at the cuts, in the year 1854, was 550,000 cubic feet per minute, which was in January, after a fall of 10½ inches of rain in the previous three months. The discharge now, after a fall of 12½ inches of rain in the same three months of 1854, has not yet reached 600,000 cubic feet per minute.

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Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. Samuel U. Roberts, C.E., District Engineer.

EXTRACT from ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. SAMUEL U. ROBERTS, C.E., District Engineer.

For the year 1854. Dated January 12, 1855.

Districts of LOUGH CORRIB, TURLOUGHMORE, LAVALLY, and DUNKELLIN, *in the Counties of Galway and Mayo.*

LOUGH CORRIB DISTRICT.

Galway Division.

Drainage.—The additional excavations in the river channel between the tideway and the regulating weir, authorized by the Commissioners in consequence of the excessive floods of December, 1852, and January, 1853, have been completed; the result of this work has been most satisfactory in securing the effectual discharge of the regulating weir during high floods, by relieving it from back-water.

The river walls have been under-pinned where rendered necessary in consequence of the additional deepening of the channel of the river, or where they were undercut or injured by the floods of the previous winters, and a portion of the tailrace guard-wall of the Dominick-street mills was taken down, and rebuilt in a secure and permanent manner.

The pavement of the regulating weir was found to have been much injured; some considerable repairs have been executed, and a timber sill fixed to secure it from any similar injury. It was also found necessary to insert a massive counter arch to secure the stone sill and pavement of one of the large sluices in the regulating weir. The shoals and scattered rocks in the weir-basin, and the dams constructed in it during the erection of the regulating weir, have been removed to the extent necessary for the purposes of both drainage and navigation.

One of the sluices constructed in the arches under Regan's mill, at Nun's Island, for the purpose of regulating the waters of the Gaol river, was found to have been much injured, and both arches to be in a dangerous state from the action of the floods of last winter—this work has been permanently repaired.

Some trifling works of maintenance and repairs have been executed at Terryland embankment, and walls have been built enclosing the property belonging to the Commissioners in connexion with it.

A considerable quantity of work was executed in the months of January and February with the Derrick barges, in removing a shoal of loose rocks in the river channel below Menlough; this has not, however, been completed, as it was found necessary to remove the barges to the lake, to execute more urgent and pressing works.

The longitudinal or side dam made during the progress of the excavations at Menlough, has been removed to a depth of nine inches below summer water level, and some works of a trifling nature have been executed in the completion of the extreme ends of the spoil banks at Menlough.

The improvement of the Friar's Cut has been completed, but it will be necessary to remove a shoal which has since been formed at the lower end of it, by the silt brought down the channel during the action of the winter floods.

Navigation.—The only works which have been executed in this division of the district, in connexion with the naviagtion, have been the erection of a four ton crane on the Canal quay near Parkavera; the deepening of the boat harbour at Sickeen, and some trifling works required for the completion and general maintenance of the whole navigation.

Mill Power Improvements.—The improvement of the mill power in Galway, comprises the most important operations which have been carried on in this division of the district during the past year.

The alteration necessary in the Newtownsmith mills, to suit them to the lowered level of the water, was commenced on the 13th March, and completed so as to admit of the mills resuming work on the 25th of the following month.

The eastern mills tail-race and conduit works were resumed on the 19th August, and have been completed, with the exception of the coping of a portion of the walls.

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The two new wheels for the Bowling Green mills have been completed in a very satisfactory manner, and are now in working order.

The improvement of the mills on the western river has also been executed during the past year; some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the assent of the owners of the twelve mills on this branch of the river to the total diversion of the water necessary for the execution of those works (notwithstanding the benefit to them which would follow their completion), in consequence of the great fluctuations that took place in the corn market, and the large quantity of stock which some of these parties held at the time. These circumstances rendered it necessary to use the greatest expedition in the execution of the improvements. All preparatory arrangements having been made, the works were commenced on the 21st September, on which day a dam was made across the western river, opposite the Presentation Convent, and the channel below it laid dry. The works were then proceeded with vigorously, and so far completed as to admit of the seven mills on the lower level being set to work on the 18th October, and those on the upper level on the 28th October. The remaining portion of the works for the execution of which it was not necessary to keep the mills idle, have since been proceeded with, and the whole is now in a forward state of completion.

Western Division.

Woodstock River Drainage.—This river, which flows through the extensive flat lands lying to the west of the Meulough bogs, has been deepened and improved for a length of 217 perches; this work has been effected chiefly by means of spoon dredging, as no facility existed for unwatering it at a moderate expense. The improved channel will be available, not only for the purpose of draining the extensive lands through which it flows, but also as a navigable communication between the bogs of Clooniff and Pollagh and Galway. The improvement of this tributary will be completed by the end of January.

Gortmore River Drainage.—The improvement of this tributary, a portion of which was executed during the year 1853, has been completed.

Eastern Division.

Claregalway River Drainage.—Some works of repair and maintenance have been executed on the upper portion of this river, and some boundary fences built, which had been removed during the progress of the works.

Black River Drainage.—Gortbrack mill power has been purchased, and the weir and shoal upon which it was built have been removed, and all the works on this tributary completed, but the dredging of the shoal at the mouth of the river, which it is contemplated to execute in the approaching season.

Cong Division.

Drainage and Navigation.—During the early months of the year the progress in this division of the district was confined to the completion of such portions of the navigation works as were free from the influence of the winter floods. The puddle-staunching, lining walls, and formation of the trackways between Strandhill lock and Drumsheel, were proceeded with as vigorously as possible.

The accommodation bridge and approaches at Drumsheel have been completed.

The masonry in the Cong lock was commenced in March, and was progressing rapidly when I received instructions from the Board, in April, to suspend the execution of all navigation works in this division of the district, and complete only such as were necessary for the regulation of the waters of Lough Mask, for drainage purposes.

The shoals, eel weirs, and other obstructions in the Cong river, between Mr. Malley's mill and Lough Corrib, have been removed, with the exception of some massive loose rocks in the channel opposite Cong Abbey, which portion of the work is yet to be executed. A channel has been excavated through the shoal opposite Ashford, and the projecting point of that demesne removed, which has rendered the river sufficient to discharge floods without injury to the mills and lands at Cong. The bridge over the canal, on the road from Ballinrobe and Headford to Cong, has been completed.

The channel through Lackbui shoal, which divides the inner from the main basin of Lough Mask, has been excavated to the depth and breadth required, with the exception of the removal of the seat of the head dam and a small portion of the shoal immediately outside it, which it is proposed to execute next summer with a spoon dredge, aided by a diver. To admit of the execution of this work, it was necessary to divert the waters from the mills at Cong, which are supplied from the inner basin of Lough Mask, for a period of eighty days, and even then it was with great difficulty the work was proceeded with in consequence of the cavernous nature of the rock, and the difficulty of unwatering it.

The excavation of the channel from Lough Mask to the Cong river has been completed to the full extent necessary for the purpose of discharging the flood water of Lough Mask, and the only work which now remains to be executed is the erection of sluices, or such other means as the Board may approve of, to regulate the waters of Lough Mask, both with the view of effecting the drainage of the lands influenced by it during the winter, and securing to the Cong mills the full amount of their working power during the summer months.

In addition to this, it will be necessary to build boundary walls enclosing the Commissioners' property, and to execute such other works as may be found necessary for the maintenance and efficiency of the measure as at present arranged.

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APPENDIX C.

Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. Samuel U. Roberts, C.E., District Engineer.

Lough Corrib Division.

Navigation.—Although the operations necessary for the improvement of the navigation of Lough Corrib have been carried on as vigorously as the means available for executing them permitted, a considerable amount of work yet remains to be done. The nature and extent of these operations were greatly miscalculated in the original report and estimate for this district. In that report reference is made only to the shoals at Annadown, Illaunneel, and Clydagh; whereas, throughout the entire length of the course from Annadown to Clydagh shoal, a length of 8½ miles, either large masses of loose stone or isolated rocks have been removed to obtain the depth of water required for navigation purposes; and where dredging has been necessary, as at Annadown, Illaunneel, and Galcharick, the indurated state of the clay, and gravel, intermixed with large boulders, forming the substance to be removed, has rendered the work extremely difficult and tedious.

The two dredgers, together with the two Derrick barges, have been occupied since the beginning of April, in completing the channel required for navigation purposes at Annadown and Illaunneel, and executing the work at Galcharrick, which will not be completed before the end of January.

Twenty-six stone beacons have been built on shoals, and two landing wharfs at the Ferry of Knock. * * * *

The following is a Return of the traffic which has taken place on the Canal during the past year; some of this traffic has passed through from the lake to the sea at Galway, the greater portion has, however, been loaded or delivered on the quays or wharfs of the canal.

TRAFFIC on EGLINTON CANAL during the year 1854.

Date.	Marble.	Slates.	Building stones.	Bricks.	Minerals.	Coals.	Turf.	Timber.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Seaweed.	Manure.	Sea boats with sundries.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
January,	84	8	35	–	–	16	255	10	16	–	–	–	–	84	508
February,	168	–	110	4	12	4	563	12	16	–	6	6	30	48	979
March,	42	–	60	8	20	36	441	4	28	–	51	39	66	44	839
April,	140	–	85	–	–	52	280	20	–	3	138	45	–	32	795
May,	56	–	110	–	8	12	67	16	4	–	870	–	9	40	1,192
June,	84	–	125	8	44	16	84	24	–	–	84	24	–	64	557
July,	280	–	70	–	16	8	122	12	–	–	–	24	–	40	572
August,	560	–	65	–	4	4	94	–	–	3	–	–	6	76	812
September,	294	4	135	–	24	16	85	–	–	3	–	–	–	64	625
October,	294	4	130	–	12	16	89	–	–	3	–	–	–	80	628
November,	182	–	75	–	12	–	168	–	–	12	–	–	–	24	473
December,	112	–	110	–	28	4	144	–	–	6	–	–	–	12	416
Total,	2,296	16	1,110	20	180	184	2,392	98	64	30	1,149	138	111	608	8,396

TURLOUGHMORE DISTRICT.

Drainage.—In my last Annual Report, I stated that the works in this district were suspended in October, 1852, and their completion postponed until the circumstances connected with them had been considered by the Commissioners of Special Inquiry.

On the 2nd May, 1854, the Board authorized me to proceed with the completion of the works at a cost of £1,351 7*s.* 3*d.*, and the district was completed early in December last. * * * *

The entire district has been free from flooding during the past year, with the exception of the following lands, which were flooded for the period stated:—

Townland.	Extent flooded in 1854. Statute Acres.	Duration of flood.	Observations.
Ballybrone,	50	Five days in December.	The water was 3 feet deep on the land.
Corbally, South,	48		
Corbally, North,	33	Five days in summer, and six days in December.	Do. The summer flood was caused by the insufficiency of the embankment which was subsequently made good.
Currandrum,	28		
Turloughmartin,	12	Three days in December.	The water was 1½ feet deep on the land.
Turloughcartron,	7	One day in December.	
Carofin, Cummer, Cloonmore, Cloondarone, Cloonkeen, South, Do. North, Islandroe, Mahannagh, Ballybanagher, Ballinderry,	760	Ten days in January and February, four days in summer, and fourteen days in December.	Of this reach 660 acres constituted the former bed of Cloonkeen lake, on which the floods rose to a height of 3 feet. The remaining 100 acres form the lowest land along the margin of the lake, on which the water remained but half the time it did on the former, and to the depth of 1½ feet.

178 acres of the foregoing lands form the lowest level of the Turloughmore basin, and the remaining portion the bed and margin of what was formerly Cloonkeen Lough.

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Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. Samuel U. Roberts, C.E., District Engineer.

LAVALLY DISTRICT.

Drainage.—This is one of the twelve districts which, having been suspended in 1851, for second assents, was reported upon by the Commissioners of Special Inquiry in 1853. The cost of completing the works was estimated in that report at £5,758 13*s.* 10*d.*

During the closing months of the year 1853, a small portion of work was executed at the outfall of the Willmount turlough; but such difficulty was then experienced in procuring labour, that I suggested to the Board the prudence of completing the works if possible by contract, and with that view, plans, sections, and specifications were immediately prepared, tenders called for by public advertisement, and in June, Mr. John Miller was declared contractor; he entered into an agreement to complete the works in the district by the 1st December last, and immediately proceeded with their execution.

The main river channel has been opened up to the junction of the Esker tributary in Willmount turlough; 2,900 lineal yards of the Esker, and 110 lineal yards of the Baunmore streams, have also been completed.

The quantity of work which yet remains to be executed is as follows:—

Earthwork,	60,915	cubic yards.
Rockwork,	8,100	„
Masonry,	180	„

It is not probable that this work will be completed before the 1st May next; for although Mr. Miller brought with him a number of navvies, and has paid the ordinary labourers of the country wages varying from 8*s.* to 12*s.* a week, he has been unable to procure more than an average number of 100 men. I have no doubt but that he has used his best exertions to procure men, and that the rapid completion of his work would be a source of much larger profit to him than its tardy execution, but I do not think that in the present state of labour in this country, any amount of wages he could offer within reasonable limits would be attended with any considerable addition to his number of hands.

* * * *

DUNKELLIN DISTRICT.

Drainage.—This district has also been reported upon by the Commissioners of Special Inquiry, and the cost of completing the works in that report is estimated at £9,880.

Towards the close of the year 1853, plans, sections, and specifications, were prepared with a view of completing the works by contract, and every exertion was made to procure competent persons who would undertake their execution. It was anticipated that overseers and superintendents who had been employed on such works under the Board, and were not then engaged, would have gladly entered upon these contracts; several such persons came to the district to estimate and tender for the works, but found, upon inquiry, so little prospect of being enabled to procure labour in the country, they would not undertake any portion of the works on anything like reasonable terms. Tenders were then called for by public advertisement, in the expectation that contractors with larger capital would undertake them, but the same cause influenced these parties, and with similar result; and I was therefore authorized to proceed with the works by employing the labourers of the country, under the directions of an assistant, aided by skilful overseers. In this manner the works were commenced in the middle of April last, and have since been carried on as vigorously as the means available would admit.

In the Monksfield Division the whole of the works have been completed, with the exception of the improvement of one of the minor drains, which is at present in progress.

The improvement of the outfall of the Rahasane turlough, to the extent contemplated by the Commissioners of Special Inquiry, has also been completed.

In the Strongfort division the water powers of the Roo and Strongfort mills have been purchased and removed, and the river channel has been opened up to the junction of the St. Clerans river, a distance of one mile and 234 perches.

In the Dunsandle Division the works were commenced at Tooloobaun bridge, and have been completed for a distance of one mile and 125 perches.

In the Lackafinna Division all the works have been completed.

In the Carra Division all the works have been completed.

The quantity of work which yet remains to be executed is as follows:—

Rockwork,	6,495	cubic yards.
Earthwork,	114,700	„
River, channels to be deepened, and cleared of obstructions,	6,588	perches.
Bridges to be underpinned,	4	
Accommodation bridges to be built,	23	
Temporary bridges on public roads to be built,	4	
Mill weirs to be rebuilt,	6	
Mills, the machinery of which is to be altered,	3	

I do not anticipate that these works can be finished before the 1st September next, and I am very apprehensive that the raising of the militia in this county will absorb a great portion of the labourers now engaged, and create still greater difficulty in completing them.

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APPENDIX C.

Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. Samuel U. Roberts, C.E., District Engineer.

The largest number of men that could be procured in the district during the past year was 250, but the average number did not exceed 120, although the works have been carried on in three remote parts of the district.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the winter season for the execution of drainage works, they are now being proceeded with in this district as vigorously as possible, with the view of expediting their completion.

In December last, I suggested to the Board the prudence of abandoning the execution of the works in that part of the Raford Division situate above Kiltullagh mill, which matter is now under consideration. If this portion of the work be omitted, it will expedite considerably the completion of the district.

* * * *

The following is a return, showing the quantity of the principal items of works executed in the foregoing districts, during the year 1854 :—

District.	Excavation.		Masonry.			Puddle stanneching.	Embankments formed.
	Earth.	Rock.	Dry masonry in retaining and fence walls.	Masonry in locks, bridges, quays, &c.	Dressed ashlar included in foregoing.		
	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.	Cubic feet.	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.
Lough Corrib, . .	58,715	30,712	7,019	4,734	23,869	4,589	1,877
Turloughmore, . .	32,552	4,200	2,130	505	1,250	–	320
Lavally, . . .	43,190	6,372	–	48	–	–	–
Dunkellin, . . .	49,101	3,962	64	238	2,542	19	1,100
Total, . .	183,558	45,246	9,213	5,525	27,661	4,608	3,297

The following is a copy of the Registry of the fall of rain at the different places in the Lough Corrib District, where gauges have been kept during the year 1854 :—

Months.	Galway.	Cong.	Castlekirk (Oughterard).	Menlough.
January, . . .	4·94	5·34	7·92	3·77
February, . . .	1·68	1·80	5·08	1·36
March, . . .	2·05	2·27	3·87	1·83
April, . . .	0·25	0·50	1·10	0·22
May, ...	3 41	1·77	2·59	Registry ceased from 1st May.
June, ...	3·97	4 39	6·28	
July, ...	2·88	2·84	3·70	
August, . . .	2·15	1·60	2·37	
September, . .	2·53	2·61	4·53	
October, . . .	3·70	2 81	5·17	
November, . .	2 76	2·12	2·99	
December, . .	5·13	4·25	10·49	
	35·45	32·30	56·09	–

Annual Report of Mr. Terence Smith, C.E., District Engineer.

ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. TERENCE SMITH, C.E., District Engineer. For the year 1854.

Dated January 1, 1855.

BALLYTEIGE DISTRICT, *County Wexford.*

At the date of my last Annual Report (January 18, 1854), the works then remaining to be executed to complete this district for award consisted of an extensive repair to the canal banks and sluices, rendered necessary by the storms of the preceding winter; the formation of an earthen bank connecting the north end of the Cull embankment with the adjacent high lands, and the scouring up of the main drains throughout the reclaimed and improved lands.

These operations were pushed forward during the spring and summer months of the year; but owing the extreme scarcity of labourers, their completion saw the season far advanced. On the 30th October I was enabled to report to the Board that the entire works of the district were complete and ready for making the Final Award.

The present winter, so far as it has advanced, has been one of unusual mildness in this district, and nothing approaching to the character of either a flood or a storm has yet set in, nor has there been a single heavy rain-fall during the past year.

There have been no crops of any kind whatever cultivated upon the reclaimed mudlands during the past year; nor have the proprietors taken any steps to improve this new soil either by thorough drainage, by liming, or even by turning it up to the ameliorating influence of the weather; either or all of which operations must certainly precede every successful attempt at its profitable culture, or its production of the valuable grasses.

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Annual Report of Mr. Terence Smith, C.E., District Engineer.

A very difficult subject connected with the winding up of this district was the settlement of the numerous claims put forward for compensation for damage done to lands during the progress of the works, and by the overflowing of the tidal waters of the estuary.

During the past season those claims, amounting severally to over seventy in number, were subjected by the Board to arbitration; and although the sums awarded are, in a few cases, considerable, yet it is a matter of much importance in connexion with the affairs of the district, that the whole has been arranged in a manner which gives general satisfaction to both the claimants and the proprietors.

The total quantity of earth and soil excavated and removed during the year was 30,723 cubic yards; and the average daily number of labourers employed was 37, giving an equivalent of 9,160 days' work of one man.

Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. George Tarrant, C.E., District Engineer.

EXTRACT from ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. GEORGE TARRANT, C.E., District Engineer.

For the year 1854. Dated January 17, 1855.

DISTRICTS of DUNMORE and MONIVEA, *Counties of Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon.*

The outworks of the district generally were partially suspended during the month of January, in consequence of the severity of the weather; but early in February, a favourable change having taken place, they were resumed and carried on in the following order during the year:—

Curraghan Stream.

The excavation of a cut for conveying the waters of the above stream for a length of 3,000 feet, commencing at a point one mile and a half distant from the main channel of the river Clare, and terminating at the public road leading from Kilcreevanty to Tullinadaly; and a collateral cut, 3,000 feet in length, has been completed.

A considerable tract of waste moor has been reclaimed by the lowering of this stream, and is now used for pasture and tillage; 7,060 cubic yards of clay, gravel, and boulder, have been excavated and deposited along the banks of the cut, and three cattle accommodation bridges put up.

Loughaolaureen Stream.

The widening and sinking 2,100 feet of the cut for lowering the waters of the lough nine feet under their original level have been completed, and a channel cut through the lake 2,600 feet in length; also the mearing drain between Fartamore and Castlegrove widened and sunk for its entire length, 5,600 feet. The bed of the lake, and a large tract of moory bottom suitable for reclamation, can now be converted into good meadow land. 13,956 cubic yards of hard gravel, boulder, clay, and moor, have been excavated.

Fartamore Division.

The mearing drain between the townlands of Fartamore and Sehid has been widened and sunk for a length of 3,000 feet; and 10,200 feet of minor drains through low cut-out bog and marsh have been made, relieving a large tract, a portion of which has been tilled this year, producing excellent crops of potatoes, turnips, mangel, cabbage, &c.

A quantity of spoil, east of Fartamore bridge, has been formed and dressed off, and several shoals cleared out of the main channel. 10,495 cubic yards of clay, gravel, and moor have been excavated.

Quarrymount River.

The excavation of the cut, from a point one mile and three quarters from the main channel of the river Clare to a point 1,500 feet above Kilcloony bridge, making a distance of 5,300 feet, has been completed, and a temporary bridge put up in lieu of the Kilcloony bridge, the rebuilding of which was presented for last assizes. A fine tract of rich pasture lands and improvable bog has been reclaimed by the lowering of the waters of the river; 5,214 cubic yards of rock, boulder, clay, gravel, and moor, have been excavated.

Liskeevy Division.

The excavation of the main channel of the river Clare for the entire length of the division, two miles, which was partially opened in 1852, was resumed in May last, and is now nearly completed, and a large quantity of spoil arranged along the sides of the channel, secured by a rough pitching of stone.

A cut, 1,500 feet in length, has been made from the main channel, south of Liskeevy bridge, into the swallow-holes in the turlough, which will act as an offtake and aid the discharge of the main channel.

The Belmont tributary, north of Liskeevy bridge, has been partially opened up for a length of 3,800 feet from the main channel; when this shall have been completed, a splendid tract of rich bottom lands, heretofore useless for nearly the entire year, covered with alluvion, will be reclaimed; 36,059 cubic yards of rock, clay, gravel, and boulder, have been excavated and run into spoil.

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APPENDIX C.

Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. George Tarrant, C.E., District Engineer.

Milltown Division.

The excavation of the main channel for 1,200 feet, from the termination of the Liskeevy Division, was commenced in August last and carried on until November, when the dams were obliged to be cut to let off the floods. The works in the main channel were not resumed for the remainder of the year; 800 feet in length of the part opened are completed, and 5,302 cubic yards of rock, clay, gravel, and boulder, have been excavated and run into spoil.

Scarcity of labourers retarded considerably the progress of the works this year, the number of hands offering for employment being only as many hundreds as there were thousands employed in 1852, an extraordinary change, caused partly by emigration, but chiefly by the prosperity of the small farming class, who now get such remunerative prices for their crops as to be able to live without seeking employment on public works, or elsewhere, for their subsistence.

The arrangements for the completion of the district as far as Milltown consist in employing all available hands during the winter season in finishing the excavation of the tributary streams, named Curraghan, Lough Aclaureen, Quarrymount river, Belmont and Cloonrane river, and in arranging the spoil along the edges of the main channel in several places, and as early as possible in spring to resume the excavation of the main channel in the Milltown Division; and after its completion to finish off the excavation of the Strawberryhill river, which joins the main channel at Milltown.

* * * * * *

MONIVEA DISTRICT.

Ardskea Division.

An accommodation bridge, composed of timber and iron, supported on abutments of masonry, has been constructed across the main channel, near the head of the division, for the passage of horses and carts, and several shoals and loose stones removed out of the bottom of the channel.

Brooklodge Division.

An accommodation arch has been constructed under the western embankment forming the approach to the new bridge at Ballyglooneen, and 3,000 feet of protecting walls have been built; also a public watering-slip formed south of the new bridge, and a boundary wall built in lieu of the old water-course, which was the mearing between Annagh and Ballyglunin demesnes.

A quantity of spoil has been formed in Annagh, Ballyglunin, and Brooklodge demesnes, watering-slips made, approaches to two accommodation bridges formed, tap-drains filled in, and several breaches in boundary walls thrown down during the execution of the works made good.

Pallas Division.

The entire of the river channel between Pallas and Abbey bridges has been widened and deepened, and the spoil thrown up from the excavation arranged and dressed off, the tap-drains filled in, several main drains cleared up, and the fences thrown down during the execution of the works made good.

A bridge, constructed of timber and iron, resting on abutments of masonry, has been constructed across the river, midway between Pallas and Abbey, for the accommodation of the adjacent villages; 14,595 cubic yards of clay, gravel, and boulder, have been excavated and run into spoil.

Abbey Division.

The dam for keeping up a supply of water for Abbey mill has been rebuilt, and four sluices inserted in the line of the channel, capable of discharging 20,000 cubic feet per minute during floods; the embankment to the pond has been puddled and strengthened, and the sides of the river, between the pond and the bridge, secured with rubble stone pitching. Several shoals have been cleared out of the river between Abbey and Newtown, the spoil arranged and dressed off, and the tap-drains for this reach filled in; the piers of Chapelfield bridge underpinned, and the approaches to Abbey bridge finished off, and a public watering slip formed for the accommodation of the village of Abbeyknockmoy.

Boggan River.

A new cut, 8,000 feet in length, has been made for conveying the waters of the above tributary, commencing at a point 1,300 feet west of Abbey bridge, and terminating at the boundary of Moyne demesne; and two timber accommodation bridges put up for carrying the traffic of the public roads leading from Tuam to Abbey, and from Tuam to Monivea.

A considerable tract of pasture land and improvable bog has been laid dry by the work executed, and is now available for tillage purposes: 19,924 cubic yards of clay, gravel, and moor, have been excavated and run into spoil.

* * * * * *

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEX. THOM & SONS, 87, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF MARRIAGES

IN IRELAND,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 7 & 8 VIC., CHAP. 81.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

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REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G., &c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

The General Register Office,
Dublin, June 26, 1855.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

As directed by the Act 7 & 8 Vict., c. 81, sec. 56, I have the honour to submit herewith, in order to their being laid before Parliament, General Abstracts of the Marriages registered in Ireland, from 1st January to 31st December, 1854.

In reference to these Abstracts, I beg to state, that they do not contain the entire number of Marriages solemnized in this country, as all those celebrated by the Roman Catholic clergy are specially exempted from registration by the provisions of the Act referred to,—sec. 3.

The following Table shows the number of Marriages recorded in each year from 1845* to 1854; the mode in which they were performed; the numbers and proportion per cent. of Minors, of Widowers and Widows; and of persons who signed the Registers with marks:—

Years ending 31st December.	Marriages.												
	According to the Rites of the Established Church.						Not according to the Rites of the Established Church.						Total Marriages.
	Special License.	License.	Banns.	Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated by which of the foregoing Forms.	Total.	In Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses.	In Registered Buildings.	In the Registrars' Offices.	Society of Friends.	Jews.	Total.	
1845 (nine last months),*	4	2,630	732	40	712	4,118	1,586	39	358	11	2	1,996	6,114
1846,	5	3,910	992	74	779	5,760	2,712	67	797	8	–	3,584	9,344
1847,	6	2,897	925	66	427	4,321	1,777	62	772	10	1	2,622	6,943
1848,	8	3,529	1,257	118	401	5,313	2,313	87	1,320	14	1	3,735	9,048
1849,	2	3,572	1,384	108	258	5,324	2,440	67	1,647	13	2	4,169	9,493
1850,	1	3,710	1,431	108	137	5,387	2,504	85	1,789	16	–	4,394	9,781
1851,	4	3,719	1,341	64	73	5,201	2,517	80	1,527	13	1	4,138	9,339
1852,	4	3,946	1,312	39	64	5,365	2,547	92	1,475	8	–	4,122	9,487
1853,	6	4,173	1,260	47	76	5,562	2,890	100	1,626	19	–	4,635	10,197
1854,	8	4,095	1,015	25	45	5,188	2,701	77	1,447	11	2	4,238	9,426

Years ending 31st December.	Total Marriages.	Not of Age.				Re-married.				Signed with Marks.			
		Men.	Rate per Cent.	Women.	Rate per Cent.	Widowers	Rate per Cent.	Widows.	Rate per Cent.	Men.	Rate per Cent.	Women.	Rate per Cent.
1845 (nine last months),*	6,114	345	5·64	1,192	19·50	665	10·88	340	5·56	1,189	19·45	2,223	36·36
1846,	9,344	474	5·07	1,870	20·01	1,038	11·11	571	6·11	1,688	18·07	3,387	36·25
1847,	6,943	246	3·54	1,210	17·43	862	12·42	429	6·18	1,077	15·51	2,260	32·55
1848,	9,048	391	4·32	1,584	17·50	1,274	14·08	703	7·77	1,797	19·86	3,387	37·43
1849,	9,493	415	4·37	1,714	18·06	1,244	13·10	679	7·15	2,096	22·08	3,922	41·31
1850,	9,781	489	5·00	1,776	18·15	1,329	13·58	754	7·71	2,427	24·81	4,384	44·82
1851,	9,339	411	4·40	1,551	16·61	1,183	12·67	695	7·44	2,281	24·42	4,037	43·23
1852,	9,487	429	4·52	1,629	17·10	1,199	12·63	664	6·99	2,493	26·27	4,235	44·64
1853,	10,197	475	4·65	1,708	16·75	1,255	12·30	700	6·86	2,726	26·73	4,609	45·19
1854,	9,426	473	5·02	1,647	17·47	1,148	12·18	601	6·37	2,457	26·06	4,105	43·55

* The Act 7 & 8 Vic., c. 81, came into operation on the 1st of April, 1845.

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The Marriages registered in 1854 amounted to 771 (or 7·6 per cent.) less than those in 1853, and were also below those registered in 1849, '50, and '52. The decrease in 1854 extends to every class included in the Abstracts, Jews excepted; amongst the Society of Friends is the largest relative diminution, their Marriages, in 1854, having been 42 per cent. under those of 1853. In the Established Church the falling off has been only 6·7 per cent., and in the Presbyterian Church 6·5 per cent.; whilst in Registered Buildings, which include the Marriages of Methodists, Independents, and other religious communities, the Marriages are 23 per cent. under those of 1853; in the Registrars' offices, (or by civil contract,) they diminished 11 per cent. These decreases are shown in the following table:—

Mode in which Marriages were performed.	Marriages.				
	1853.	1854.	Increase in 1854.	Decrease in 1854.	Decrease per Cent.
According to the rites of the Established Church,	5,562	5,188	—	374	6·7
In Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses,	2,890	2,701	—	189	6·5
In Registered Buildings,	100	77	—	23	23·0
In Registrars' Offices,	1,626	1,447	—	179	11·0
Between Members of the Society of Friends,	19	11	—	8	42·1
Jews,	—	2	2	—	—
Total,	10,197	9,426	2	771 Net decrease.	7·6

The proportion of persons who married under 21 years of age was greater in 1854 than in 1853, the increase being 0·37 per cent. males, and 0·72 per cent. females. The proportion per cent. of parties re-married slightly decreased; and it is satisfactory to observe, that the numbers who signed the Registers with marks have diminished—the males being 0·67 per cent., and the females 1·64 per cent. less than in 1853.

The total number of Marriages in each province, and in those counties and districts in which Marriages were most numerous; also, the numbers by seasons and provinces, are given in the following summaries for each year from 1848 to 1854:—

PROVINCES.

Years,	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Ulster,	5,694	6,229	6,574	6,378	6,713	7,243	6,855
Leinster,	1,779	1,709	1,760	1,612	1,559	1,742	1,508
Munster,	1,152	1,156	1,081	983	850	867	773
Connaught,	423	399	366	366	365	345	290

COUNTIES.

Years,	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Antrim,	1,730	2,007	2,193	2,113	2,230	2,322	2,210
Down,	1,234	1,306	1,457	1,375	1,407	1,479	1,362
Armagh,	568	796	785	787	811	821	778
Tyrone,	646	633	609	594	675	789	783
Londonderry,	464	589	594	580	647	747	630
Dublin, County and City,	918	910	1,009	954	890	1,011	889
Cork, County and City,	526	541	510	443	428	438	399
Mayo,	73	103	84	66	59	75	68

DISTRICTS.

Years,	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Belfast,	685	782	837	820	863	862	827
Antrim,	195	221	259	247	271	237	202
Armagh,	281	306	264	299	319	347	298
Ballymena,	312	395	462	454	471	503	471
Ballymoney,	131	156	155	162	170	221	193
Banbridge,	275	360	401	406	442	448	428
Coleraine,	183	193	190	172	230	232	237
Lisburn,	372	431	474	407	451	422	421
Lurgan,	259	397	430	390	415	460	448
Magherafelt,	123	156	189	182	199	263	196
Newry,	211	192	251	217	238	203	210
Newtownards,	322	412	407	365	343	420	328
Dublin, North,	361	344	412	363	305	330	324
Dublin, South,	481	491	503	527	495	579	477
Cork,	297	333	309	254	237	248	208

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MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN EACH QUARTER OF THE YEARS 1848 to 1854, BY PROVINCES.

Years.	Ulster.				Leinster.				Munster.				Connaught.				Ireland.			
	Quarter ending				Quarter ending				Quarter ending				Quarter ending				Quarter ending			
	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.
1848, . .	1,397	1,252	1,368	1,677	415	445	451	468	315	272	291	274	120	93	110	100	2,247	2,062	2,220	2,519
1849, . .	1,554	1,407	1,322	1,946	411	407	447	444	298	265	298	295	88	69	118	124	2,351	2,148	2,185	2,809
1850, . .	1,618	1,484	1,516	1,956	446	429	454	431	292	244	261	284	87	87	95	97	2,443	2,244	2,326	2,768
1851, . .	1,755	1,432	1,423	1,768	384	410	403	415	256	209	268	250	115	64	88	99	2,510	2,115	2,182	2,532
1852, . .	1,655	1,443	1,543	2,072	367	363	404	425	221	185	231	213	107	66	89	103	2,350	2,057	2,267	2,813
1853, . .	1,760	1,595	1,772	2,116	444	444	425	429	227	232	218	190	97	81	78	89	2,528	2,352	2,493	2,824
1854, . .	1,743	1,570	1,576	1,966	344	396	375	393	230	190	161	192	89	65	68	68	2,406	2,221	2,180	2,619

From the foregoing it will be seen that in every year the Marriages during the quarters ending 31st March and 31st December were more numerous than those in the quarters ending 30th June and 30th September.

In the following table is given the number of churches belonging to the Established Church; of Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses; and of Registered Buildings, in which Marriages might lawfully be solemnized, in each district in Ireland, on 31st December, 1854:—

Districts.	Churches and Chapels of the Established Church.	Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses. (Sec. 7.)	Registered Buildings. (Sec. 27.)	Total.	Districts.	Churches and Chapels of the Established Church.	Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses. (Sec. 7.)	Registered Buildings. (Sec. 27.)	Total.
Abbeyleix,	10	–	–	10	Clones,	6	3	–	9
Antrim,	7	22	1	30	Clonmel,	7	1	–	8
Ardee,	12	1	–	13	Coleraine,	13	19	4	36
Armagh,	20	21	3	44	Cookstown,	8	11	–	19
Athlone,	11	1	–	12	Cootehill,	11	5	3	19
Athy,	14	1	–	15	Cork,	24	2	3	29
Bailieborough,	6	5	–	11	Donegal,	7	2	3	12
Ballina,	12	4	1	17	Downpatrick,	22	22	2	46
Ballinasloe,	12	1	–	13	Drogheda,	12	1	1	14
Ballinrobe,	10	–	–	10	Dublin, North,	17	5	4	26
Ballycastle,	8	6	1	15	Dublin, South,	20	2	3	25
Ballymena,	9	20	3	32	Dundalk,	12	1	1	14
Ballymoney,	8	19	3	30	Dunfanaghy,	5	1	–	6
Ballyshannon,	8	1	–	9	Dungannon,	13	13	2	28
Balrothery,	11	–	–	11	Dungarvan,	9	–	–	9
Baltinglass,	11	–	–	11	Dunmanway,	5	–	–	5
Banbridge,	13	25	5	43	Dunshaughlin,	11	–	–	11
Bandon,	20	2	2	24	Edenderry,	9	–	–	9
Bantry,	4	–	–	4	Ennis,	8	–	1	9
Belfast,	7	28	7	42	Enniscorthy,	17	–	1	18
Boyle,	6	1	–	7	Enniskillen,	14	3	1	18
Cahersiveen,	2	–	–	2	Ennistimon,	5	–	–	5
Callan,	10	–	–	10	Fermoy,	18	1	–	19
Carlow,	22	1	–	23	Galway,	6	1	1	8
Carrickmacross,	4	1	–	5	Glenties,	8	–	–	8
Carrick-on-Shannon,	10	–	–	10	Gorey,	12	–	–	12
Carrick-on-Suir,	8	1	–	9	Gort,	5	–	–	5
Cashel,	9	1	–	10	Gortin,	2	5	–	7
Castlebar,	4	1	1	6	Granard,	9	–	–	9
Castleblayney,	5	14	–	19	Inishowen,	8	4	–	12
Castlederg,	4	3	1	8	Kanturk,	8	–	–	8
Castlerea,	7	–	–	7	Kells,	8	–	–	8
Cavan,	18	4	–	22	Kenmare,	4	–	–	4
Celbridge,	12	–	1	13	Kilkeel,	4	5	2	11
Clifden,	4	1	–	5	Kilkenny,	24	1	1	26
Clogheen,	8	–	–	8	Killarney,	8	–	–	8
Clogher,	5	5	–	10	Kilmallock,	12	–	–	12

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Districts.	Churches and Chapels of the Established Church.	Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses. (Sec. 7.)	Registered Buildings. (Sec. 27.)	Total.	Districts.	Churches and Chapels of the Established Church.	Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses. (Sec. 7.)	Registered Buildings. (Sec. 27.)	Total.
Kilrush,	5	–	–	5	Newry,	16	20	4	40
Kinsale,	12	–	1	13	Newtownards,	11	31	6	48
Larne,	10	17	6	33	Newtownlimavady,	9	14	1	24
Letterkenny,	5	6	1	12	Oldcastle,	10	2	–	12
Limerick,	21	1	2	24	Omagh,	12	13	1	26
Lisburn,	15	20	4	39	Parsonstown,	17	1	–	18
Lismore,	7	1	–	8	Rathdown,	9	2	2	13
Lisnaskea,	7	2	–	9	Rathdrum,	13	–	1	14
Listowel,	9	–	–	9	Rathkeale,	14	–	–	14
Londonderry,	13	18	5	36	Roscommon,	8	–	–	8
Longford,	17	2	–	19	Roscrea,	13	–	–	13
Loughrea,	7	–	–	7	Scarriff,	6	–	–	6
Lowtherstown,	6	2	1	9	Shillelagh,	13	–	2	15
Lurgan,	12	8	4	24	Skibbereen,	18	–	–	18
Macroom,	12	–	–	12	Sligo,	15	2	2	19
Magherafelt,	14	14	2	30	Strabane,	8	20	3	31
Mallow,	11	–	–	11	Stranorlar,	3	4	1	8
Manorhamilton,	6	1	–	7	Swineford,	4	–	–	4
Middleton,	19	–	1	20	Thurles,	12	–	–	12
Millford,	5	8	2	15	Tipperary,	10	1	–	11
Mohill,	8	1	–	9	Tralee,	14	2	–	16
Monaghan,	10	9	–	19	Trim,	9	1	–	10
Mountmellick,	11	–	1	12	Tuam,	5	–	–	5
Mullingar,	22	3	–	25	Tullamore,	11	–	2	13
Naas,	18	–	–	18	Waterford,	17	2	1	20
Navan,	13	–	–	13	Westport,	7	1	1	9
Nenagh,	20	–	1	21	Wexford,	16	1	1	18
Newcastle,	7	–	–	7					
New Ross,	17	–	1	18	Totals,	1,381	528	122	2,031

Six Presbyterian Meeting-houses were registered for the solemnization of Marriages during 1854. Since the Act 7 & 8 Vict., c. 81, came into operation, to the 31st of last December, 561 places of worship, in connexion with the Presbyterian body, were registered; of these, 33 have been from time to time either disused as places of public worship, or re-registered in consequence of having been transferred from one presbytery to another; there were, therefore, only 528 Presbyterian Meeting-houses at the close of 1854, in which Marriages might lawfully be celebrated.

There were not any "Buildings" registered under sec. 27 during 1854. The total numbers registered at the end of that year were 126, of these three have been disused, and one is a Meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends; there were, therefore, 122 Registered Buildings in which Marriages might lawfully be solemnized on 31st December last. They may be classified thus:—

Belonging to Wesleyan Methodists,	64
" Reformed Presbyterians,	21
" Baptists,	6
" Independents,	14
" Moravians or United Brethren,	4
Not stated,	13
Total,	122

The number of Licenses for Marriage issued by the Licensing Ministers of the several presbyteries during the year 1854 is given below.

Presbytery, or Synod.	Number of Licensing Ministers, on 31st December, 1854.	Number of Registered Meeting-houses on 31st December, 1854.	Number of Licenses issued.
1. General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,	91	481	2,569
2. Remonstrant Synod of Ulster,	9	26	90
3. Presbytery of Antrim,	3	10	39
4. Presbytery of Munster,	3	7	15
5. United Presbytery or Synod of Munster,	4	4	2
Totals,	110	528	2,715

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743 Licenses for Marriage were granted by District Registrars in 1854.

At the period of transmitting the Annual Abstracts in former years, I considered it my duty to bring under the notice of the Lord Lieutenant the great want which is experienced of a general system of Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in this country; and in 1852 I submitted an estimate, for His Excellency's consideration, showing that the probable cost of so important a measure would little exceed one farthing in the pound on the Poor-Law Valuation of Ireland in 1851.*

The applications made at the General Register Office, for certificates of Births and Deaths have considerably increased, and instances are very numerous in which great difficulty is experienced and much expense incurred in endeavouring to procure certificates from local Registers, which are often found to be very defective.

With regard to Births, the evils which arise from the want of their registry, as bearing upon the employment of Irish children in factories, are very forcibly pointed out in the following extracts from the Reports of the Inspectors of Factories, presented to Parliament in January last:—

"The Act for the general Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths has now been in operation for so many years, that young persons of the age of 17 years may ascertain the day of their birth; there is, therefore, little difficulty in checking, by a reference to the Register, the fanciful and capricious opinions in which many certifying surgeons were formerly wont to indulge, in estimating the age of a child for whom a certificate of their opinion that it was 13 years of age, was required at their hands. They are now supplied with requisitions to the District Registrar, entitling the applicant, to whom they may have refused a certificate of 13, to obtain from the Registrar a duly authenticated copy of the entry in the Register of Births, whereby the fact may be ascertained beyond a doubt; and whenever I have been appealed to by surgeons on the subject of the difficulty of forming a true opinion of the age of a child, I have desired them to refuse a certificate in every case in which, from the appearance of the child they entertain a doubt whether it is fully 13 years old, and to tender to the applicant, in lieu of their certificate of opinion, a requisition, whereby the fact itself may be ascertained from the Registry of Births. And this practice has caused the law to be much better observed than it was before the Registration Act had been passed for a sufficiently long period to be available for this purpose, and when, consequently, the certificate of the surgeon's opinion was necessarily substituted for proof of the fact. *The only exception to this is to be found in the case of Irish children, who are employed in considerable numbers in the manufacturing districts of England, and in respect of whom, for want of a system of general registration in Ireland, we are still dependent upon the clumsy substitute of the surgeon's opinion. Now that there is a general Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, not only in England, but also in Scotland, it is much to be regretted that the same advantage is not extended to Ireland. Of course I feel the want of such assistance to a greater extent in my Irish than in my English district; but I am not more anxious for the introduction of a system of general registration into Ireland than are the certifying surgeons themselves, and the members of the medical profession generally in Ireland, with whom I have necessarily much intercourse, and who are fully alive to the importance, in a sanitary and scientific point of view, of having, as we have in this part of the United Kingdom, the advantage of an authentic record of the vital statistics of their country; which, besides its intrinsic worth, would, by affording the means of comparison with the vital statistics of England and of Scotland, increase the value of all.* Connected as I am officially with so many members of the medical profession in Ireland, I have not met with one who is not anxious for a general Registration Act for that portion of the empire."—*Report of T. J. Howell, Esq., Inspector of Factories, England and Ireland*, pp. 20, 21.

"A Registration Act has been happily passed for Scotland during the last Session of Parliament; *but until a similar act has been obtained for Ireland, much inconvenience will continue to be felt in this district, from the numbers of young persons, natives of that country, who are presented for employment with false baptismal certificates*, the worst feature of which is, that the parents are induced to commit the fraud for the sake of finding employment for children at the wages of 'young persons.'"—*Report of Sir John Kincaid, Inspector of Factories for Scotland*, p. 56.

Since my last Report, dated 10th June, 1854, the legislature has passed a Registration Act for Scotland, so that Ireland is now the only portion of the United Kingdom which is without the advantages of a general measure for the Registration of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages of its population;—upon these advantages, both in a social and sanitary point of view, it is unnecessary for me at present to dwell, as from your Excellency's great official experience they must be fully known to you.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most faithful servant,

WILLIAM DONNELLY,

Registrar-General.

* See Appendix to the Third Report of the Registrar-General, 1852.

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Abstract of Marriages Registered in Ireland, under the Provisions of the Act 7 and 8 Vic., c. 81, during the Year 1854.

Districts.	Marriages. According to the Rites of the Established Church. Special License.	License.	Banns.	Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated by which of the foregoing forms.	Total.	Not according to the Rites of the Established Church. In Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses.	In Registered Buildings.	In the Registrar's Office.	Society of Friends.	Jews.	Total.	Total Marriages.	Not of Age. Men.	Not of Age. Women.	Re-married. Widowers.	Re-married. Widows.	Signed with Marks. Men.	Signed with Marks. Women.
1. Abbeyleix,	–	14	3	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	3	1	–	1	2
2. Antrim,	–	19	8	–	–	27	155	–	20	–	–	175	202	11	35	28	9	38	70
3. Ardee,	–	10	–	–	–	10	1	–	2	–	–	3	13	–	–	1	1	1	3
4. Armagh,	–	208	6	1	1	216	66	–	14	2	–	82	298	18	53	37	16	108	173
5. Athlone,	–	10	5	–	–	15	2	–	6	1	–	9	24	3	7	3	2	6	9
6. Athy,	–	7	1	–	–	8	1	–	2	–	–	3	11	–	1	5	1	–	2
7. Bailieborough,	–	11	7	1	–	19	25	–	2	–	–	27	46	3	13	5	1	14	23
8. Ballina,	–	24	6	–	–	30	2	2	3	–	–	7	37	1	9	3	2	6	10
9. Ballinasloe,	–	9	4	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	1	1	2	2	3	3
10. Ballinrobe,	–	11	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	2	3	1	1	3
11. Ballycastle,	–	33	1	–	2	36	21	–	8	–	–	29	65	2	9	5	2	13	26
12. Ballymena,	–	46	20	–	–	66	265	2	138	–	–	405	471	41	94	51	17	177	259
13. Ballymoney,	–	31	2	–	–	33	126	6	28	–	–	160	193	12	34	15	3	62	23
14. Ballyshannon,	–	17	6	–	–	23	2	–	6	–	–	8	31	–	5	6	1	8	17
15. Balrothery,	–	6	4	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	3	–	–	–
16. Baltinglass,	–	10	2	–	–	12	–	–	3	–	–	3	15	–	3	1	1	–	2
17. Banbridge,	–	167	15	–	–	182	151	1	94	–	–	246	428	25	59	51	27	153	276
18. Bandon,	–	30	10	5	1	46	1	1	–	–	–	2	48	1	11	4	4	4	8
19. Bantry,	–	3	5	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	2	2	1	4
20. Belfast,	–	215	107	–	–	322	266	14	222	3	–	505	827	43	167	114	71	210	398
21. Boyle,	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	–	–	2	8	–	1	2	–	–	3
22. Cahersiveen,	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	1
23. Callan,	–	4	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	2	1	1	1
24. Carlow,	1	24	8	–	2	35	1	–	13	–	–	14	49	–	8	4	5	6	9
25. Carrickmacross,	–	6	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	3	–	–	–	–
26. Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	19	4	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	2	5	3	5	7
27. Carrick-on-Suir,	–	10	–	2	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	2	2	–	2	2
28. Cashel,	–	9	2	–	–	11	1	–	–	–	–	1	12	1	1	4	1	2	1
29. Castlebar,	–	4	2	–	–	6	1	–	7	–	–	8	14	–	4	–	1	4	6
30. Castleblayney,	–	32	9	–	–	41	47	–	5	–	–	52	93	4	19	12	11	30	45
31. Castlederg,	–	34	1	–	–	35	23	–	–	–	–	23	58	1	13	4	–	26	39
32. Castlerea,	–	9	2	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	3	–	2	2	3
33. Cavan,	–	57	14	–	–	71	2	–	15	–	–	17	88	5	34	13	7	23	27
34. Celbridge,	–	6	1	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	1	1	2	2
35. Clifden,	–	6	3	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	3	2	1	1	3
36. Clogheen,	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	–
37. Clogher,	–	47	–	–	–	47	22	–	–	–	–	22	69	5	8	5	5	20	30
38. Clones,	–	40	2	–	–	42	12	–	11	–	–	23	65	4	11	6	2	16	21
39. Clonmel,	–	15	5	–	1	21	2	–	1	–	–	3	24	1	4	1	1	2	5
40. Coleraine,	–	45	10	–	1	56	119	4	58	–	–	181	237	11	34	25	14	86	112
41. Cookstown,	–	69	6	–	–	75	56	–	13	–	–	69	144	9	39	17	11	48	84
42. Cootehill,	–	49	13	–	–	62	16	–	19	–	–	35	97	7	26	14	9	24	39
43. Cork,	–	83	74	–	–	157	8	2	39	2	–	51	208	4	28	30	25	17	53
44. Donegal,	–	50	1	–	1	52	13	1	10	–	–	24	76	1	10	12	4	31	41
45. Downpatrick,	–	67	2	–	–	69	96	2	46	–	–	144	213	5	31	23	10	57	80
46. Drogheda,	–	14	2	–	–	16	–	1	8	–	–	9	25	–	4	7	4	6	9
47. Dublin, North,	1	162	108	–	–	271	32	7	14	–	–	53	324	2	29	49	30	24	40
48. Dublin, South,	3	276	140	–	–	419	3	6	45	2	2	58	477	5	62	73	32	16	59
49. Dundalk,	–	13	1	–	1	15	2	–	3	–	–	5	20	–	3	4	2	6	9
50. Dunfanaghy,	–	4	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	1	2	–	–	–
51. Dungannon,	–	144	3	3	–	150	51	–	11	–	–	62	212	14	36	31	8	99	130
52. Dungarvan,	–	6	2	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	1	–	1	2
53. Dunmanway,	–	9	3	–	–	12	–	–	1	–	–	1	13	1	2	2	1	2	4
54. Dunshaughlin,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
55. Edenderry,	–	9	1	–	–	10	–	–	2	–	–	2	12	–	2	2	–	2	2
56. Ennis,	–	9	1	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1	5	1	–	1	3
57. Enniscorthy,	–	8	4	1	–	13	–	–	8	–	–	8	21	1	3	–	1	6	8
58. Enniskillen,	–	79	13	3	–	95	7	–	49	–	–	56	151	9	30	27	20	55	96
59. Ennistymon,	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
60. Fermoy,	–	21	6	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	3	3	4	2	5
61. Galway,	–	11	2	–	–	13	9	–	5	–	–	14	27	2	10	4	2	4	8
62. Glenties,	–	18	1	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	1	4	1	1	6	8
63. Gorey,	–	16	4	–	–	20	–	–	7	–	–	7	27	–	1	5	–	10	6
64. Gort,	–	4	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	1	1
65. Gortin,	–	5	–	–	–	5	12	–	1	–	–	13	18	–	3	2	–	4	9
66. Granard,	–	7	6	–	–	13	–	–	1	–	–	1	14	–	1	1	–	4	8

[continued.

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Abstract of Marriages Registered in Ireland, under the Provisions of the Act 7 and 8 Vic., c. 81, during the Year 1854—*continued.*

Districts.	Marriages. According to the Rites of the Established Church. Special License.	License.	Banns.	Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated by which of the foregoing forms.	Total.	Not according to the Rites of the Established Church. In Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses.	In Registered Buildings.	In the Registrar's Office.	Society of Friends.	Jews.	Total.	Total Marriages.	Not of Age. Men.	Not of Age. Women.	Re-married. Widowers.	Re-married. Widows.	Signed with Marks. Men.	Signed with Marks. Women.
67. Inishowen,	–	7	–	–	1	8	12	–	–	–	–	12	20	–	4	1	–	3	5
68. Kanturk,	–	4	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	2
69. Kells,	–	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	1	–	1	3
70. Kenmare,	–	3	5	–	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	2	1	–	3	3
71. Kilkeel,	–	18	–	–	–	18	21	–	3	–	–	24	42	2	6	3	2	8	19
72. Kilkenny,	–	19	16	–	–	35	3	–	4	–	–	7	42	1	3	5	–	7	17
73. Killarney,	–	5	2	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	3	1	–	1	1
74. Kilmallock,	–	6	3	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	1	–	1	1	3
75. Kilrush,	–	12	4	–	–	16	–	–	1	–	–	1	17	–	5	2	5	2	4
76. Kinsale,	–	8	7	–	–	15	–	–	3	–	–	3	18	–	2	1	–	1	7
77. Larne,	–	23	4	–	–	27	151	5	1	–	–	157	184	12	28	14	9	39	66
78. Letterkenny,	–	8	4	–	1	13	31	1	–	–	–	32	45	3	8	6	1	16	19
79. Limerick,	1	42	29	–	–	72	4	–	11	–	–	15	87	2	10	11	9	8	26
80. Lisburn,	–	106	38	2	–	146	94	1	180	–	–	275	421	31	78	49	24	134	243
81. Lismore,	–	5	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	2	1	–	–	1
82. Lisnaskea,	–	44	2	–	–	46	3	–	28	–	–	31	77	2	6	8	3	27	39
83. Listowel,	–	12	1	1	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	5	2	–	1	2
84. Londonderry,	–	60	15	–	–	75	60	2	17	–	–	79	154	11	22	15	6	42	83
85. Longford,	–	23	4	–	–	27	2	–	2	–	–	4	31	1	7	4	4	3	10
86. Loughrea,	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	2	7	–	2	–	1	–	1
87. Lowtherstown,	–	46	1	–	–	47	10	–	8	–	–	18	65	1	10	9	4	18	41
88. Lurgan,	–	295	17	–	14	326	51	–	70	1	–	122	448	41	109	46	24	208	312
89. Macroom,	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–
90. Maghcrafelt,	–	118	1	–	–	119	72	–	5	–	–	77	196	13	33	19	14	75	125
91. Mallow,	–	7	8	–	2	17	–	–	1	–	–	1	18	–	2	3	3	4	6
92. Manorhamilton,	–	17	–	–	–	17	1	–	–	–	–	1	18	1	3	2	1	1	5
93. Middleton,	–	9	4	–	–	13	–	–	3	–	–	3	16	–	–	4	2	3	5
94. Millford,	–	17	5	–	–	22	34	–	–	–	–	34	56	3	14	8	–	15	22
95. Mohill,	–	19	4	–	1	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	3	8	1	1	3	6
96. Monaghan,	–	52	1	–	–	53	35	–	8	–	–	43	96	5	16	11	4	34	53
97. Mountmellick,	–	14	6	–	–	20	–	–	7	–	–	7	27	1	2	6	3	4	9
98. Mullingar,	1	17	3	–	3	24	–	–	5	–	–	5	29	–	5	3	3	5	7
99. Naas,	–	8	6	1	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	4	1	–	–	4
100. Navan,	–	5	1	–	1	7	–	–	1	–	–	1	8	–	1	–	2	–	–
101. Nenagh,	–	20	1	–	–	21	–	–	2	–	–	2	23	–	4	2	2	2	1
102. Newcastle,	–	1	4	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	6	–	1	–	1	2	3
103. New Ross,	–	14	8	–	–	22	–	–	4	–	–	4	26	1	5	3	3	5	9
104. Newry,	–	77	4	–	2	83	80	5	42	–	–	127	210	17	19	27	14	49	99
105. Newtownards,	–	64	18	–	–	82	195	5	46	–	–	246	328	22	64	40	11	80	156
106. Newtownlimavady,	–	30	2	–	–	32	45	–	–	–	–	45	77	8	15	10	6	27	31
107. Oldcastle,	–	5	1	–	–	6	3	–	–	–	–	3	9	–	2	2	–	2	4
108. Omagh,	–	76	13	–	–	89	51	–	2	–	–	53	142	15	28	8	6	40	50
109. Parsonstown,	–	16	4	1	1	22	–	–	4	–	–	4	26	–	3	4	4	5	8
110. Rathdown,	1	66	17	–	–	84	2	1	11	–	–	14	98	1	7	12	8	9	11
111. Rathdrum,	–	28	6	–	2	36	–	–	14	–	–	14	50	–	7	8	7	14	18
112. Rathkeale,	–	14	3	–	–	17	–	–	1	–	–	1	18	1	5	3	–	2	3
113. Roscommon,	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	1	–	–
114. Roscrea,	–	20	3	–	–	23	–	–	2	–	–	2	25	1	2	1	3	1	6
115. Scarriff,	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
116. Shillelagh,	–	11	2	–	2	15	–	1	1	–	–	2	17	–	2	2	1	1	3
117. Skibbereen,	–	20	9	–	1	30	–	–	2	–	–	2	32	–	10	4	1	5	11
118. Sligo,	–	40	4	–	–	44	1	1	–	–	–	2	46	1	8	5	6	7	12
119. Strabane,	–	48	7	–	–	55	88	3	2	–	–	93	148	7	32	13	8	49	72
120. Stranorlar,	–	2	–	–	–	2	22	–	–	–	–	22	24	3	3	3	–	5	6
121. Swineford,	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
122. Thurles,	–	5	6	4	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	2	3	1	1	6
123. Tipperary,	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	–
124. Tralee,	–	15	15	–	–	30	2	–	3	–	–	5	35	1	13	9	5	9	13
125. Trim,	–	8	1	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	2	1	–	–	–
126. Tuam,	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	1
127. Tullamore,	–	11	4	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	1	1	2	2	6
128. Waterford,	–	22	7	–	1	30	2	–	4	–	–	6	36	–	4	5	–	2	13
129. Westport,	–	7	4	–	–	11	2	1	2	–	–	5	16	1	5	2	1	3	5
130. Wexford,	–	11	7	–	1	19	2	1	2	–	–	5	24	1	5	3	1	6	6
Ireland,	8	4,095	1,015	25	45	5,188	2,701	77	1,447	11	2	4,238	9,426	473	1,647	1,148	601	2,457	4,105

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Abstract of Marriages Registered in Ireland during each Quarter of the Year 1854.

Districts.	Counties in which Situate.	Quarter ended March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Total.
1. Abbeyleix,	Queen's County,	6	4	3	4	17
2. Antrim,	Antrim,	48	50	41	63	202
3. Ardee,	Louth, Meath,	3	1	5	4	13
4. Armagh,	Armagh, Tyrone,	70	71	64	93	298
5. Athlone,	Roscommon, Westmeath,	3	5	9	7	24
6. Athy,	Kildare, Queen's County, King's County,	3	2	2	4	11
7. Bailieborough,	Cavan, Meath,	18	11	9	8	46
8. Ballina,	Mayo, Sligo,	15	7	8	7	37
9. Ballinasloe,	Galway, Roscommon,	2	4	4	3	13
10. Ballinrobe,	Mayo, Galway,	2	4	3	2	11
11. Ballycastle,	Antrim,	21	17	9	18	65
12. Ballymena,	Antrim,	119	111	110	131	471
13. Ballymoney,	Antrim, Londonderry,	49	46	56	42	193
14. Ballyshannon,	Donegal, Fermanagh, Leitrim,	8	9	5	9	31
15. Balrothery,	Dublin,	3	1	2	4	10
16. Baltinglass,	Wicklow, Dublin, Kildare, Carlow,	2	2	5	6	15
17. Banbridge,	Down, Armagh,	106	94	94	134	428
18. Bandon,	Cork,	18	13	3	14	48
19. Bantry,	Cork,	1	3	1	3	8
20. Belfast,	Antrim, Down,	177	197	198	255	827
21. Boyle,	Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo,	3	2	3	–	8
22. Cahersiveen,	Kerry,	–	2	–	1	3
23. Callan,	Kilkenny, Tipperary,	3	–	2	1	6
24. Carlow,	Carlow, Queen's County, Kildare,	11	15	7	16	49
25. Carrickmacross,	Monaghan,	3	1	2	1	7
26. Carrick-on-Shannon,	Leitrim, Roscommon,	9	4	5	5	23
27. Carrick-on-Suir,	Tipperary, Kilkenny, Waterford,	4	4	3	1	12
28. Cashel,	Tipperary,	6	1	2	3	12
29. Castlebar,	Mayo,	4	5	1	4	14
30. Castleblayney,	Monaghan, Armagh,	26	21	23	23	93
31. Castlederg,	Tyrone,	16	15	10	17	58
32. Castlerea,	Roscommon, Mayo, Galway,	5	2	2	2	11
33. Cavan,	Cavan,	24	23	22	19	88
34. Celbridge,	Kildare, Dublin, Meath,	3	1	3	1	8
35. Clifden,	Galway,	3	2	3	1	9
36. Clogheen,	Tipperary, Limerick,	2	2	–	1	5
37. Clogher,	Tyrone, Monaghan,	17	14	22	16	69
38. Clones,	Monaghan, Fermanagh,	20	14	13	18	65
39. Clonmel,	Tipperary, Waterford,	5	5	9	5	24
40. Coleraine,	Londonderry, Antrim,	61	55	56	65	237
41. Cookstown,	Tyrone,	33	33	30	48	144
42. Cootehill,	Cavan, Monaghan,	30	21	12	34	97
43. Cork,	Cork County and City,	55	46	47	60	208
44. Donegal,	Donegal,	23	8	19	26	76
45. Downpatrick,	Down,	43	51	52	67	213
46. Drogheda,	Louth, Meath,	6	3	2	14	25
47. Dublin, North,	Dublin County and City,	69	96	78	81	324
48. Dublin, South,	Dublin County and City,	103	131	125	118	477
49. Dundalk,	Louth, Armagh, Monaghan,	5	4	5	6	20
50. Dunfanaghy,	Donegal,	2	1	2	–	5
51. Dungannon,	Tyrone,	63	41	53	55	212
52. Dungarvan,	Waterford,	2	3	–	3	8
53. Dunmanway,	Cork,	6	2	2	3	13
54. Dunshaughlin,	Meath, Dublin,	–	1	–	–	1
55. Edenderry,	King's County, Kildare, Meath,	2	5	4	1	12
56. Ennis,	Clare,	2	4	2	2	10
57. Enniscorthy,	Wexford, Carlow,	5	6	4	6	21
58. Enniskillen,	Fermanagh, Cavan, Tyrone,	33	29	39	50	151
59. Ennistimon,	Clare,	2	–	–	–	2
60. Fermoy,	Cork,	11	6	5	5	27
61. Galway,	Galway,	5	8	7	7	27
62. Glenties,	Donegal,	11	3	2	3	19
63. Gorey,	Wexford,	8	6	5	8	27
64. Gort,	Galway, Clare,	3	2	1	–	6
65. Gortin,	Tyrone,	6	1	4	7	18
66. Granard,	Longford, Westmeath, Cavan,	6	2	1	5	14

[continued.

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ABSTRACT of MARRIAGES Registered in Ireland during each Quarter of the Year 1854—*continued.*

Districts.	Counties in which Situate.	Quarter ended March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Total.
67. Inishowen,	Donegal,	6	4	5	5	20
68. Kanturk,	Cork, Kerry,	–	1	3	1	5
69. Kells,	Meath, Westmeath, Cavan,	1	1	3	3	8
70. Kenmare,	Kerry,	2	4	1	2	9
71. Kilkeel,	Down,	12	9	8	13	42
72. Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	11	11	10	10	42
73. Killarney,	Kerry,	5	–	–	2	7
74. Kilmallock,	Limerick, Cork,	3	3	1	2	9
75. Kilrush,	Clare,	7	6	–	4	17
76. Kinsale,	Cork,	2	5	8	3	18
77. Larne,	Antrim, and County of the Town of Carrickfergus,	35	43	48	58	184
78. Letterkenny,	Donegal,	20	8	7	10	45
79. Limerick,	Limerick, Clare,	22	24	21	20	87
80. Lisburn,	Antrim, Down,	96	105	99	121	421
81. Lismore,	Waterford, Cork,	–	3	1	2	6
82. Lisnaskea,	Fermanagh,	21	19	16	21	77
83. Listowel,	Kerry,	6	2	5	1	14
84. Londonderry,	Londonderry, Donegal,	43	31	36	44	154
85. Longford,	Longford, Roscommon,	10	9	5	7	31
86. Loughrea,	Galway,	1	1	2	3	7
87. Lowtherstown,	Fermanagh, Tyrone,	17	18	10	20	65
88. Lurgan,	Armagh, Down, Antrim,	109	92	117	130	448
89. Macroom,	Cork,	3	2	–	–	5
90. Magherafelt,	Londonderry,	66	50	38	42	196
91. Mallow,	Cork,	9	4	4	1	18
92. Manorhamilton,	Leitrim,	9	1	4	4	18
93. Middleton,	Cork,	4	7	4	1	16
94. Millford,	Donegal,	24	15	4	13	56
95. Mohill,	Leitrim,	6	6	6	6	24
96. Monaghan,	Monaghan,	27	17	26	26	96
97. Mountmellick,	Queen's County, King's County,	4	6	10	7	27
98. Mullingar,	Westmeath,	7	2	9	11	29
99. Naas,	Kildare, Dublin, Wicklow,	5	3	2	5	15
100. Navan,	Meath,	1	1	3	3	8
101. Nenagh,	Tipperary, Galway,	10	4	3	6	23
102. Newcastle,	Limerick,	–	–	3	3	6
103. New Ross,	Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow,	6	7	6	7	26
104. Newry,	Down, Armagh,	51	56	48	55	210
105. Newtownards,	Down,	60	76	86	106	328
106. Newtownlimavady,	Londonderry,	26	11	18	22	77
107. Oldcastle,	Meath, Westmeath, Cavan,	2	3	1	3	9
108. Omagh,	Tyrone,	41	36	25	40	142
109. Parsonstown,	King's County, Tipperary,	9	10	–	7	26
110. Rathdown,	Dublin, Wicklow,	25	20	22	31	98
111. Rathdrum,	Wicklow,	10	16	16	8	50
112. Rathkeale,	Limerick,	6	4	2	6	18
113. Roscommon,	Roscommon, Galway,	2	–	3	–	5
114. Roscrea,	Tipperary, King's County, Queen's County,	5	6	9	5	25
115. Scarriff,	Clare, Galway,	1	–	1	–	2
116. Shillelagh,	Wicklow, Carlow,	3	6	6	2	17
117. Skibbereen,	Cork,	14	5	5	8	32
118. Sligo,	Sligo,	11	7	11	17	46
119. Strabane,	Tyrone, Donegal,	49	36	33	30	148
120. Stranorlar,	Donegal,	12	4	3	5	24
121. Swineford,	Mayo, Sligo,	–	2	–	1	3
122. Thurles,	Tipperary,	2	3	6	4	15
123. Tipperary,	Tipperary, Limerick,	1	1	2	1	5
124. Tralee,	Kerry,	6	12	6	11	35
125. Trim,	Meath,	2	3	4	–	9
126. Tuam,	Galway,	2	1	1	2	6
127. Tullamore,	King's County, Westmeath,	4	4	7	–	15
128. Waterford,	Waterford, Kilkenny,	9	8	8	11	36
129. Westport,	Mayo,	6	5	2	3	16
130. Wexford,	Wexford,	4	9	7	4	24
	IRELAND,	2,406	2,221	2,180	2,619	9,426

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Abstract of Marriages Registered in each County and Province in Ireland during the Year 1854.

Counties and Provinces, including Cities.	Marriages. According to the Rites of the Established Church. Special License.	License.	Banns.	Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated by which of the foregoing forms.	Total.	Not according to the Rites of the Established Church. In Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses.	In Registered Buildings.	In the Registrar's Office.	Society of Friends.	Jews.	Total.	Total Marriages.	Not of Age. Men.	Women.	Re-married. Widowers.	Widows.	Signed by Mark. Men.
Counties.																		
Antrim,	–	474	152	–	2	628	954	28	597	3	–	1,582	2,210	137	414	256	132	65
Armagh,	–	485	27	1	3	516	134	–	126	2	–	262	778	61	142	91	46	31
Cavan,	–	97	32	1	–	130	37	–	36	–	–	73	203	14	68	30	15	50
Donegal,	–	136	22	–	3	161	146	2	16	–	–	164	325	16	54	42	11	101
Down,	–	423	64	2	14	503	656	13	189	1	–	859	1,362	82	234	160	68	372
Fermanagh,	–	183	20	3	–	206	23	–	85	–	–	108	314	10	44	47	26	102
Londonderry,	–	227	22	–	1	250	294	6	80	–	–	380	630	42	104	62	36	221
Monaghan,	–	127	15	–	–	142	84	–	24	–	–	108	250	12	48	28	14	82
Tyrone,	–	436	27	3	–	466	285	3	29	–	–	317	783	53	160	78	37	284
Province of Ulster,	–	2,588	381	10	23	3,002	2,613	52	1,182	6	–	3,853	6,855	427	1,268	794	385	2,177
Counties.																		
Clare,	–	28	6	–	1	35	–	–	1	–	–	1	36	1	11	3	6	3
Cork,	–	200	127	5	4	336	9	3	49	2	–	63	399	7	59	54	42	40
Kerry,	–	37	24	1	1	63	2	–	3	–	–	5	68	1	24	13	5	14
Limerick,	1	60	39	–	–	100	4	–	13	–	–	17	117	3	17	14	11	13
Tipperary,	–	69	16	5	2	92	3	–	5	–	–	8	100	3	14	16	8	9
Waterford,	–	35	9	1	1	46	3	–	4	–	–	7	53	–	8	7	–	3
Province of Munster,	1	429	221	12	9	672	21	3	75	2	–	101	773	15	133	107	72	82
Counties.																		
Carlow,	1	30	9	–	2	42	1	1	13	–	–	15	57	–	9	5	5	6
Dublin,	5	499	261	–	–	765	35	15	70	2	2	124	889	8	96	134	69	48
Kildare,	–	22	8	1	–	31	1	–	2	–	–	3	34	–	5	7	2	2
Kilkenny,	–	31	19	–	–	50	3	–	4	–	–	7	57	1	4	8	1	9
King's County,	–	43	9	1	–	53	–	–	6	–	–	6	59	1	6	5	6	9
Longford,	–	27	9	–	–	36	2	–	3	–	–	5	41	1	8	4	4	7
Louth,	–	35	2	–	1	38	3	1	13	–	–	17	55	–	7	10	6	13
Meath,	–	23	2	–	1	26	–	–	1	–	–	1	27	–	3	4	3	1
Queen's County,	–	31	10	–	–	41	–	–	7	–	–	7	48	2	8	8	3	5
Westmeath,	1	27	6	–	3	37	2	–	11	1	–	14	51	–	9	6	4	11
Wexford,	–	47	21	1	1	70	2	1	21	–	–	24	94	3	13	10	5	27
Wicklow,	–	54	18	–	4	76	2	–	18	–	–	20	96	–	12	13	10	16
Province of Leinster,	7	869	374	3	12	1,265	51	18	169	3	2	243	1,508	16	180	214	118	154
Counties.																		
Galway,	–	40	10	–	–	50	9	–	7	–	–	16	66	5	16	9	6	10
Leitrim,	–	50	8	–	1	59	1	–	–	–	–	1	60	4	13	7	5	9
Mayo,	–	38	11	–	–	49	4	3	12	–	–	19	68	2	15	8	5	13
Roscommon,	–	27	5	–	–	32	–	–	2	–	–	2	34	3	9	3	4	4
Sligo,	–	54	5	–	–	59	2	1	–	–	–	3	62	1	13	6	6	8
Province of Connaught,	–	209	39	–	1	249	16	4	21	–	–	41	290	15	66	33	26	44
Total of Ireland,	8	4,095	1,015	25	45	5,188	2,701	77	1,447	11	2	4,238	9,426	473	1,647	1,148	601	2,457

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ABSTRACT of MARRIAGES Registered in every County and Province in Ireland, during each Quarter of the Year 1854.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, INCLUDING CITIES.	Quarter ended March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	TOTAL.
COUNTIES.					
Antrim,	506	529	527	648	2,210
Armagh,	185	181	176	236	778
Cavan,	57	50	41	55	203
Donegal,	119	65	64	77	325
Down,	313	309	330	410	1,362
Fermanagh,	74	75	67	98	314
Londonderry,	188	145	137	160	630
Monaghan,	79	48	59	64	250
Tyrone,	222	168	175	218	783
Province of ULSTER,	1,743	1,570	1,576	1,966	6,855
COUNTIES.					
Clare,	15	10	5	6	36
Cork,	123	95	82	99	399
Kerry,	19	20	12	17	68
Limerick,	29	30	27	31	117
Tipperary,	32	20	25	23	100
Waterford,	12	15	10	16	53
Province of MUNSTER,	230	190	161	192	773
COUNTIES.					
Carlow,	11	18	10	18	57
Dublin,	192	244	225	228	889
Kildare,	10	7	9	8	34
Kilkenny,	16	15	14	12	57
King's County,	15	18	15	11	59
Longford,	15	10	6	10	41
Louth,	14	7	12	22	55
Meath,	5	6	9	7	27
Queen's County,	11	13	12	12	48
Westmeath,	9	7	15	20	51
Wexford,	22	26	22	24	94
Wicklow,	24	25	26	21	96
Province of LEINSTER,	344	396	375	393	1,508
COUNTIES.					
Galway,	15	18	17	16	66
Leitrim,	23	9	14	14	60
Mayo,	21	21	11	15	68
Roscommon,	13	7	11	3	34
Sligo,	17	10	15	20	62
Province of CONNAUGHT,	89	65	68	68	290
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	2,406	2,221	2,180	2,619	9,426

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